



77253.
No.

BOSTON
MEDICAL LIBRARY,
19 BOYLSTON PLACE.

THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY'S
LEXICON
OF
MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED
SCIENCES.

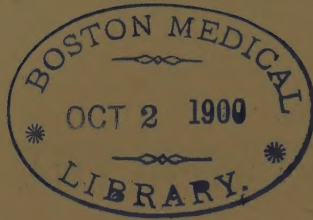
(BASED ON MAYNE'S LEXICON.)

VOLUME V.

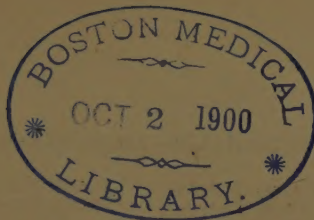
(CONCLUDING THE WORK.)

LONDON:
THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY.

MDCCCXCIX.



1. 8. 14



5612

AN

EXPOSITORY LEXICON OF MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

VOL. V.

P. Contraction of *Pugillus*.
Also, a contraction of *Papilla*, *optie*.
Also, a contraction of *Pars*, or *Partes*.
Also, a symbol of *Phosphorus*.
P. Æ. Contraction of *Partes æquales*.
P. B. Abbreviation for *Pharmacopœia Britannica*; more often written *B.P.* or *B.Ph.* (*British Pharmacopœia*).
P. Bor. Abbreviation for *Pharmacopœia Borussica*, the Prussian Pharmacopœia.
P. D. Abbreviation for *Pharmacopœia Dublinensis*, the Dublin Pharmacopœia.
P. e. Abbreviation for *Pars equalis*.
P. E. Abbreviation for *Pharmacopœia Edinensis*, the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.
P. G. Abbreviation for *Pharmacopœia Germanica*.
P. L. Abbreviation for *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*.
P. F. Med. Pharm. Abbreviation for *Præparatus*.
P. Ph. Abbreviation for *Paris Pharmacopœia*.
Pabulum. (*L. pabulum*, from Aryan root *pa*, to feed.) Food.
P. vitæ. (*L. vita*, life.) An old term for the principle which is the foundation of nutrition, in like manner as oxygen is the foundation of respiration.
Pacay. The fruit of *Prosopis dulcis*.
Pacchioni, Antonio. An Italian anatomist, born at Reggio in 1665, died in Rome in 1726.
P., corpuscles of. (*L. corpusculum*, a small body. *I. corpuscoli del Pacchioni*.) The *Pacchionian bodies*.
P., glands of. (*F. glandes de Pacchioni*.) The *Pacchionian bodies*.
P., granulations of. (*L. granulum*, a small grain. *G. Pacchioni'sche Granulationen*.) The *Pacchionian bodies*.
Pacchionian. Relating to *Pacchioni*.
P. bodies. (*F. glandes de Pacchioni*; *I. corpuscoli del Pacchioni*; *G. Pacchioni'sche Körper*, *P. Granulationen*, *Arachnoidalzotten*, *Luschka*.) Villous outgrowths from the arachnoid membrane of the cranium, especially frequent in the neighbourhood of the superior longitudinal sinus; they are pear-shaped or spheroidal and have a thin stalk; they increase in size as years advance, passing through holes in the dura mater and projecting into the sinus or lying in the *Pacchionian fossæ* of the skull bones. They are enlargements of the arachnoid villi, and consist of springy connective-tissue,

continuous with the subarachnoid tissue and covered with a membrane continuous with the arachnoid; they can be injected from their pedicles. It has been suggested by Gaskell that they are possibly homologous with the liver of an Arthropod.

P. depressions. See *Fossæ*, *Pacchionian*.

P. fos'sæ. (*I. depressioni del Pacchioni*; *G. Pacchioni'sche Gruben*.) See *Fossæ*, *Pacchionian*.

Paccia'num. Old term, Gr. anal. Πακκιανόν, for a collyrium mentioned by Aëtius and Galen.

Pachæ'mia. See *Pachy hæmia*.

Pachan'drous. (Παχύς, thick; ἀνήρ, a male. *F. pachandre*.) Having thick stamens.

Pacheablepharo'sis. See *Pachyblepharosis*.

Pach'etos. (Πάχετος.) The same as *Laqueus*.

Pach'ira. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ*.

P. aquat'ica. Aubl. (*L. aquaticus*, living in water.) The *Carolinæa princeps*.

Pachis'mus. (Παχύς, thick, large. *F. pachisme*.) Massiveness, extreme fatness.

Pach'né. Old term for the sabulous contents of the urine.

Pachometer. (Παχύς, thick; μέτρον, a measure. *F. pachomètre*; *G. Dickmesser*.) An instrument for measuring the thickness of a body. Employed by Benoit to designate an instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of a mirror.

Pachulo'sis. (Παχυλός, thickish.) Sir Erasmus Wilson's term for a skin disease in which there is hypertrophy of the epidermis.

Pachyæ'ma. See *Pachy hæmia*.

Pachyan'drous. See *Pachandrous*.

Pachybleph'aron. (Παχύς, thick; βλέφαρον, the eyelid. *F. pachyblepharon*; *I. pachiblefarosi*; *G. Augenliderschwellé*.) A thickened condition of the borders of the eyelids, from chronic inflammation, or from scrofulous disease, or from obstruction of the Meibomian glands.

Pachyblepharo'sis. (Παχύς; βλέφαρον. *F. pachyblepharose*; *I. pachyblefarosi*.) The same as *Pachyblepharon*.

Pachycarp'ous. (Παχύς; καρπός, fruit. *F. pachycarpe*; *G. dickfruchtig*.) Having thick, large fruit.

Pachycephalia. (Παχύς; κεφαλή, the head. *F. pachycephalie*; *I. pachicephalia*.) A condition in which the skull is very thick.

PACHYCEPHALIC—PACHYMENINGITIS

Pachycephal'ic. (Παχύς; κεφαλή. *F. pachycephale.*) Relating to *Pachycephalia*.
Pachyceph'alus. (Παχύς; κεφαλή.) One having a thick skull from synostosis of the parietal and occipital bones.
Pachychol'ia. (Παχύς; χολή, bile. *F. pachycholia.*) Great thickness of the bile.
Pachychym'ia. Παχύς, thick; χυμός, juice.) Having thick humours or juices.
Pachychym'ous. Relating to *Pachychymia*.
Pachyene'mous. (Παχύς, thick; κνήμη, the leg. *F. pachyene'mo.*) Having thick legs.
Pachycol'ic. Relating to *Pachycolia*.
Pachyda'ctyl'ia. (Παχύς; δάκτυλος, a finger. *F. pachyda'ctyl'ie*; *I. pachida'ctilia.*) The condition of being *Pachyda'ctyl'ous*.
Pachyda'ctyl'ous. (Παχύς; δάκτυλος. *F. pachyda'ctyle.*) Having thick, fleshy fingers.
Pachyder'ma. (Παχύς; δέρμα, the skin.) Thickness of the skin.
P. vul'væ. (*L. vulva*, the female external genitals.) Same as *Elephantiasis vulvæ*.
Pachyder'mata. (Παχύς; δέρμα, the skin. *F. pachydermes*; *I. pachydermi*; *G. Dickhäuter.*) An Order of Mammalia comprehending the elephant, rhinoceros, horse, pig, and such like; now included in the Order *Ungulata*.
Pachydermatoc'ele. (Παχύς; δέρμα, the skin; κύλη, a tumour. *F. pachydermatoc'ele*; *I. pachydermatoc'ele.*) Valentine Mott's term for a hypertrophy of the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue, generally congenital, commencing as a small dark spot or mole, and growing into a soft, slightly vascular, creased, breast-like tumour.
Pachyder'matous. (Παχύς; δέρμα. *F. pachyderme*; *G. dickhäutig.*) Thick skinned.
Pachyder'mia. (Παχύς; δέρμα. *F. pachydermie*; *I. pachidermia*; *G. Pachydermie.*) Thickening of the skin.
 Also, a synonym of *Elephantiasis*.
 Also, a synonym of *Myxodema*.
P. lacti'fua. (*L. lac*, milk; *fuo*, to flow.) The form of *Elephantiasis arabum* in which there is a discharge of milky lymph.
P. lacti'fua scrot'i. (*L. scrotum.*) The same as *Lymph-scrotum*.
P. laryn'gis. (Λάρυγξ, the upper part of the windpipe.) Virchow's term for a form of papillary growth in the larynx.
P. lymphangeiectat'ica. The form of *Lymphangeiectasis* called *Lymph-scrotum*.
P. verruco'sa. (*L. verruca*, a wart.) Virchow's term for a warty epidermic growth.
Pachyder'mous. See *Pachydermatous*.
Pachygast'rous. (Παχύς, thick; γαστήρ, the belly. *F. pachygastre*; *G. dickbauchig.*) Having a large abdomen.
Pachygloss'ous. (Παχύς; γλῶσσα, the tongue. *F. pachyglosse*; *G. dickzungig.*) Having a thick tongue.
Pachyhæ'mia. (Παχύς; αἷμα, blood. *F. pachyemie.*) Thickness of the blood.
Pachyhæ'mic. (Παχύς; αἷμα.) Relating to *Pachyhæ'mia*.
Pachyhæ'mous. (Παχύς; αἷμα.) Having thick blood.
Pachyhyme'nia. (Παχύς; ὑμῖν, a membrane. *F. pachyménie.*) Thickening of the skin.
Pachyhyme'nic. (Παχύς; ὑμῖν.) Thick-skinned.

Pachylo'sis. See *Pachulosis*.
Pachy'ma, Fries. (Παχύς, thick.) A Genus of the Family *Lycopodaceæ*, Order *Gastromycetes*.
P. co'cos, Fries. The *Lycopodon solidum*, Gronovius.
P. tu'ber re'gium, Fries. (*L. tuber*, a truffle; *rex*, a king.) Hab. Moluccas. Used in diarrhœa and fevers.
Pachyme'nia. Same as *Pachyhymenia*.
Pachyme'nic. Same as *Pachyhymenic*.
Pachymeningit'is. (Παχύς, thick; μῆνιγξ, a membrane. *F. pachyménigite*; *I. pachymenigite.*) Inflammation of the thick membrane, or dura mater, of the central nervous system, cerebral or spinal.
 It is not now usual to describe separately *pachymeningitis*, *arachnitis* or inflammation of the arachnoid, and *leptomeningitis* or inflammation of the pia mater. Various diseases of the skull-bones may give rise to inflammation, ulceration, or sloughing of the corresponding part of the dura mater. But the local affection is only the immediate forerunner of diffused leptomeningitis or of a cerebral abscess.
P. cerebra'lis exter'na. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain; *externus*, outward.) Inflammation of the thick, outer, periosteal layer of the cranial dura mater, usually resulting from injury to, or from caries or necrosis of, the bony cranium. The affected layer becomes red and swollen, pus forms between it and the bone or between it and the inner layer, or there may be adhesion of the dura mater and the bone with osteophytic growths from the latter. There are generally fever, headache, and delirium, and occasionally convulsions.
P. cerebra'lis inter'na. (*L. cerebrum*; *internus*, within.) Inflammation of the inner layer of the cranial dura mater, usually extension of the external form in which pus has resulted.
 A hæmorrhagic form is known as *Hæmatoma of dura mater*, or *P. (cerebralis) interna hæmorrhagica*.
P. cervica'lis hypertroph'ica. A disease characterised by a chronic thickening of the dura mater, regarded by Charcot as another form of *progressive muscular atrophy combined with spastic paraplegia* (amyotrophie deutéropathique).
 The thickened dura mater and arachnoid firmly adhere to the cord, compressing it and surrounding and pressing on the nerve-roots coming off at the level of the lesion, generally the nerves of the brachial plexus. There is progressive wasting of the muscles of the upper limbs, with rigidity of the lower limbs.
 The ulnar and median nerves are specially involved, the wrist consequently becoming extended. The musculo-spiral nerve escapes. According to Charcot, the skin of the arms and upper part of the trunk often becomes anæsthetic, and the rigid lower limbs do not appear to waste.
 The disease is especially characterised by an *early stage* lasting two or three months, during which there are severe pains in the neck and occiput, a sort of rigidity of the cervical muscles, tingling and numbness in the upper limbs, and occasionally bullous eruptions. It is not always incurable. It does not spread to the medulla and cause bulbar paralysis. At last there may be loss of power over the sphincters, and bed-sores may form.
P. chron'ica hæmorrhag'ica. The same as *Hæmatoma of dura mater*.

PACHYMENINX—PACOURINOPSIS

P. interna hæmorrhagica. See *P. cerebrius interna*.

P. spinalis externa. (*L. spina*, the spine; *externus*, outward.) Inflammation of the outer layer of the spinal dura mater, usually the result of external violence or of the extension of disease, such as caries of bone or suppuration. There may be simple inflammation with redness, an opacity of the membrane with effusion of lymph, or there may be infiltration of pus, or caseous material may be deposited on the outer surface of the dura mater; the disease may spread to the inner layer, or there may be adhesion to the bones. The symptoms vary a good deal; among the most prominent are stiffness of the spinal muscles, and pain in the back increased by movement and spreading along the track of the nerves involved in the inflamed structures; hyperæsthesia and spasm are not uncommon, followed by anæsthesia and paresis.

Pachymeninx. (Παχύς; μήνιξ.) The Dura mater.

Pachynsis. (Πάχυνσις, a thickening. *F. pachynse*; *G. Verdickung*.) A thickening; an enlargement; obesity.

Pachyntic. (Παχυντικός, having the power of thickening. *F. pachyntique*; *G. verdickend*.) Having the power of thickening the humours or fluids of the body.

Also, fleshy or fat.

Pachyntica. Medicines having the action called *Pachyntic*.

Pachyotous. (Παχύς, thick; οὖς, the ear. *F. pachyote*; *G. dickohrig*.) Having thick, large ears.

Pachypelvipерitonitis. (Παχύς; pelvis; peritonitis.) Pelvic peritonitis with thick fibrous deposit upon the uterus.

Pachyphyllous. (Παχύς; φύλλον, a leaf. *F. pachyphyll*; *G. dickblättrig*.) Having thick leaves.

Pachypodous. (Παχύς; ποῦς, a foot. *F. pachypode*; *G. dickfüssig*.) Having large, thick feet.

Pachyry. Same as *Pachury*.

Pachysmus. (Παχυσμός, stoutness.) Obesity.

Pachytes. (Παχύτης, thickness.) A synonym of *Pachyblepharon*.

Also, a synonym of *Obesity*.

Pachytic. (Παχύτης.) Thick, fleshy, fat. Also, the same as *Pachyntic*.

Pachytrichous. (Παχύς; τρίχ, the hair. *F. pachytrique*; *G. dickhaarig*.) Having thick hair.

Pachyvaginalitis. (*F. pachyvaginalite*; from *Παχύς*; *tunica vaginalis*.) Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Pacific congress springs. United States of America, California, Santa Clara County. Athermal, alkaline, saline, chalybeate waters, containing sodium carbonate 123.35 grains, calcium carbonate 17.29, iron bicarbonate 14.03, sodium sulphate 12.14, sodium chloride 119.16, with 49.88 grains of alumina and silica, in a gallon.

Pacini, Filippo. An Italian anatomist, born in Pistoja in 1812, died in Florence in 1883.

P., corpuscles of. See *Pacinian corpuscles*.

P.'s method of artificial respiration. A mode of producing respiratory movements in an asphyxiated newly-born child. The

patient is placed on his back, the operator standing at the head with the hands in the axilla, the shoulders are pulled upwards and forwards, and then allowed to fall back.

Pacinian. Relating to *Pacini, Filippo*.

P. bodies. See *P. corpuscles*.

P. corpuscles. (*L. corpusculum*, a small body. *F. corpuscules de Pacini*; *I. corpuscoli di Pacini*; *G. Pacini'sche Körperchen*.) A form of the end-bulbs of nerves, being the oval seed-like bodies attached by a stalk to the subcutaneous nerves of the palm and sole, to those of some of the abdominal sympathetic plexuses, and to those of the corpora cavernosa and prostate of man; they are also found in the mesentery of the cat, and on the nerves over the tibia of the rabbit. They are about 1.3 mm. long, and somewhat less in width, and consist of the simple axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve fibre in a central cylindrical clear space surrounded by thirty or forty concentric layers of connective tissue, each lined with endothelium, and continuous as to the outer layers with the thickened perineurium, or sheath of Henle, or the nerve branch to which it is the termination. The axis-cylinder in the central space is surrounded by a transparent substance containing along its periphery rows of spherical nuclei, and is continuous to the upper end of the space, where it terminates in a dilated extremity or in several short branches, each of which has a terminal granular thickening. The layers of the capsule are each considered as a separate capsule, and consist from within outwards of a single layer of flattened, nucleated endothelium, and of fine connective tissue fibres lying in a hyaline ground substance.

Pack. (*Mid. E. pakke*; *Low L. paccus*, through the Latin from Aryan root *pak*, to fasten. *F. paquet*; *I. pacco*; *S. fardo*; *G. Pack*.) A bundle.

Also (*F. emballer, empaqueter*; *I. imballare, impacchettare*; *S. empaquetar*; *G. packen*), to make into a bundle.

In Medicine, to envelope a sick person in a wet sheet with dry blankets on the outside, so as to induce perspiration.

Packet. (*Old F. paquet*; from *Low L. paccus*, a bundle; from Aryan root *pak*, to fasten. *F. paquet*; *I. pacchetto*; *S. paquete*; *G. Packet*.) A small bundle.

P. cocci. (*Coccus. G. Packerkokken*.) A synonym of *Sarcina*.

Packfong. Chinese white copper; an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, with a trace of iron, which has for several hundred years been made in China and India. It was formerly used for dial-plates, thermometer-scales, &c.; but now German silver is generally used for such purposes.

Packing. The Therapeutical operation described under *Pack*.

Packtong. See *Packfong*.

Pacouria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

P. guianensis, Aublet. A species which supplies caoutchouc.

Pacourina. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

P. edulis, Aubl. (*L. edulis*, eatable.) Hab. Cayenne. Receptacle and entire plant esculent.

Pacourinopsis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

PACULOSIS—PÆONIA

P. integrifolia, Cass. (L. *integer*, entire; *folium*, a leaf.) Same as *Pacourina edulis*.

Paculosis. See *Pachulosis*.

Pad. (Of Celtic or Scandinavian origin from the root *put*, to bulge out. F. *bourrelet*; I. *cuscinetto*; S. *cojin*; G. *Wulst*.) A small cushion.

P. of corpus callosum. (L. *corpus*, a body; *callosus*, thick-skinned.) The *Splenium*.

Padanoon. The same as *Bit-noben*.

Pad'dy. (Malay *padi*; Canarese *bhatta*, rice in the husk; from Sanskrit *bhakta*, boiled rice.) The grain of rice enclosed in the husk.

Padus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*.

Also, the *Prunus padus*.

P. avium. The *Prunus avium*.

P. laurocerasus. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

Pædagógia. (Παῖς, a child; ἀγωγή, a guiding. F. *pédagogie*.) The training of young people.

Pædan'choné. (Παῖς; ἀγχόνη; a throttling.) Severninus's term for a fatal form of sorethroat or quinsy.

Pædarthrocacé. (Παῖς; ἄρθρον, a joint; κάκη, evil. F. *pédarthrocace*; I. *pedarthrocace*; S. *pedarthrocace*.) Joint-evil; scrofulous disease of the joints in children.

Especially applied to the disease formerly called *Spina ventosa*.

Pædatrophia. (Παῖς; ἀτροφία, wasting.) Atrophy of children. A synonym of *Tabes mesenterica*.

P. glandulosa. (Gland.) Atrophy produced by *Scrofula*.

Pæderastia. (Παιδεραστία; from παῖς; ἐραστῆω, to love. F. *péderastie*; G. *Knabenschändung*.) Sodomy with a boy.

Pæderastic. Relating to *Pæderastia*.

Pæderia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

P. foetida, Linn. (L. *foetidus*, stinking.) Hab. India, Japan. Root emetic; alliaceous leaves used in decoction for retention of urine.

Pæderota. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

P. virginica. The *Leptandra virginica*.

Pædeusis. (Παιδευσίς, the process of the rearing of a child. F. *pédeusie*; G. *Kindererziehung*.) The education of children.

Pædia. (Παιδεία, the rearing of a child.) The bringing up, physical and moral, of children.

Pædiaphtha. (Παιδίον, a little child; ἄφθα, ulceration in the mouth. F. *pédiaphthe*.) A synonym of *Thrush*.

Pædiatria. (Παιδίον, a little child; ἰατρική, medical treatment. F. *pédiatrie*.) The treatment of children's diseases and disorders.

Pædiatric. Relating to *Pædiatries*.

Pædiatrica. Same as *Pædiatries*.

Pædiatrics. (Παῖς; ἰατρική, medicine.) Same as *Pædiatria*.

Pædiatrophia. Same as *Pædotrophy*.

Pædication. (L. *pædico*, from Gr. παιδικά, a darling.) The committal of sodomy with a boy.

Pædici. (Παιδικός, of a child.) Farr's term for the developmental affections of children.

Pædicterus. (Παῖς; ἰκτερός, the jaundice.) Same as *Icterus neonatorum*.

Pædiometer. (Παιδίον, a little child; μέτρον, a measure. F. *pédiomètre*.) An instrument for measuring a child.

Pæ'dion. (Παιδίον.) A young child.

Pædiopathy. Same as *Pædopathy*.

Pædiotrophy. (Παιδοτροφία, to rear children.) Same as *Pædotrophy*.

Pæ'dium. Same as *Pædion*.

Pædobaromacrometer. (Παῖς, a child; βάρος, weight; μακρός, long, large; μέτρον, a measure. F. *pédobaromètre*.) An instrument for measuring the weight and size of an infant.

Pædobarometer. (Παῖς; βάρος; μέτρον. F. *pédobaromètre*.) An instrument for ascertaining the weight of a child.

Pædogen'esis. (Παῖς; γένεσις, generation.) Sexual reproduction by means of parents in the larval stage of development.

Pædom'eter. (Παῖς; μέτρον.) Same as *Pædiometer*.

Pædonosology. (Παῖς; νόσος, disease. F. *pédonosologie*.) The account of the diseases of children.

Pædon'osus. (Παῖς; νόσος. A disease of a child.)

Pædon'osus. Same as *Pædonosos*.

Pædop'æa. (Παιδοποιία, to beget children.) The procreation of children.

Pædopathy. (Παῖς; πάθος, disease.) The pathology of childhood.

Pædophlebotomy. (Παῖς; φλέψ, a vein; τομή, a cutting. F. *pédo-phlébotomie*.) The opening of a vein in a child for the purpose of letting blood.

Pædophyl'ysis. (Παῖς; φλύσις, a breaking out. F. *pédo-phlyse*.) A vesicular eruption in a child.

Pædoph'thisis. (Παῖς; φθίσις, a wasting.) A wasting disease of children, be it pulmonary consumption or *tabes mesenterica*.

Pædopus. (Παῖς, a child; πούς, a foot. G. *Knabenfuss*.) The foot of a child.

Pædopyra americana. (Παῖς; πυρ, fever heat.) Eisenmann's term for *Cholera infantum*.

Pædostath'mion. (Παῖς; σταθμῖον, a standard weight.) An instrument for ascertaining the weight of a child.

Pædotribes. (Παιδοτριβίς, one who teaches boys wrestling and other exercises.) A gymnastic master.

Pædotroph'ium. (Παιδοτροφίον.) A founding hospital.

Pædotrophy. (Παιδοτροφία, the rearing of children; from παῖς; τρέφω, to nourish. F. *pédotrophie*.) The branch of medicine which is concerned with the rearing of children.

Pæcosyné. (Παιησύνη, from Παιάν, the physician of the gods.) The healing art.

Pæ'on. (Παῖον.) A physician.

Pæ'onia. (Παιωνία, the peony, from παῖον, from παῖον.) A Genus of the Tribe *Pæoniæ*, Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

P. corall'ina, Linn. (L. *corallium*, red coral.) Female peony. Used as *P. officinalis*.

P. femin'ea. (L. *femineus*, feminine.) The *P. corallina*.

P. lob'a'ta. (L. *lobus*, a lobe.) The *P. officinalis*.

P. mas'cula. (L. *masculus*, male.) The *P. officinalis*.

P. mou'tan, Sims. Hab. China. Employed in hæmorrhages and menstrual disorders; used to procure abortion.

P. nemoral'is. (L. *nemorialis*, belonging to the woods.) The *P. officinalis*.

PEONIAE—PAIR

P. officinalis, Retzius. (*L. officina*, a shop. *F. pivoine*; *I. peonia*; *G. Pfingstrose*, *Gichtrose*.) The root and seeds have been used in intermittent fever, epilepsy, and amenorrhoea; and the seeds, as an emetic and cathartic; the flowers were made into calmate waters and syrups.

Pæoniææ. (*Pæonia*.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*, having an imbricate calyx, and fruit consisting of two to five follicles with a cup-shaped disc.

Pæonic. (*Παιωνικός*, healing; from *Παιων*, the physician of the gods.) Medical; healing.

Pæonicæ. (*Παιωνικός*.) The medical art.

Pæonin. (*Pæonia*.) Synonym for *Coralin*, red.

Pæony. The plants of the Genus *Pæonia*.

Pæpalê. (*Παιπάλη*, reduplicated from *πάλη*, pollen.) The finest meal.

Also, a term for *Pollen*.

Paganina. Old term in the Spagyric pharmacopœia for powdered meconium, which was used as a remedy for epilepsy.

Pagapoplexia. See *Pagoplexia*.

Pagenstecher, Alexander. A German ophthalmologist, born at Wallau, near Wiesbaden, in 1828; died in 1879.

P's ointment. Hydrargyrum oxidum flavum grains 1 to 3, vaseline a drachm.

Paget, Sir James. An English surgeon, born at Great Yarmouth in 1814, and now living.

P's disease. An eczematoid disease of the nipple, first described by Paget in 1874 as having the appearance of a florid, intensely red, raw surface, very finely granular, exuding a copious, clear, yellowish, viscid fluid which dries to a scab; it is frequently followed by cancer of the mammary gland; sometimes the surface is dry and scaly, and resembles psoriasis. The nature of the disease is not settled. Butlin has described the extension of the proliferation of the nipple epidermis into the mouths of the galactophorous ducts, whereby the columnar cells become spheroidal, and thence into the lactiferous ducts and alveoli, when the cancer becomes developed. Thin considers that the earliest change is a cancerous disease at the mouths of the galactophorous ducts which, by the exudation of an ichorous fluid, produces the eczematous condition of the skin of the nipple.

Pagils. The *Primula veris*.

Pagina. (*L. pagina*, a written page.) The side of a leaf of a book.

Paglorheumatis'mus. (*Πάγλιος*, steadfast; *rheumatism*.) Long-lasting rheumatism.

Pagliari's hæmostatic. (*F. eau de Pagliari*.) The *Aqua hæmostatica*.

P's styptic. (*Στυπτικός*, astringent.) The *Aqua hæmostatica*.

Pagoplexia. (*Πάγος*, first; *πλῆξις*, a stroke.) The benumbing of a beast of burden from cold.

Also, a synonym of *Frostbite*.

Pag'os. (*Πάγος*, that which is firmly fixed.) The scum on the surface of milk.

Also, any *Pellicle*.

Also, the *Peritonæum*.

Pagosa springs. United States of America, Colorado, Conejos County. Thermal waters from four springs, having a temperature of 148° F. (64·44° C.); spring No. 1 contains

sodium carbonate 4·7 grains, calcium carbonate 59, magnesium carbonate 4·85, lithium carbonate ·71, sodium sulphate 221·66, potassium sulphate 7·13, sodium chloride 29·25, and silica 5·7 grains in a gallon. The rest are very similar in composition.

Pagurus. (*Πάγουρος*, a kind of crab.) A Genus of the Tribe *Anomura*, Order *Decapoda*.

P. Bernhardus. The hermit crab, occasionally used as food.

P. streblony'a. The *P. Bernhardus*.

Pah'gun spring. United States of America, Arizona, Mohave County. A thermal mineral water, having a temperature of 100° F. (37·77° C.)

Paidia. See *Pædia*.

Paidici. See *Pædici*.

Paidion. See *Pædion*.

Paidonology. See *Pædonology*.

Pailgil. See *Peagle*.

Pail. (*Mid. E. paille*, *payle*; Old *F. paele*, a little pan; from *L. patella*, a small pan; dim. of *patera*, a flat dish. *F. seau*; *I. secchia*; *S. cubo*; *G. Eimer*.) A large open vessel of wood or other substance.

P. system. The Goux system. A mode of removing refuse by putting the excreta into pails containing stable litter, or sawdust, or other similar material, with admixture with any fluid.

Pain. (*Mid. E. peine*, *peyno*; from *F. peine*; from *L. pœna*, punishment; *Gr. πῶνι*, penalty. *F. douleur*; *I. dolore*; *S. dolor*; *G. Schmerz*.) Bodily suffering.

P.s, after. See *After pains*.

P.s, la'bour. See *Labour pains*.

P.s, la'bour, false. Painful, irregular contractions of the uterus, unaccompanied by any yielding of the cervix, not uncommonly occurring just before labour. They are often due to local irritation, such as dyspepsia or fecal accumulation.

P.s la'bour, spu'rious. The same as *P.s, labour, false*.

P., sun. A term for *Hemicrania* when it lasts only as long as the sun is above the horizon.

Pain'ful. (*Pain. F. douloureux*; *I. doloroso*; *S. dolorido*; *G. schmerzlich*.) Full of pain.

P. point. See *Point, painful*.

P. subcutaneous tumour. (*L. sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin; *tumor*, a swelling.) A small fibromatous growth connected with a nerve.

Pain'less. Without *Pain*.

Paint. (*Mid. E. painten*; Old *F. peint*, *paint*; from *L. pingo*, to paint. *F. peindre*; *I. pingere*; *S. pintar*; *G. malen*, *austreichen*.) To colour.

Also (*F. couleur*; *I. colore*; *S. pintura*; *G. Farbe*), colouring-stuff.

P., in'dian. The *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Also, the *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

P., i'odine. The *Linimentum iodi*.

P., yel'low. The *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Paint Lick min'eral well. United States of America, Kentucky, Garrard County. A weak saline water.

Painter. (*Paint. F. peintre*; *I. pittore*; *S. pintor*; *G. Maler*.) One who paints.

P.s colic. (*F. colique des peintres*; *I. colica dei pittori*; *G. Malerkolik*.) The same as *Colic, lead*.

Pair. (*Mid. E. peire*, *peyre*; *F. paire*;

from L. *par*, equal. I. *pajo*; S. *par*; G. *Paar*.) A couple.

P. of nerves. (F. *paire de nerfs*; I. *pajo di nervi*; G. *Nervenpaar*.) The two nerves of either side which are homologous in origin.

Pakfong. See *Packfong*.

Palæceous. (L. *pala*, a spade. F. *palacé*.) Shovel-like. Applied to leaves and other structures with a marginal attachment.

Palæolithic. (Παλαιός; λίθος, a stone. F. *paléolithique*.) Relating to the older stone period of prehistoric time.

Palæology. (Παλαιός, old; λόγος, a discourse. F. *paléologie*.) The account of antiquities.

Palæontography. (Παλαιός; ὄντα, the things which actually exist; γράφω, to write. F. *paléontographie*.) The description of extinct and fossil organised beings.

Palæontological. (F. *paléontologique*.) Relating to *Palæontology*.

Palæontology. (Παλαιός; ὄντα, the things which actually exist; λόγος, an account. F. *paléontologie*; I. *paleontologia*; S. *paleontologia*; G. *Paläontologie*.) The account of extinct and fossil organised beings.

Palæophytography. (Παλαιός; φυτόν, a plant; γράφω, to write.) An account of fossil plants.

Palæozoic. (Παλαιός; ζῶον, an animal. F. *paléozoïque*.) Relating to fossil animals.

Palæozoology. (Παλαιός; ζῶον; λόγος, an account.) The science of fossil animals.

Palama. (Παλάμη, the palm of the hand. F. *palame*.) Illiger's term for the interdigital membrane of some Mammals.

Also, the interdigital membrane of web-footed birds.

Palamē. (Παλάμη.) The palm of the hand.

Palamosyphilolepis. (Παλάμη; syphilis; λεπίς, a scale.) Syphilitic psoriasis of the palm of the hand.

Palamotheca. (Παλάμη;θήκη, a case. F. *palamothèque*.) Illiger's term for the epidermis of the *Palama*.

Palatal. Relating to, or connected with, the *Palate*.

P. plate. (G. *Gaumenplatte*.) The *Palatine process*.

P. process. See *Palatine process*.

P. triangles. See *Triangles, palatal*.

Palate. (Mid. E. *palet*, *palase*; Old F. *palat*; from L. *palatum*, the palate. F. *palais*; I. *palato*; S. *paladar*; G. *Gaumen*.) The roof of the mouth, which separates it from the nasal fossæ. The front part is the *P., hard*; the hinder part with a free edge is the *P., soft*.

P., arches of. See under *Arch*.

P., artificial. An instrument of caoutchouc, or metal, or other substance, for the closing of the aperture in a cleft palate.

P. bone. (F. *os palatin*; I. *osso palatino*; G. *Gaumenbein*.) A very irregular, thin bone, consisting of two portions united at a right angle, a horizontal or palate plate and a vertical or nasal plate. The palate plate or process is four-sided, and forms on each side the hinder part of the hard palate; in front, it articulates with the palate process of the superior maxillary bone; behind, it forms a concave free border to which the soft palate is attached; its inner border unites with its fellow of the opposite side, and its outer edge is formed by the springing

of the vertical plate, and is grooved by a deep notch forming part of the posterior palatine canal; its upper surface forms the hinder part of the floor of the nasal fossa, and its lower surface forms part of the roof of the mouth. The vertical plate is thin, and forms part of the lateral wall of the nose; in front, it is in contact with the hinder part of the inner surface of the superior maxillary bone, and behind, it is in contact with the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. On its inner surface is a horizontal ridge, the inferior turbinal crest, for the attachment of the inferior turbinal bone, and higher up, the superior turbinal crest for the middle turbinal bone. The outer surface is rough for attachment to the superior maxillary bone, and marked by a groove which assists in forming the posterior palatine canal behind, which is a smooth surface, forming part of the pterygo-maxillary fissure, having above it a roughened surface for articulation with the inner surface of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; the front edge of this surface consists of a thin projecting plate, the maxillary process, which overlaps the orifice of the antrum. At the junction of the horizontal and vertical plates, extending outwards and backwards, is the pyramidal process, which projects into the space between the external and internal plates of the sphenoid bone. Bending inwards and upwards from the posterior surface of the upper part of the vertical plate is the sphenoidal process, its upper surface touching the sphenoid bone at the base of its internal pterygoid plates, its inner surface forming part of the nasal fossa, and its outer smooth surface helping to form the pterygo-maxillary fossa. At the upper end of the anterior margin of the vertical plate is the orbital process with its two free and three articulating surfaces; of the former, the upper forms the hinder part of the floor of the orbit, and the outer forms part of the sphenomaxillary fossa; its articulating surfaces are in front for the superior maxillary bone, within for the ethmoid, and behind for the sphenoid. Between these two latter processes is the sphenopalatine notch.

The palate bone is formed in the pterygoquadrate cartilage from one centre of ossification at the junction of the horizontal and vertical plates, which appears about the seventh week.

P., cleft. See *Cleft palate*.

P., falling down of. A term for a relaxed uvula.

P., false. The same as *P., artificial*.

P., fissured. See *P., cleft*.

P., hard. (G. *harter Gaumen*.) The anterior two-thirds of the palate, consisting of the palatine processes of the superior maxillary and palate bones covered by periosteum, and a thick, pale, corrugated mucous membrane, separated from the bone by the palatine glands. Its arteries are branches of the internal maxillary artery; its veins anastomose freely with those of the soft palate, some traverse the posterior palatine canal, but the chief pass through the anterior palatine canal to join the anterior veins of the Schneiderian membrane; the lymphatics are very delicate; they communicate at the sides and in front with those of the gums, and behind with those of the lower surface of the soft palate; they terminate in small vessels which pass round the tonsils to glands lying on the borders of the thyro-hyoid membrane; the

PALATIFORM—PALATOGLOSSUS

nerves are derived from the sphenopalatine ganglion.

P.-myograph. (Mūs, a muscle; γράφω, to write.) An instrument for recording graphically the movements of the soft palate during the act of producing sounds.

P. process of palate bone. (G. *Gaumenfortsatz des Gaumenbeins*.) See *P. bone*.

P. process of superior maxillary bone. (F. *apophyse palatine du maxillaire supérieur*; G. *Gaumenfortsatz des Oberkieferbeins*.) See *Maxillary bone, superior*.

P., soft. The *Velum pendulum palati*.

P., split. The same as *P., cleft*.

Palatiform. (L. *palatum*, the palate; forma, shape. F. *palatiforme*; G. *Gaumenförmig*.) Having the shape of a palate.

Applied by Kirby to the tongue of insects where it forms the inferior surface of the lip.

Palatine. (F. *palatin*; L. *palatino*; S. *palatino*.) Relating to the *Palate*.

P. arch. (F. *voûte palatine*.) The *Palate*.

P. arches. See *Palate, arches of*.

P. artery, ascend'ing. (F. *artère palatine ascendante*; G. *aufsteigende Gaumenschlagader*.) A branch of the facial artery below the jaw, or occasionally of the common carotid artery; it ascends between the stylopharyngeus and the styloglossus muscles which it supplies; reaching the upper part of the wall of the pharynx it gives branches to the superior constrictor of the pharynx, the tonsils, and the Eustachian tube; and accompanying the levator palati to the soft palate it is distributed to the structures connected therewith. It anastomoses with its fellow, with the descending palatine artery, and with the ascending pharyngeal artery.

P. artery, descend'ing. (F. *artère palatine supérieure*; G. *absteigende Gaumenschlagader*.) A branch of the internal maxillary artery in the sphenopalatine fossa; it traverses the posterior palatine canal, runs along the hard palate, to the structures of which it is distributed, and terminates in a small vessel which passes through the incisor foramen to anastomose with the nasopalatine artery.

P. artery, inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *P. artery, ascending*.

P. artery of pharyngeal. A large branch of the ascending pharyngeal artery which supplies the soft palate, and anastomoses freely with its fellow of the opposite side.

P. artery, superior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *artère palatine supérieure*.) The *P. artery, descending*.

P. bone. See *Palate bone*.

P. button-hole. A slit made in the soft palate to facilitate the removal of a polypus in the posterior nares.

P. canal, ante'rior. See *Canal, palatine, anterior*.

P. canal, descend'ing. See *Canal, palatine, posterior*.

P. canal, poste'rior. See *Canal, palatine, posterior*.

P. cells. The cells formed by the junction of the palatine bone with the ethmoid bone.

P. ducts. The same as *P. canals*.

P. foramen, ante'rior. (L. *foramen*, a hole; anterior, in front.) The *Foramen, incisive*.

P. foramen, poste'rior. (L. *foramen*; posterior, hinder.) The lower opening of the *Canal, palatine, posterior*.

P. fos'sa. (F. *fosse palatine*.) See *Fossa palatina*.

P. glands. See *Glands, palatine*.

P. mem'brane. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin.) The mucous membrane which covers the roof of the mouth, including the soft palate.

P. nerve, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front. F. *nerf palatin antérieur*; G. *vorderer Gaumennerv*.) One of the descending branches of the sphenopalatine ganglion, whence it descends to the posterior palatine canal which it traverses to reach the hard palate; in the canal it gives off the inferior nasal nerve, a fine filament for the mucous membrane of the antrum, and a branch for the supply of the soft palate; at the exit from the canal it bifurcates and divides into many branches which run in canals of the bony palate and supply its mucous membrane and that of the gums.

P. nerve, external. (F. *nerf palatin moyen*.) The smallest of the descending branches of Meckel's ganglion. It traverses the external palatine canal, to the tonsils and outer part of the soft palate.

P. nerve, large. (F. *grand nerf palatin*.) The *P. nerve, anterior*.

P. nerve, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) It traverses the lesser palatine canal, and supplies the soft palate, tonsils, uvula, levator palati, and azygos uvulae.

P. nerve, small. (F. *nerf palatin petit*.) The *P. nerve, posterior*.

P. process of superior maxillary bone. See *Maxillary bone, superior*.

P. rid'ges. (G. *Gaumenleisten*.) The central ridge and the lateral corrugations of the mucous membrane of the hard palate; they are more marked in the human foetus and in some of the lower animals, than in the human adult.

P. sector. See *Sector, palatine*.

P. spine. (F. *épine palatin*; G. *Gaumenfortsatz*.) The *Nasal spine, posterior*.

P. ster'tor. See *Stertor, palatine*.

P. su'ture. See *Suture, palatine*.

P. su'ture, transverse. See *Suture, palatine transverse*.

P. vein, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *veine palatine inférieure*; G. *untere Gaumenblutader*.) A vein which collects blood from the circumtonsillar venous plexus and from the soft palate, and descends by the lateral wall of the pharynx to one of the neighbouring branches of the facial vein or the facial vein itself.

P. vein, super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *veine palatine supérieure*; G. *obere Gaumenblutader*.) A vein which accompanies the superior palatine artery, and empties into the pterygoid venous plexus.

Palatit'is. (L. *palatum*, the palate. F. *palatite*; I. *palatitide*; G. *Gaumenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of both hard and soft palate. A form of *Stomatitis*.

Palatogloss'al. (L. *palatum*; Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Relating to the palate and the tongue.

P. fold. The anterior pillar of the fauces.

Palatogloss'us. (L. *palatum*; Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *glosso-staphylin*; I. *palato-glossio*; G. *Zungengaumemuskel*.) A thin layer of pale muscular fibres which arises from the root of the tongue in connection with the transverse muscular fibres of the latter, and with the fasciculi of the styloglossus, and, traversing the anterior pillar of the fauces, ends in the sub-

PALATOGNATHUS—PALICUREA

mucous tissue of the *velum pendulum palati* in union with its fellow of the opposite side. They contract the isthmus of the glottis, and by elevating the tongue force the bolus of food backwards into the pharynx.

Palatognathus. (L. *palatum*; Gr. *γνάθος*, the jaw.) One who has a cleft palate.

Pala'to-la'bial. (L. *palatum*; *labialis*, belonging to the lip.) Relating to the palate and the lips.

P. artery. (F. *artère palato-labiale*, Chaussier.) The *Facial artery*.

Pala'to-maxillary. (L. *palatum*; *maxilla*, the lower jaw.) Relating to the palate and the lower jaw.

P. arch. The *Maxillary process, superior*.

P. artery. The *Palatine artery, superior*.

Pala'to-pharynge'al. (L. *palatum*; Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the gullet.) Relating to the palate and the pharynx.

P. fold. The posterior pillar of the fauces.

Palatopharynge'us. (L. *palatum*; Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the gullet. F. *pharyngo-staphylin*, *palato-pharyngien*; I. *palato-faringeo*; S. *palato-faringeo*; G. *Schlundgaumenmuskel*.) An ill-defined set of muscular fibres lying in the posterior pillar of the fauces. It arises by three fasciculi: one proceeding from the posterior angle of the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, the *Salpingopharyngeus* of Santorini; a second from the aponeurosis of the *velum pendulum palati*; and a third, much larger than either of the others, from the same aponeurosis. After traversing the posterior pillar of the fauces, it expands and terminates by three sets of fibres: an internal set which interlace with those of the opposite in the postero-median portion of the pharynx and also in the median part of the *velum*; a middle set which are connected with the fibrous layer of the pharynx near the cricoid cartilage; and an external set which are attached along with, but in front of, the fibres of the *stylopharyngeus* to the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage. It derives its nerve-supply from the pharyngeal plexus. It draws the *velum* downwards and the pharynx upwards.

Palatopharyngolarynge'us. (L. *palatum*; Gr. *φάρυγξ*; *λάρυγξ*, the upper part of the windpipe.) The *Palatopharyngeus*.

Pala'toplasty. (L. *palatum*; Gr. *πλάσσω*, to form.) The same as *Uraniscoplasty*.

Palator'haphy. (L. *palatum*; Gr. *ῥαφή*, a seam. F. *palatorrhaphie*.) The suturing of a cleft palate.

Palatosalpin'geus. (L. *palatum*; Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a war-trumpet. F. *palato-salpingien*; I. *palato-salpingiano*; S. *palato-salpingeo*.) The *Tensor palati*.

Palatoschisis. (L. *palatum*; Gr. *σχίσις*, a cleaving.) Cleft palate.

Palatostaphyl'inus. (L. *palatum*; Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula. F. *palato-staphylin*; I. *palato-stafilino*; S. *palato-estafilino*; G. *Zapfenmuskel*.) Each half of the *Azygos uvula*.

Pala'to-uvula'ris. (L. *palatum*; *uvula*.) The *Azygos uvula*.

Palat'um. The *Palate*.

P. durum. (L. *durus*, hard.) See *Palate*, hard.

P. fiss'um. (L. *fissus*, cleft.) See *Cleft-palate*.

P. mobilē. (L. *mobilis*, moveable.) The *Palate*, soft.

P. molīē. (L. *mollis*, soft.) The *Palate*, soft.

P. os'seum. (L. *osseus*, bony.) The *Palate*, hard.

P. pen'dulum. The *Velum pendulum palati*.

P. stab'ilē. (L. *stabilis*, form.) The *Palate*, hard.

Pale. (Mid. E. *palē*; Old F. *pale*, *palle*, *pasle*; from L. *pallidus*, pale. F. *pâle*; I. *pallido*; S. *palido*; G. *blass*, *bleich*.) Colourless.

P. bark. See *Cinchona pallida*.

P. lau'rel. The *Kalmia glauca*.

P. rose. (F. *rose pâle*; I. *rosa pallida*.) The *Rosa centifolia*.

Palē. (Πάλη, the finest meal.) Pollen.

Pale'a. (L. *palea*, chaff. F. *paillette*; I. *palea*, *pagliacola*; S. *pajita*; G. *Spreublättchen*, *Spreu*.) Chaff consisting of short, linear, obtuse, dry scales.

P. Cabot'il. A Javan fern. Filaments of stem used as a mechanical styptic.

Palea'ceous. (L. *palea*, chaff. F. *paleacé*; I. *paleaceo*; S. *paleaceo*; G. *Spreuartig*, *Spreutragend*.) Bearing chaff, or small scales like chaff.

Palea' Cibot'il. The same as *Pili Cibotii*.

Pale'iform. (L. *palea*; *forma*, shape. F. *paleiforme*; G. *Spreiformig*.) Like chaff.

Pale'ness. (Pale. F. *pâleur*; I. *pallore*; S. *pálides*; G. *Blässe*.) Whiteness of the complexion. The same as *Pallor*.

Pale'ole. (Dim. of L. *palea*, chaff. F. *paleole*.) A synonym of *Glumelule*.

Paleoliferous. (Paleole; L. *fero*, to bear. F. *paleolifère*.) Bearing paleoles.

Paleolith'ic. See *Paleolithic*.

Paleontology. See *Paleontology*.

Pal'estine buck'thorn. The *Rhamnus palustris*.

Palfyn, Johan'nes. A Dutch surgeon, born at Kortryk in 1650, died in Ghent in 1730.

P.'s for'ceps. See *Forceps, midwifery*, *Palfyn's*.

Pall plague. A malignant fever resembling plague observed first in Pali, afterwards spreading throughout Rajputana in 1836, and especially characterised by hæmoptysis.

Palicou'rea officinalis, Mart. (L. *officina*, a shop.) Hab. Brazil. Used as a diuretic.

P. diuret'ica, Mart. Used as *P. officinalis*.

P. longifol'ia, H. B. and K. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as *P. officinalis*.

P. so'nans, Mart. (L. *sono*, to sound.) Used as *P. officinalis*.

P. specio'sa, H. B. and Kunth. (L. *speciosus*, handsome.) Goldshrub. Hab. Brazil. Used as an antisypilitic; in large doses, poisonous.

P. stre'pens, Mart. (L. *strepo*, to make a noise.) Used as *P. officinalis*.

P. sulphu'rea, De Cand. Hab. Peru. A bitter tonic.

Palicu'rea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

P. cro'cea. (L. *croceus*, saffron-coloured.) Hab. West Indies. An emetic.

P. densifo'ra. (L. *densus*, crowded.) Said to supply *Coto bark*.

PALIMBOLOUS—PALMA

P. Marcgraavii, St. Hilaire. Hab. Brazil. Poisonous; used to kill rats.

Palimbolous. (Παλίμβολος, reversed; from πάλιν, backwards; βάλλω, to cast.) Frequently changing; applied to diseases whose symptoms are very inconstant.

Palimpis'sa. (Παλιπίσσα, reboiled pitch; from πάλιν, again; πίσσα, pitch.) Dry pitch.

Palincote'sis. (Παλικότσησις, the breaking out afresh; from πάλιν, again; κότος, rant.) The relapse of a disease; the breaking out again of a wound.

Palindromé. (Παλινδρομή.) The same as *Palindromia*.

Palindromia. (Παλινδρομία, a running back; from πάλιν, back; δρόμος, a course. F. *palindromie*; I. *palindromia*; S. *palindromia*; G. Rückfall.) An old term for a supposed regurgitation of peccant humours towards the internal organs.

Also, the recurrence of a paroxysm, or the relapse of a disease.

Palingenesia. (Παλιγγενεσία, new-birth; from πάλιν, again; γένεσις, an origin. F. *palingénésie*; I. *palingenesia*; S. *palingenesia*; G. Wiedergeburt.) Regeneration.

Palingenesis. (Πάλιν; γένεσις.) The same as *Palingenesia*.

Palinodia. (Παλινωδία, a retracing one's path; from πάλιν, back; ὁδός, a way. F. *palinodie*.) A return or relapse of a disease.

Palinurus vulgaris. See under *Crabfish*.

Palirrhœa. (Παλirroia, a reflux; from πάλιν; ῥοία, a flow.) The relapse of a disease.

Paliurus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rhamnaceæ*.

P. aculeatus. (L. *aculeatus*, furnished with prickles.) Hab. South Europe. Root and leaves astringent; seeds diuretic.

Palladium. (Pallas, the Planet. F. *palladium*; I. *palladio*; S. *palladio*; G. *Palladium*.) Symbol Pd; atomic weight 106.2. A metal discovered by Wollaston in 1803 in platinum ore; it is also found in gold alloys. It is a whitish, hard, very malleable, ductile metal, having a sp. gr. of 11.4 at 22.6° C. (72.6° F.) It is dimorphous, occurring native in the form of small regular octahedrons and in small hexagonal tables. It does not oxidise in the air. It is used for the graduated surfaces of astronomical instruments, and as a substitute for gold in dentistry.

Palleal. See *Pallial*.

Palleis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

P. spinosa, Cass. (L. *spina*, a thorn.) Yellow starwort. Used as a vulnerary in buboes and other inguinal swellings.

Pallial. (F. *palleale*.) Relating to the *Pallium* or *Mantle*.

P. cavity. The space enclosed between the lobes of the mantle of Mollusca, divided in some animals into a larger, branchial and a smaller, supra-branchial chamber.

P. impression. (L. *impressio*, a pressing into. F. *impression palléale*.) The same as *P. line*.

P. line. (F. *ligne palléale*.) The impression made by the attachment of the muscular fibres of the mantle or pallium to the shell of Molluscs.

P. sinus. (L. *sinus*, a gulf.) A deep

indentation of the hinder edge of the pallial line to receive the siphon.

Palliate. (L. *palliatum*, cloaked; from *pallium*, a mantle. F. *pallier*; I. *palliare*; S. *paliar*; G. bemanteln.) To cloak; to mitigate.

Palliation. (Palliate. F. *palliation*; I. *palliamiento*; S. *paliacion*; G. Bemäntelung.) Mitigation; alleviation.

Palliative. (Palliate. F. *palliatif*; I. *palliativo*; S. *paliativo*; G. bemäntelnd.) Cloaking, relieving, or alleviating, as distinct from healing.

Also (G. *Palliativmittel*), a substance which is able to alleviate or mitigate disease or pain.

P. treatment. (F. *traitement palliatif*.) That treatment of an incurable disease which attempts relief of pain and moderation of distressing symptoms.

Pallidiflorous. (L. *pallidus*, pale; flous, a flower. F. *pallidiflore*; G. bleichblumig.) Having pale flowers.

Palliobranchiate. (L. *pallium*, a mantle; Gr. βράγχια, the gills. F. *palliobranchié*.) De Blainville's term for those Molluscs which have the branchia applied to the inner surface of the lobes of the mantle or pallium.

Pallium. (L. *pallium*, a Greek cloak. F. *manteau*; I. *mantello*; G. Mantel.) The Mantle of Mollusca.

Also, the upper point of the feathers of Aves.

P. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The Mantle of the hemisphere vesicle.

Pallor. (L. *pallor*, paleness; from *palléo*, to be pale. F. *pâleur*; I. *pallore*; S. *pallidez*; G. Blässe.) Paleness.

P. luteus. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The same as *Chlorosis*.

P. virginum. (L. *virgo*, a virgin.) The same as *Chlorosis*.

Palm. (Mid. E. *paume*; from L. *palma*; Gr. παλμή. F. *paume*; I. *palma*; S. *palma*; G. Handteller, Handfläche.) The flat inner surface of the hand, having the thenar and hypothenar eminences on either side, and the fingers and wrist-joint below and above.

Also (Sax. *palm*; from L. *palma*. F. *palmier*; I. *palmizio*; S. *palmera*; G. *Palmbaum*), the plants of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*, so-called from their flat, palmate leaves.

P. butter. Same as *P. oil*.

P. cabbage. The *Areca ciceracea*.

P. carnauba. The *Corypha cerifera*.

P., Doum. The *Hyphæne thebaica*.

P., gumut. The *Arenga saccharifera*.

P., guinea. The *Elais guineensis*.

P., oil. The *Elais guineensis*.

P. oil. (F. *huile de palme*; I. *olio di palma*; G. *Palmöl*.) An oil obtained from the seeds of *Cocos butyracea*, *Elais guineensis*, and other species.

P., sa'go. The *Sagus vinifera*.

P. sugar. See *Jaggery*.

P. tree. Any tree of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

P. wax. The product of the species of *Ceroxylon*.

P. wine. The fermented juice of the *Caryota urens*, *Elais guineensis*, and other palms.

Palma. (L. *palma*, a palm-tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

P. ady. See *Ady*.

P. Christi. (L. *Christus*, Christ.) The *Ricinus communis*.

PALMA—PALMATE

P. co'cos. The *Cocos nucifera*.
P. dactylifera. The *Phoenix dactylifera*.
P. humilis. (*L. humilis*, lowly.) The *Musa paradisaica*.
P. indica vina'ria secun'da. (*L. indicus*, Indian; *vinarius*, belonging to wine; *secundus*, next.) The *Arenga saccharifera*.
P. oleo'sa. (*L. oleum*, oil.) The *Elais guineensis*.
P. pruni'fera. (*L. prunus*, a plum; *fero*, to bear.) The *Chamaerops humilis*.
P. unguentario'rum. (*L. unguentarius*, a perfumer.) The same as *Myrobalan*.
Palma. (*L. palma*.) The Palm of the hand; also, a branch of a tree.
P. ma'nus. (*L. manus*, the hand.) The Palm of the hand.
Palma'ceæ. (*L. palma*, a palm tree.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Palmates*, being unbranched or, rarely, dichotomously branched trees or shrubs, with terminal leaves having sheathing stalks, hermaphrodite or unisexual flowers on a branched spadix, inferior perianth of the whorls, each with three parts; 1 to 3 carpels usually united, superior ovary, solitary ovule, sometimes two, and minute embryo in a depression in the fleshy or horny albumen.
Palmae. Nominative plural of *L. palma*, a branch of a tree.
P. u'teri plica'tæ. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *plicatus*, folded.) The branched striae on the inner surface of the neck of the womb.
Palma'les. (*L. palma*, a palm tree.) A Cohort of the Sub-series *Syncarpæ*, being monocotyledonous shrubs or trees, with unisexual or hermaphrodite flowers on a branched spadix enclosed in a spathe; two-whorled perianth in three segments, usually green; indehiscent, 1—2 seeded fruit, and albuminous seed.
Palmar. (*L. palmaris*; from *palma*, the palm of the hand. *F. palmaire*; *I. palmare*; *S. palmar*; *G. hohlhandig*, zu *Palme gehörig*.) Relating to the Palm of the hand; relating to a Palm tree.
P. aponeuro'sis. (*Ἀπονευρώσις*, the end of a muscle. *F. aponevrose palmaire*.) The *Fascia, palmar*.
P. arch, cu'bital. (*Cubiti*, the ulna. *F. arcade palmaire cubitale*.) The *P. arch, superficial*.
P. arch, deep. (*F. arcade palmaire profonde, petite arcade palmaire, Chaussier*; *G. tiefer Hohlhandbogen*.) The palmar termination of the radial artery, commencing at the upper end of the first interosseous space, crossing the palm between the flexor tendons and the interossei muscles, and joining the deep branch of the ulnar artery. It gives off recurrent branches which anastomose with those of the anterior carpal arch, descending branches, the palmar interosseous arteries, and the superior perforating arteries.
P. arch, ra'dial. (*Radius*. *F. arcade palmaire radiale*.) The *Palmar arch, deep*.
P. arch, superfi'cial. (*L. superficies*, the surface of a thing. *F. arcade palmaire superficielle*; *G. Oberflächlicher hohlhandbogen*.) The palmar termination of the ulnar artery, commencing at the distal border of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist, crossing the palm between the palmar fascia and the flexor tendons towards the middle of the thenar eminence, and joining the superficialis volæ, or the radialis indicis, or both. It gives off twigs to the super-

ficial muscles, the integument of the palm, and the digital arteries.

P. artery, deep. The *P. arch, deep*.

P. artery, superfi'cial. The *P. arch, superficial*.

P. cuta'neous nerve of me'dian. (*L. cutis*, the skin; *medius*, middle. *F. nerf palmaire cutané*; *I. nervo palmare cutaneo*.) This branch pierces the fascia close to the anterior annular ligament of the wrist, and ends in the palmar integument, communicating with the corresponding branch of the ulnar.

P. cuta'neous nerve of ul'nar. It lies on the ulnar artery and passes with it to the hand, where it supplies part of the integument, joining with the corresponding branch of the median.

P. dig'ital ar'teries. See *Digital arteries of hand, palmar*.

P. fas'cia. See *Fascia, palmar*.

P. folds. (*F. folis de locomotion*.) See *Palm, lines of*.

P. interos'seous ar'teries. See *Interosseous arteries of hand, deep palmar and superficial palmar*.

P. interos'seous mus'cles. See *Interosseous muscles of hand, palmar*.

P. lig'aments. See *Ligaments, palmar*.

P. nerves. See *P. cutaneous nerve*.

P. region. (*F. region palmaire*.) The region of the palm of the hand.

P. veins. These form a fine plexus in the palm, giving rise to the median and anterior ulnar veins of the forearm.

Palmar'is. See *Palmar*.

P. anti'cus. (*L. anticus*, in front.) The *Flexor carpi radialis*.

P. brevis. (*L. brevis*, short. *F. petit palmaire, palmaire cutané*; *G. kleiner Hohlhandmuskel*.) A thin, flat, rectangular, subcutaneous muscle arising from the anterior annular ligament of the wrist and from the inner margin of the palmar fascia by six or eight long slender tendons, from which muscular fasciculi proceed transversely across the hand to be inserted into the deep surface of the skin at the inner border of the palm.

P. cuta'neus. (*L. cutaneus*, belonging to the skin. *F. palmaire cutané*.) The *P. brevis*.

P. grac'ilis. (*L. gracilis*, slender. *F. palmaire grêle*.) The *P. longus*.

P. gran'dis. (*L. grandis*, great. *F. grand palmaire*; *I. palmare grande*.) The *P. longus*.

P. inter'nus. (*L. internus*, within.) The *Flexor carpi radialis*.

P. lon'gus. (*L. longus*, long. *F. long palmaire, petit palmaire, epitrochio-metacarpien*, *Chaussier*; *I. piccolo palmare*; *G. Handsehnen-spanner*.) A small, short muscle with a long tendon, arising from the internal condyle of the humerus and the intermuscular septum, and inserted into the palmar fascia at the front of the wrist. It sometimes sends a slip to the small thumb muscles.

P. lon'gus bicauda'tus. (*L. longus*; *dis*, twice; *cauda*, a tail.) A variation of the *P. longus* described by Gruber, which is inserted by two tendons.

P. mag'nus. (*L. magnus*, great. *I. palmare grande*.) The *Flexor carpi radialis*.

Pal'mate. (*L. palmatus*, from *palma*. *F. palmé*; *I. palmato*; *S. palmado*; *G. gefingert, handförmig*.) Shaped like the hand.

PALMATIFID—PALO

In Botany, applied to leaves or other parts which are more or less cleft between the nerves so as to resemble the hand with palm and fingers.

In Zoology, applied to animals which have the digits connected by a membrane.

Palmatifid. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand; *fido*, to cleave. F. *palmatifide*; G. *handspaltig*.) De Candolle's term for leaves which are deeply cleft to half their depth.

Palmatiflorous. (L. *palmatius*; *flos*, a flower. F. *palmatiflore*; G. *handblumig*.) Cassini's term for capitula composed of flowers with palmate corollas.

Palmatifolious. (L. *palmatius*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *palmatifolié*; G. *handblättrig*.) Having palmate leaves.

Palmatiform. (L. *palmatius*; *forma*, shape. F. *palmatiforme*; G. *handförmig*.) Somewhat palmate.

Palmatilobate. (L. *palmatius*; *lobate*. F. *palmatilobé*; G. *handlappig*.) De Candolle's term for leaves the lobes of which are palmate.

Palmatinervate. (L. *palmatius*; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *palmatinervé*.) Applied to a leaf the nervures of which are palmate.

Palmatipartite. (L. *palmatius*; *partitus*, divided. F. *palmatipartite*; G. *handtheilig*.) De Candolle's term for a leaf divided by palmate lobes.

Palmatisected. (L. *palmatius*; *sectus*, cut. F. *palmatiséqué*; G. *handschnittig*.) De Candolle's term for a leaf which is divided into palmate lobes.

Palmature. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand.) The condition of being *Palmate*.

P. of fingers. Adhesion of the fingers to each other. See *Web-fingers*.

Palmetto, saw. The *Chamærops serratula*.

Pal'mic. (Παλμός, a quivering motion.) Relating to *Palpitation*.

Pal'mic. (L. *palma*, a palm.) Relating to a *Palm tree*.

P. acid. (F. *acide palmique*.) A colourless, crystallisable acid, solid at ordinary temperatures, melting at 50° C., prepared by saponification of *Palmin* or of castor-oil (Littre.)

Pal'micolous. (L. *palma*, a palm tree; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *palmicole*; G. *palmbe-wohnend*.) Living upon palm trees.

Pal'micornate. (L. *palma*; *cornu*, a horn. F. *palmicorne*; G. *handgehörnt*.) Having a palmate horn, or antenna, or filament.

Pal'mifolious. (L. *palma*, a palm tree; *folium*, a leaf. F. *palmifolié*; G. *handblättrig*.) Having palmate leaves.

Pal'miform. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand; *forma*, shape. F. *palmiforme*; I. *palmiforme*; S. *palmiforme*; G. *handförmig*, *palmförmig*.) Having the shape of the palm of the hand.

Pal'min. (F. *palmin*; I. *palmina*; S. *palmina*; G. *Palmin*.) A solid substance obtained by Boudet on heating castor oil with hyponitric acid.

Pal'minervate. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *palminerve*; G. *handnervig*.) Applied to a leaf the nerves of which radiate like the fingers of a hand.

Pal'mipede. (L. *palma*; *pes*, a foot. F. *palmipède*; I. *palmipede*; S. *palmipedo*; G. *handfüssig*.) Having a palmate or webbed foot.

Pal'mipedes. (L. *palma*; *pes*. F.

palmipèdes; G. *Schwimmvogel*.) An Order of the Class *Aves* having webbed feet, and otherwise fitted for an aquatic life.

Palmiphalang'ii. (L. *palma*; *phalangæ*. F. *palmi-phalangiens*.) The *Lumbricales manus*.

Palmistry. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand.) Fortune-telling, from a consideration of the lines and elevations on the palm of the hand.

Palmitate. A salt of *Palmitic acid*.

Pal'mites. (L. *palma*, a palm tree.) Wine in which dates have been infused.

Palmitic. (L. *palma*, a palm tree. F. *palmitique*.) Relating to the *Palm tree* or to *Palmitin*.

P. acid. (F. *acide palmitique*; I. *acido palmitico*; G. *Palmitinsäure*.) $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$. A substance discovered by Frémy in palm oil. It occurs in nacreous scales.

Pal'mitin. (L. *palma*, a palm tree. F. *palmitine*; I. *palmitina*; G. *Palmitin*.) $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. Tripalmitate of glyceryl.

Pal'mityl. (Υλη, the stuff of which a thing is made.) The hypothetical radical of *Palmitic acid*.

Palmomantei'a. (Παλμός, a quivering motion; *μαντεία*, prophesying.) Divination from observation of pulsations of the heart and arteries, of quivering of muscles, and of movements of the intestines.

Palmoplan'tar. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand; *planta*, the sole of the foot. F. *palmopiantaire*.) Storr's term for those mammals that have the extremities of the hind limbs formed like hands.

Pal'mos. (Παλμός.) An old term for *Palpitation*.

Also, a synonym of *Subsultus*.

Pal'moscopy. (Παλμός; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *palmoscopie*.) The investigation of the beating of the heart and pulse.

Also, the foretelling of events from observation of the heart and pulse beats.

Pal'mula. (Dim. of L. *palma*, the palm of the hand. F. *palmule*.) A little hand; a small organ having a palmate shape.

Also (L. *palma*, a palm tree), a term for the fruit of the date-palm.

Pal'mulate. (F. *palmulé*.) Having a *Palmula*.

Pal'mule. The same as *Palmula*.

Pal'mus. The same as *Palmos*.

P. cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) *Palpitation* of the heart.

P. plumbarius. (L. *plumbum*, lead.) Tremors produced by chronic lead poisoning.

P. vomitus. (L. *vomitus*, a vomiting.) Vomiting.

Palmyra springs. United States of America, Wisconsin, Jefferson County. An alkaline water from twenty-five sources; the springs used have much the same composition; the one called Zenobia's Fountain contains calcium bicarbonate 12.85 grains, and magnesium bicarbonate 10.14 grains in a gallon; the others contain less magnesium bicarbonate; the amount of sodium bicarbonate does not exceed 1.5 grain in any of them.

Palmyra tree. The *Borassus flabelliformis*.

Pa'lo. (S. *palo*, a stick.) The stem or root of a plant.

P. de calenturas. (S. *de*, of; *calenturas*, chills and fever.) The *Cinchona tree*.

PALO—PALPEBRARUM

P. de va'ca. (S. *de*; *vaca*, a cow.) The *Brosimum galactodendron*.

P. de ve'las. (S. *de*; *velas*, a watch; from the ancient use of candles as time-pieces.) The candle tree, *Parmentiera cerifera*.

Palo Pin'to min'eral well. United States of America, Texas, Palo Pinto County. One of about 140 different springs in the same neighbourhood containing calcium carbonate 2.08 grains, magnesium carbonate 4.66, sodium sulphate 150.05, calcium sulphate 6.55, magnesium sulphate 18.84, sodium chloride 23.98, potassium chloride 1.28, calcium chloride 5.58, aluminium oxide 1.54, and silica 1.86 grains in a gallon.

Pal'pate. Possessing a *Palpus*.

Also (L. *palpo*), to employ *Palpation*.

Palpa'tion. (L. *palpatio*, a stroking; from *palpo*, for *palpo*, to touch softly; from Aryan root *spar*, to quiver. F. *palpation*; I. *palpazione*; S. *palpamiento*; G. *betastung*.) The gentle feeling, by means of the fingers, of an internal organ through the integument, for the purpose of ascertaining its size, form, and consistence.

Palpatom'etry. (L. *palpatio*; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) Estimation of the tenderness produced by palpation, by means of an instrument with a graduated scale recording the amount of pressure.

Pal'pebra. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid; from *palpo*, to touch softly. F. *paupière*; I. *palpebra*; S. *palpado*; G. *Augenlid*.) An *Eyelid*.

P. fici'sa. (L. *ficus*, a fig.) A synonym of *Trachoma*.

P. infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The lower *Eyelid*.

P. infe'rior extor'sum flex'a. (L. *inferior*; *extorsum*, outward; *flexus*, bent.) A synonym of *Ectropium*.

P. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The upper *Eyelid*.

P. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The lower *Eyelid*.

P. supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The upper *Eyelid*.

P. terti'a. (L. *tertius*, third.) The *Plica semilunaris*.

Pal'pebræ superio'ris primus. (L. *palpebra*; *superior*, upper; *primus*, first.) The *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

Pal'pebral. (L. *palpebralis*, of the eyelids. F. *palpebral*; I. *palpebrale*; S. *palpebral*.) Belonging, or relating, to the palpebræ or eyelids.

P. arch, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *arcade palpebrale inférieure*.) The arch formed by the inferior palpebral artery in the lower eyelid.

P. arch, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *arcade palpebrale supérieure*.) The arch formed by the superior palpebral artery in the upper eyelid.

P. ar'tery, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *artère palpebrale inférieure*; I. *arteria palpebrale inferior*; G. *untere Augenlidschlagader*.) A branch of the ophthalmic artery arising near the pulley of the obliquus superior, descending vertically behind the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and forming an arch in the lower eyelid with the palpebral branch of the lacrimal artery immediately below the eyelashes and between the tarsal cartilage and the orbicularis palpebrarum. From the arch arise ascending twigs to supply the skin, the

orbicularis palpebrarum, the Meibomian glands, the ciliary glands, and the conjunctiva; and descending branches which supply the muscles, and anastomose with the infraorbital artery,

P. ar'tery of superfi'cial tem'poral. The *Orbital* branch.

P. ar'tery, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *artère palpebrale supérieure*; I. *arteria palpebrale superiore*; G. *obere Augenlidschlagader*.) A branch of the ophthalmic artery arising near to, or by a common trunk with, the inferior palpebral artery, descending vertically for a short distance, and then forming an arch in the upper eyelid with the palpebral branch of the superficial temporal artery just above the eyelashes and between the tarsal cartilage and the orbicularis palpebrarum. It gives off descending branches to the Meibomian glands, the tarsal conjunctiva, and the skin, and ascending branches to the substance of the eyelid.

P. car'tilage. The same as *Tarsal cartilage*.

P. conjuncti'va. The *Conjunctiva palpebræ*.

P. fas'cia. (L. *fascia*, a band. F. *ligament palpebral*.) The *Ligament, tarsal, of eyelids*.

P. fis'sure. See *Fissure, palpebral*.

P. fold. The *Conjunctival fold*.

P. fol'licles. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag. F. *follicules palpebraux*.) The *Meibomian glands*.

P. flux, pu'riform. (L. *flux*, a flow; *pus*, matter; *forma*, likeness.) A puriform discharge from inflamed Meibomian glands.

P. lig'a'ments. See *Ligamenta palpebralia*.

Also, see *Ligament, tarsal, of eyelids*.

P. mus'cle. (F. *muscle palpebral*; G. *Augenlidmuskel*.) The *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

P. mus'cle, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The thin, non-striated edge of the orbicularis, inserted into the tarsal cartilage and connected with the fascia of the inferior rectus.

P. mus'cle, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *Orbito-palpebralis*.

P. nerves, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) Two small twigs, an inner and an outer, arising from the superior maxillary nerve.

P. nerves, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) Small twigs from the supratrochlear and supraorbital branches of the frontal nerve.

P. re'gion. The region of the *Palpebræ* or eyelids.

P. veins, exter'nal. Small veins joining the orbital branch of the temporal vein.

P. veins, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. G. *untere Augenlidblutader*.) Two or three small veins collecting blood from the lower eyelid and the adjacent cheek, and emptying into the facial vein below the orbit.

P. veins, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. G. *obere Augenlidblutader*.) Small veins collecting blood from the upper eyelid, and emptying into the angular vein.

Palpebralis. The *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

P. infe'rior. See *Palpebral muscle, inferior*.

P. supe'rior. See *Palpebral muscle, superior*.

Palpebra'rum aperiens rec'tus. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid; *aperio*, to open; *rectus*, straight.) The *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

PALPEBRATE—PAMPLEGIA

P. duo muscull. (L. duo, two; musculus, a muscle.) The Orbicularis palpebrarum.

Palpebrate. (L. palpebratus, part. of palpebro, to wink frequently.) Having eyelids; also, to wink.

Palpebration. (L. palpebratio, a blinking.) The act of winking; the same as Nictitation.

Palpebrofrontal. (L. palpebrum, an eyelid; frons, the forehead. F. palpebrofrontal, Chaussier.) The Frontal nerve.

Also, the Frontal muscle.

Palpebrum. Same as Palpebra.

Palpi. Nom. plural of Palpus.

Palpiferous. (Palpus; L. fero, to bear. F. palpifere; G. fressspitzetragend.) Bearing, or possessing, a Palpus.

Palpiform. (Palpus; L. forma, shape. F. palpiform; G. fressspitzförmig.) Having the form of a Palpus.

Palpigerous. (Palpus; L. gero, to bear. F. palpigere; G. fressspitzetragend.) Bearing a Palpus.

Palpitate. (L. palpito, to move frequently and quickly; from palpo, to move quickly. F. palpiter; I. palpitare; S. palpitare; G. klopfen, palpitiren.) To throb.

Palpitatio. The same as Palpitation.

P. arteriarum. (L. arteria, an artery.) Throbbing of the arteries.

P. cordis trepidans. (L. cor, the heart; trepidans, trembling.) Rapid and feeble throbbing of the heart.

P. membro-rum. (L. membra, the limbs.) Gaubius' term for involuntary shaking of the legs.

Palpitation. (F. palpitation; from L. palpitatio; from palpo. I. palpitazione; S. palpitacion; G. Herzklopfen.) Throbbing of the heart, from increased force of the beats; the frequency is also increased. It occurs in many affections, and may be either reflex or due to disease of the heart.

Palpus. (L. palpus, a stroking; from palpo, for epalpo, to touch softly; from Aryan root spar, to quiver. F. palpe; I. palpo; S. palpo; G. Palpe, Fühler.) An articulated, mobile filament attached to the jaws of Crustacea, Arachnida, and Insecta.

P. labial. The palpus affixed to the labium in Insecta.

P. maxillary. The palpus attached to the maxilla in Arthropoda.

Palsy. (Mid. E. palesy, parlesy; F. paralysie; from L. paralysis; from Gr. παράλυσις, palsy.) The same as Paralysis.

P., Bell's. (Sir Charles Bell.) See Bell's paralysis.

P., creeping. A term for Atrophy, progressive muscular.

P., crossed. See Hemiplegia, crossed.

P., crutch. See Crutch palsy.

P., fa'cial. (L. facies, the face.) See Paralysis, facial.

P., fa'cial, mim'ic. See Mimic facial palsy.

P., ham'ner. Paralysis of the muscles of the arm and shoulder caused by excessive use of the hammer.

P., histrion'ic. See Paralysis, histrionic.

P., hyster'ical. See Paralysis, hysterical.

P., lead. See Lead palsy.

P., mercur'ial. See Mercurial paralysis.

P., metal'ic. See Lead palsy and Mercurial paralysis.

P., painter's. The same as Lead palsy.

P., pen. See Scrivener's palsy.

P., psy'chical. (Ψυχικός, belonging to the soul.) The same as Paralysis, hysterical.

P., scribe. (L. scribo, to write.) The same as Scrivener's palsy.

P., semp'stress's. See Sempstress's palsy.

P., sha'king. See Paralysis agitans.

P., sha'king mercur'ial. See Mercurial tremor.

P., trans'verse. (L. transversus, turned across.) The same as Hemiplegia, crossed.

P., trembling. The same as Paralysis agitans.

P., wast'ing. The same as Atrophy, progressive muscular.

P.-wort. The Primula veris.

Also, the Caltha palustris.

P., writ'er's. See Scrivener's palsy.

Palta tree. The Persea gratissima.

Paludal. (L. palus, a swamp. F. paludéen; I. paludale; S. paludoso; G. sumpfig.) Relating to a swamp or marsh.

P. fever. See Fever, paludal.

Paludarium. (L. palus; apium, parsley.) The Apium graveolens.

Paludéin. (F. paludéine.) The mucus of the snail, Paludina vivipara, which is made into a soothing pectoral syrup.

Paludic. (L. palus, a swamp. F. paludique.) The same as Paludal.

Paludiculous. (L. palus; colo, to inhabit. F. paludicole; G. sumpfbewohnend.) Inhabiting, or growing in, a marsh.

Paludina. (L. palus, a swamp. F. paludine.) A Genus of the Order Prosobranchiata, Class Mollusca.

P. vivipara. Linn. (L. vivus, living; pario, to bring forth.) A fresh-water snail, the mucus of which has been used to make a soothing syrup.

Paludism. (F. paludisme; from L. palus, a marsh.) The condition of ill-health produced by exposure to marsh miasmata.

Paludose. (L. palus. F. paludeux; I. paludoso.) The same as Paludal.

Palus. (L. palus, a marsh.) A swamp; a marsh.

Also (L. palus, a stake), the Penis.

P. sanctus. (L. sanctus, holy.) Guaiacum wood.

Palu'stral. The same as Paludal.

Pambion'a. See Panbion'a.

Pam'pathes. (Παμπάθης, all-suffering.) An old term for a compound plaster of cinnabar for scirrhus tumours.

Pampel'mus. The shaddock, Citrus decumana.

Pamphil'on. (Πάμφιλος, beloved of all.) The name of a white plaster described by Galen.

Pamphob'ia. Same as Panophobia or as Pantophobia.

Pampin'iform. (L. pampinus, a tendril; forma, shape. F. pampiniforme; I. pampiniforme; S. pampiniforme; G. rankenartig.) Tendril-shaped.

P. body. The Plexus pampiniforme.

P. plex'us. See Plexus pampiniforme.

Pamp'inus. (L. pampinus.) The tendril of a vine.

Pampl'egia. (Πᾶς, all; πηληγία, a stroke.) General paralysis.

Pampo'ra. The thick vanilla of the Spanish colonies.

Panace'a. (L. *panacea*; Gr. πανάκεια, a universal remedy; from πανάκεις, all-healing; from πᾶς, all; ἄκος, a cure. F. *panacée*; I. *panacea*; S. *panacea*; G. *Panacee*, *Allgemein-mittel*.) A remedy for all ills.

P. anglica. (Mod. L. *anglicus*, English. F. *panacée anglaise*.) Carbonate of magnesia mixed with carbonate of lime.

P. du'cis holsa'tice. (L. *dux*, a duke; Mod. L. *Holsatia*, Holstein.) Sulphate of potash.

P. duplica'ta. (L. *duplicatus*, two-fold.) Sulphate of potash.

P. Glaube'ri. (Glauber.) Sulphate of soda.

P. holsa'tica. (Mod. L. *Holsatia*, Holstein.) Sulphate of potash.

P. lapsu'rum. (L. *lapsus*, a fall.) The *Arnica montana*.

P. mercuria'lis. (Mercury.) Calomel nine times sublimed.

P. mercurii ru'bri. (Mercury; L. *ruber*, red.) Nitric oxide of mercury.

P. minera'lis specifi'cum vir-gin'eum. (Mineral; L. *specificus*, particular; *virgo*, a virgin.) The *Pulvis Viennensis albus virginicus*.

P. of the moun'tain. The *Heracleum panaces*.

P. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) The *Glechoma hederacea*.

P. soluti'va. (L. *solutus*, loose.) Mag-nesia.

P. springs. United States of America, North Carolina, Halifax County. A weak chaly-beate water.

P. vegetab'ilis. (Vegetable.) Saffron.

Pan'acon. $C_{22}H_{19}O_8$. A substance formed by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on *Panaquilon*, which then, with the formation of a purple colour, breaks up into a carbonate, pan-acon, and water.

Panada. (S. *panado*, bread macerated in water, for sick persons; from *pan*, bread. F. *panade*; I. *panata*; G. *Panade*.) Bread soaked or boiled with water to a pulpy consistence.

Panado. See *Panada*.

Panale'thes. (Παναληθής, all-true.) A black cephalic plaster mentioned by Aëtius.

Panama bark. The same as *Quillaja bark*.

P. fe'ver. Term used in Panama, some-times for Malarial fever, sometimes for *Yellow fever*, both of them occurring there.

P. paralysis. (Παράλυσις, palsy. G. *Panama lähmung*.) A term for *Beriberi*.

Panaquilon. (F. *panaquilone*.) $C_{22}H_{25}O_{18}$. An amorphous, sweet substance, found in ginseng by Garrigues (1854).

Panaricium. (L. *panaricium*; corrupted from *paronychia*; Gr. παρωνυχία, a whitlow.) A *Whitlow*.

P. tendino'sum. The same as *Paronychia tendinosa*.

Pan'aris. (F. *panaris*; from L. *panari-cium*, corrupted from *paronychia*. I. *pateruccio*.) A *Whitlow*.

P. analge'sica. (ἀ, negative; ἀλγος, the sense of pain. F. *maladie de Morvan*, *panaris analgésique*.) *Morvan's disease*. A disease of the central nervous system, characterised by analgesia and partial paralysis, accompanied by trophic changes, of the upper limb (Billings).

Panarit'ium. See *Panaricium*.

Panar'ium. The same as *Panaricium*.

Panarthrit'is. (Πᾶς; *Arthritis*.) In-flammation of all the tissues of a joint.

Pan'ary. (L. *panis*, bread. F. *panaire*.) Relating to bread.

P. fermenta'tion. The fermentation which takes place in dough during the making of bread.

Panatel'la. The same as *Panada*.

Pan'ax. (Πάναξ, the plant which sup-plies opoponax.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araliaceae*.

P. ani'sum. (Ἄνισον, anise.) Used as an aromatic.

P. cochlea'tum. (L. *cochlea*, a snail-shell.) An aromatic.

P. co'loni. The same as *Stachys palus-tris*.

P. costi'nium. (Κόστος, a root used as spice.) The *Pastinaca opoponax*.

P. frutico'sum. Linn. (L. *frutex*, a shrub.) Hab. Java. A diuretic.

P. gin'seng. (Ginseng, a Chinese word signifying wonder of the world.) The *P. quinque-folium*.

P. heracleum. (L. *Heracleum*, a town of Macedonia.) The *Pastinaca opoponax*.

P. pastina'cea. The *Pastinaca op-oponax*.

P. morotot'ani. Aubl. Hab. Cayenne. The whole plant is aromatic.

P. quinquefol'ium. Linn. (L. *quinque*, five; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. North America. Exported to China as ginseng. Root sweet, and slightly aromatic. Employed as a cordial, alexi-teric, and aphrodisiac.

P. schin'seng. Nees. The *P. ginseng*.

P. undula'ta. Pers. The *P. morototani*.

Panbio'ma. (Πᾶς, all; βίος, life.) The general principle of life.

Panblast'ic. (Πᾶς; βλαστός, a shoot.) Arising in, or connected with, all the layers of the blastoderm.

Panca'ga. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica*.

Panchres'ton. (Πάγχρηστος, good for all work. F. *panchreste*; I. *pancresto*; S. *pan-cresto*; G. *Panchrestum*.) A *panacea*.

Panchres'tous. (Πάγχρηστος.) Uni-versally useful.

Panchres'tum chi'næ. Labarraque's term for a preparation of cinchona bark contain-ing both quinine and cinchonine.

Panchry'sos. (Παγχρύστος, all-golden.) A collyrium mentioned by Paulus Ægineta.

Panchymagogue. (Πᾶς, all; χυμός, juice; ἄγω, to drive out. F. *panchymagogue*; I. *panchymagogo*; S. *panchymagogo*; G. *Panchymagogum*.) A medicine anciently believed to drive out all peccant humours.

Panchymago'gum. A *Panchyma-gogue*.

P. minera'lë. (Mineral.) Calomel.

Pancce'non'osus. (Πᾶς, all; κοινός, common to; νόσος, disease.) An epidemic dis-ease.

Pancce'non'usos. (Πᾶς; κοινός; νοούσος, disease.) An epidemic disease.

Pance'nosus. (Πᾶς; κοινός.) Epi-demic.

Pancratic. (Παγκρατής, all powerful.) Very powerful.

P. mi'croscope. See *Microscope*, *pan-cratic*.

PANCRATIUM—PANCREATIC

Pancreatium. (Παγκράτιον; from *παγκράτης*, all-powerful.) An exercise of the Greek youths, which combined wrestling and boxing.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceae*.

Also, the *Scilla maritima* or *S. pancratium*.

P. cichorium. The *Cichorium intybus*.

P. maritimum. Linn. (*L. maritimus*, belonging to the sea.) Said to be emetic.

Pancreas. (Πάγκρεας, the sweetbread; from *πᾶς*, all; *κρέας*, flesh. *F. pancreas*; *L. pancreas*; *S. pancreas*; *G. Pankreas*, Bauchspeicheldrüse, Gekrösdrüse, Magendrüse.) A long, flat, compound racemose gland, of reddish-cream colour, lying across the hinder wall of the abdomen in front of the first lumbar vertebra, behind the stomach, above the superior mesenteric artery, and below the celiac axis. It is 15 to 16 or 18 cm. long, and 1·5 to 1·8 cm. thick; it is very variable in weight, averaging 70 grammes in the male and 60 grammes in the female, but in some cases reaching 80 or 90 grammes or more. Its right end, the *head*, is embraced by the duodenum; its left end, the *tail*, is in contact with the spleen; the intermediate part, or *body*, connecting the two, is constricted at its junction with the head by a furrow on the posterior surface and the inferior border, for the vena portæ and the superior mesenteric vessels. The anterior surface of the head, somewhat concave, is in contact with the stomach and with the first portion of the duodenum; the posterior surface lies on the vena cava inferior and on the vena portæ, which separate it from the right pillar of the diaphragm and the vertebral column; it presents a furrow for the ductus communis choledochus above and on the right. The body lies on the mesenteric vessels, the aorta, the left pillar of the diaphragm, the left adrenal, and the splenic vein; the tail lies on the left kidney and touches the spleen. The upper border is furrowed for the splenic artery, and at the neck is in contact with the celiac axis and the solar plexus. The lower border corresponds to the third part of the duodenum, the superior mesenteric vessels, and the inferior mesenteric vein. The gland discharges its secretion by means of the *Pancreatic duct* into the duodenum. It receives its blood supply from the splenic artery, the hepatic artery, and the superior mesenteric artery; its veins open into the splenic and the superior mesenteric veins; its lymphatics empty into the lumbar lymphatics, and its nerve supply is derived from the solar plexus. It consists of cells forming tubular alveoli, which are collected into lobules and then into lobes separated by connective tissue derived from a somewhat indistinct capsule. Its secretion is the *Pancreatic juice*.

P., accessory duct of. (*L. accessus*, an approach. *G. Nebenpancreas*.) An accessory duct sometimes present, passing from the head of the gland and opening separately into the duodenum.

P., animal matter of. (*F. matière animale du pancréas*, Leuret.) The same as *Pancreatin*.

P., bod'y of. (*F. corps du pancréas*.) See *Pancreas*.

P., fat'y degenera'tion of. This occurs occasionally, but is not of clinical interest.

P., head of. (*F. tête du pancréas*; *G.*

Kopf der Bauchspeicheldrüse.) The enlarged right extremity of the pancreas.

P., lobes of. The pancreas is similar in structure to the salivary glands, but its lobes and lobules are less compact.

P., lymphatics of. These join the lumbar lymphatics and glands.

P. minus. (*L. minus*, less.) The same as *Aselli, pancreas of*.

P., neck of. (*F. col du pancréas*.) Santorini's term for the constricted portion of the pancreas between the head and the body, the constriction being produced by the furrows for the vena portæ and the mesenteric vessels.

P. of Aselli. See *Aselli, pancreas of*.

P. parvum. (*L. parvum*, small.) The same as *Aselli, pancreas of*.

P. parvum Winslowii. In some cases the lower part of the head of the pancreas, which curves round behind and partially embraces the superior mesenteric artery and vein, is marked off from the rest of the gland. This separated portion was named by Winslow *Pancreas parvum*. See *Aselli, pancreas of*.

P. pty'alín. See under *Ptyalín*.

P., sec'ond. A synonym of *Brunner's glands*.

P. secundarium. See *P., second*.

P. succenturiatus. (*L. succenturio*, to receive as a substitute.) A term for *Brunner's glands*.

P., tail of. (*F. queue du pancréas*; *G. Schwanz der Bauchspeicheldrüse*.) The narrower or left end of the pancreas.

P. Winslowii. (*Winslow*.) The same as *Aselli, pancreas of*.

Pancreatælgia. (Πάγκρεας; ἄλγος, pain. *F. pancreatælgie*; *I. pancreatælgia*; *S. pancreatælgia*; *G. Bauchspeicheldrüsenschmerz*.) Pain in the pancreas.

Pancreatēphraxis. (Πάγκρεας; ἐμφράξις, a stopping. *F. pancreatēphraxis*; *I. pancreatēphraxis*; *S. pancreatēphraxis*; *G. Bauchspeicheldrüsenerstopfung*.) Obstruction, or engorgement, of the pancreas.

Pancreatēlco'sis. (Πάγκρεας; ἔλκος, ulceration. *F. pancreatēlco'se*.) Ulceration of the pancreas.

Pancreat'ic. (Πάγκρεας. *F. pancréatique*; *I. pancreatico*; *S. pancreatico*; *G. pankreatisch*.) Relating to the *Pancreas*.

P. ar'teries. Branches of the *Splenic artery*, variable both in number and size, given off downwards to the pancreas, and supplying its body and tail. There is often one of larger size than the rest running in the direction of the pancreatic duct, called *Arteria pancreatic magna*.

P. canal'. (*L. canalis*, a pipe. *F. canal pancréatique*.) The *P. duct*.

P. di'astase. (Διάστασις, separation.) Roberts' term for *Amylopsin*.

P. diges'tion. See *P. juice*; also, *Duodenal digestion*.

P. duct. See *Ductus pancreaticus*.

P. duct, ac'cessory. See *Ductus pancreaticus accessorius*.

P. emul'sion. (*L. emulgeo*, to milk out.) This is prepared from the pig's pancreas by mixing it with lard and pounding in water, straining, and then exhausting with ether. From the ethereal solution of pancreatized lard the ether is distilled, and the substance is then mixed and emulsified by shaking with rectified spirit and water. To flavour it, and also to prevent its de-

PANCREATICODUODENAL—PANCREATONCUS

composition, oil of cloves is added. It is given in doses of 1 to 3 drachms, in milk and water with a little spirit, two hours after meals, in diseases associated with inability to assimilate oils and fats. See under *Pancreatin*.

P. juice. (*F. suc pancreaticus*; *I. succo pancreatico*; *G. Bauchspeichel, Bauchspeicheldrüsensaft*.) The secretion of the *Pancreas*. It is a clear, viscid, alkaline fluid, differing from most of the other digestive juices by the comparatively large amount of proteids it contains. The constituents of quite fresh pancreatic juice are albumin, a proteid allied to myosin, fats and soaps in small amount, sodium carbonate (to which its alkalinity is due), and water. The average amount of solids is probably 2 to 5 per cent. Pancreatic juice converts starch into sugar (chiefly maltose); it first dissolves proteids and then converts them into peptone; it emulsifies fats, and splits up neutral fats into their respective fatty acids and glycerin; it also curdles milk. The actions on these three classes of food-stuffs seem to be due to three separate and distinct ferments: *amylase*, acting on starch; *trypsin*, on proteids; and *steapsin*, splitting up neutral fats. The emulsifying action appears to be due mainly to the presence of alkalies and alkali-albumin. The precipitation of the casein, causing curdling of milk, is due to a fourth distinct ferment.

P. juice, active matter of. (*F. matière active du suc pancréatique*, Cl. Bernard.) The same as *Pancreatin*.

P. juice, albumen of. (*F. albumine du suc pancréatique*, Tiedemann and Gmelin.) The same as *Pancreatin*.

P. juice, salivary matter of. (*L. saliva, spitte. F. matière salivaire du suc pancréatique*.) The same as *Pancreatin*.

P. lobe of liver. (*F. lobe pancréatique du foie*.) The *Lobe of liver, Spigelian*.

P. matter. (*F. matière pancréatique*.) The same as *Pancreatin*.

P. mucus. (*L. mucus, slime. F. mucus pancréatique*.) The same as *Pancreatin*.

P. nerves. See *Pancreatic plexus*.

P. plexus. (*L. plexus, a weaving. F. plexus pancréatique; G. Bauchspeicheldrüsengeflecht*.) A subsidiary nerve plexus derived from the splenic plexus.

P. sarcoma of Abernethy. See *Sarcoma, pancreatic*.

P. veins. Veins passing upwards from the pancreas to open into the *Splenic vein*.

Pancreaticoduodenal artery. The same as *P. artery, superior*.

P. artery, inferior. (*L. inferior, lower. F. artère pancréatico-duodénale inférieure; G. untere Zwölffingerdarmschlagader*.) A branch of the first intestinal branch of the superior mesenteric, which runs along the concave border of the duodenum to anastomose with the superior duodenal artery.

P. artery, superior. (*L. superior, upper. F. artère pancréatico-duodénale; G. obere Zwölffingerdarmschlagader*.) One of the terminal branches of the gastro-duodenal branch of the hepatic artery. It runs along the inner margin of the duodenum, between it and the pancreas, both of which it supplies, and anastomoses with the inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery.

P. plexus. (*L. plexus, a weaving.*) A sympathetic nerve plexus lying between the pancreas and the duodenum.

P. vein. A vein receiving factors from the pancreas and duodenum, and opening into the portal vein.

Pancreaticosplen'ic. Relating to the *Pancreas* and the *Spleen*.

P. ligament. (*L. ligamentum, a band.*) The *P. omentum*.

P. omentum. A fold of peritoneum connecting the tail of the pancreas with the lower third of the inner surface of the spleen.

Pan'creatin. (*Πάγκρεας. F. pancréatine; I. pancreatina; S. pancreatitis; G. Pan-kreatin*.) This term has been applied to various preparations from the *Pancreas*. See *Pancreatinum*.

Pancreatinum. An extract of the pancreas, containing its active principles, and having a digestive action similar to that of natural pancreatic juice. It is prepared as follows:—Finely-minced fresh bullock's pancreas is macerated for twenty-four hours in water slightly acidified by hydrochloric acid. It is then macerated in pure water. The liquids are strained, filtered, neutralised with calcium carbonate, filtered again, and then an equal part of alcohol (95 per cent.) is mixed with them. A precipitate is formed, which is washed with weak alcohol, pressed between sheets of bibulous paper, and finally dried without the aid of heat (Professor Scheffer, 1875). This extract is a transparent, yellow, friable substance, almost entirely soluble in water. The solution is a clear, yellowish, neutral liquid, forming white precipitates on heating, and on the addition of alcohol. Hydrochloric acid also forms with it a precipitate. *Pancreatinum* is given therapeutically in certain kinds of dyspepsia. 1. In infants suffering from dyspepsia with inability to digest milk. 2. In phthisical patients who are unable to digest any kind of fat, even cod-liver oil. 3. In cases of jaundice in which fat is not digested. 4. In cases of intestinal dyspepsia as distinguished from gastric dyspepsia, in which pain, flatulence, vomiting, and diarrhoea come on two or three hours after meals. 5. In those diseases in which the imperfect digestion of albuminous foods is an essential factor; rickets, scrofula, diabetes, pernicious and simple anæmia, &c. Given either by the mouth as an emulsion, or better, by the rectum. See *Leube's nutrient enema*.

Pan'creatized farina'ceous food. *Benger's food*. It is made of wheat flour which is first partly converted into dextrin by dry cooking, and then mixed with a pancreatic extract. Mixed with milk it is used for infants and invalids; artificial digestion of both the food and the milk takes place, and can be stopped at the required stage by boiling the mixture.

Pancreatit'is. (*Πάγκρεας. F. pancréatite; I. pancreatite; S. pancreatitis; G. Bauchspeicheldrüsenerkrankung*.) Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancreato-dodecadactylæ'us. (*Πάγκρεας; δωδεκά, twelve; δάκτυλος, a finger*.) The same as *Pancreatico-duodenal*.

Pan'creatoid. (*Πάγκρεας; είδος, likeness. F. pancréatoïde; G. bauchspeicheldrüsensähnlich*.) Resembling the pancreas in appearance.

Pancreatotomy. (*Πάγκρεας; τομή, section*.) Extirpation of the pancreas.

Pancreaton'cus. (*Πάγκρεας; όγκος, mass. F. pancréatoncie; G. Bauchspeichel-*

PANCREATORRHAGIA—PANICLE

drüsengeschwulst.) A hard tumour of the pancreas.

Pancreatorrhagia. (Πάγκρεας; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. *F. pancreatorrhagie*.) A sudden discharge, for example, of blood, from the pancreas.

Pancrec'tomy. (Πάγκρεας; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Extirpation of the pancreas.

Pancrēnē. (Πᾶς, all; κρήνη, a well.) "Pancreas Pancrene" is the title of a work on the pancreas by Bernhard Swalbe or Swalwe, in which he opposed the idea that Intermittent Fever had its seat in that organ. (Amsterdam, 1668.)

Pancropathia. (Πάγκρεας; πάθος, disease.) Disease of the pancreas.

Pancreum. The same as *Pancreas*.

Pandalitium. A corruption of *Panaritium*.

Pandalium. An old term for a kind of soothing pectoral lozenge.

Pandana'ceæ. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Avales*, being the Screw-pine order. They are palm-like trees or shrubs, with amplexicaul leaves, numerous unisexual or polygamous flowers on a spadix, numerous stamens with two- to four-celled anthers, one-celled ovary with parietal placenta and minute embryo.

Pandanus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Pandana'ceæ*.

P. odoratis'simus. Willd. (*L. odoratus*, fragrant.) Hab. India. A distilled water obtained from the perfumed flowers of this species is used as a stimulant and diaphoretic.

Pandalitium. The same as *Pandalitium*.

Pandemia. (*F. pandemie*; from πᾶς, all; ἄνθρωπος, the people. *I. pandemia*; *S. pandemia*; *G. Pandemie*.) A disease which attacks a large number of people at the same time over an extended area.

Pandemic. (Πᾶς; ἄνθρωπος. *F. pandémique*; *I. pandemico*; *G. pandemisch*.) Attacking a large number of people over a large area at one time.

Pandemious. The same as *Pandemic*.

Pandemy. The same as *Pandemia*.

Pander, Heinrich Christian von. A Russian anatomist, born at Riga in 1794, died in 1865.

P.'s layers. (*F. feuillets de Pander*.) The layers of the blastoderm, which he discovered in 1817.

P.'s nu'cleus. (*L. nucleus*, a kernel. *G. Pander'scher Kern*.) See under *Nucleus*.

Pander'mite. A mineral found at Panderma, on the Black Sea. It occurs in snow-white fine-grained fragments, enclosed in gypsum, lying under a formation consisting of alternating layers of brown clay and calcareous slate. Its composition is represented by the formula $2\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Pandiculation. (*L. pandiculator*, to stretch oneself. *F. pandiculation*; *I. pandiculazione*; *S. pandiculacion*; *G. Dehnen, Recken*.) An automatic movement of the body, consisting of the extension of the legs, the elevation and stretching of the arms, and the drawing back of the head and trunk accompanied by yawning. Such movements occur before and after sleeping; in some nervous affections; and at the accession of a paroxysm of ague.

Pandocelium. (Πανδοκεῖον, a house for the reception of strangers.) A general hospital for all kinds of cases.

Pandoc'eum. See *Pandocceum*.

Pandochi'um. (Πανδοχέιον.) The same as *Pandocceum*.

Pandurate. (*F. panduré*.) The same as *Panduriform*.

Pandurifoliate. (*L. pandura*; from *Gr. πανδοῦρα*, a musical instrument with three strings, of the nature of a fiddle; *L. folium*, a leaf. *F. pandurifolié*.) Having fiddle-shaped leaves.

Pandu'riform. (*L. pandura*; *forma*, shape. *F. panduriforme*; *I. panduriforme*; *S. panduriforme*; *G. geigenförmig*.) Fiddle-shaped.

In Botany, applied to an oblong leaf which is contracted in the middle and rounded at the base and apex.

Pan'duroid. (Πανδοῦρα, a musical instrument with three strings; εἶδος, likeness. *F. panduroides*; *G. geigenähnlich*.) Resembling a fiddle in shape.

Pang. (Probably a Celtic word, and originally *prang*, or *prong*. *F. angoise*; *I. angoscia*; *S. angustia*; *G. Pein, Schmerz*.) A very sharp and acute pain.

P., breast. A synonym of *Angina pectoris*.

P., breast, suffocative. (*L. suffoco*, to choke.) A synonym of *Angina pectoris*.

P., brow. A synonym of *Hemicrania*.

Pangen'esis. (Πᾶς, all; γένεσις, generation. *F. pangenèse*; *I. pangenesi*.) Darwin's term for the theory that within the germ of every living organism are contained the germs of all its future parts, and also the germs of all its descendants.

Pangia'ceæ. Blume's term for a part of the *Bizaceæ*.

Panhidro'sis. (Πᾶς; ἰδρώς, sweating.) General sweating over the whole body.

Panhistophy'ton. (Πᾶς, all; ἱστός, a tissue; φυτόν, a plant.) A Genus of schizomycetous *Fungi*.

P. ova'tum. Lebert. The *Micrococcus ovatus*.

Panhydro'meter. (Πᾶς; ὕδωρ, water; μέτρον, a measure.) Mester's term for an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of any liquid.

Panhy'grous. (Πᾶς; ὑγρός, moist.) Moistness or dampness of the whole surface.

Panhyperæ'mia. (Πᾶς; ὑπέρ, above; αἷμα, blood.) Plethora, fulness of blood.

Panhysterec'tomy. (Πᾶς; ὑστέρα, the womb; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) The removal of the entire womb.

Panic. (Πανικόν, panic; from πανικός, of or for the god Πάν, Pan, who was supposed to inspire the sounds heard by night in mountains and valleys, and hence to be the cause of sudden and groundless fear; Πάν probably originally meant protector, and was derived from the Aryan root *pa*, to protect. *F. panique*; *I. panico*; *S. miedo panico*; *G. panischer Schrecken*.) Sudden, overpowering fear, occurring without known, or from insufficient, cause; it affects animals as well as men.

Panic. The name of the plants of the Genus *Panicum*, especially the *P. glaucum*.

P. grass, Ital'ian. (*F. panic d'Italie*.) The *Panicum italicum*.

Pan'icle. (*L. panicula*, a tuft; from *panus*, an ear of millet. *F. panicule*; *I. panicolo*, *panocha*; *S. panicula*; *G. Rispe*.) The form of inflorescence in which the secondary axes of a

PANTOPHOBIA—PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ

F. pantophagie. The capacity of eating and enjoying all sorts of food.

Pantophobia. (Παντοφόβος, all-fearing; from *pās*; φόβος, fear. *F. pantophobia*; *I. pantofobia*; *S. pantofobia*; *G. Furchtsamkeit*.) A form of monomania characterised by causeless or excessive terror.

Also, a synonym of *Hydrophobia*.

Pantophobic. (Πᾶς; φόβος. *F. pantophobique*.) Relating to *Pantophobia*.

Pantophobicus. (Παντοφόβος, all-fearing.) Afflicted with *Pantophobia*.

Pantopletho'ra. (Πᾶς; πλῆθῶρη, fulness.) General fulness of the blood-vessels.

Pantozootia. See *Panzootia*.

Panus. (*L. panus*, the thread wound upon a shuttle, a swelling.) A non-suppurating, but inflamed, subcutaneous lymphatic gland.

P. fau'cium. (*L. fauces*, the throat.) Inflamed and swollen glands in the mouth and throat.

P. inguinalis. (*L. inguen*, the groin.) The same as *Bubo*.

Pan'gyrous. (Πᾶς, all; ὑγρός, moist. *F. panygre*.) Universally perspiring.

Panzootia. (Πᾶς; ζῶον, an animal.) A disease affecting a large number of animals over a considerable tract of country.

Panzootic. Relating to *Panzootia*.

Also, the same as *Panzootia*.

Pa'o pere'iro. The *Geissospermum Vellosii*. See *Pereiro bark*.

Pap. (*Mid. E. pappo*; Old Swed. *pap*, the breast. *F. mamelle*; *G. Brustwarze*.) The nipple of the female breast or udder, or anything resembling it.

Also (*F. bouillie*; *G. Brei*, *Kinderbrei*), soft, pulpy food for children.

P. of the throat. The *Uvula*.

Papain. (*F. papaine*; *I. papaina*.) A preparation from the juice of the *Papav.* A whitish, amorphous powder, containing a proteolytic ferment, which differs from *Pepsin* in being active in an alkaline or neutral as well as in an acid solution. Used in dyspepsia with gastric fermentation. It is given in doses of 1 to 8 grains, suspended in water.

P. elix'ir. Extra Pharm. Given in doses of 1 drachm with meals.

P. et coccal'næ trochis'ci. Extra Pharm. Each containing one fifth grain of *Papain* and one tenth grain of *Cocain*.

P. glyceri'num. Extra Pharm. *Papain* dissolved in glycerin, slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid. Dose, 1 drachm.

P., pig'ment of. Extra Pharm. Has been used mixed with borax and water, in the proportion 12 grains of the pigment, 5 grains of borax, and 2 drachms of water, for the removal of warts, and also to dissolve false membrane in diphtheria.

P. trochis'ci. Extra Pharm. Dose, half a grain.

Pap'arch. The *Momordica charantia*.

Papas america'nus. The *Solanum tuberosum*.

Papaver. (*L. papaver*, the poppy.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papaveraceæ*.

P. al'bum, Linn. (*L. albus*, white.) A variety of *P. somniferum* with white seeds.

P. argemo'nē, Linn. (Αργεμύνη, a kind of poppy.) Long-headed bastard poppy. Hab. Europe. Leaves applied to inflamed parts; yellow juice used in the treatment of corneal opacities.

P. cerea'lē. (*L. cerealis*, relating to corn.) The *P. rhæas*.

P. cornicula'tum. (*L. corniculum*, a little horn.) The *Chelidonium majus*.

P. erraticum. The *P. rhæas*.

P. erraticum capitē oblon'go his'pido. (*L. erraticus*, wandering; *capitē*, the head; *oblongus*, oblong; *hispidus*, shaggy.) The *P. argemone*.

P. erraticum ma'jus. (*L. erraticus*; *major*, greater.) The *P. rhæas*.

P. horten'sē, Bauhin. (*L. hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The *P. somniferum*.

P. lu'teum. (*L. luteus*, yellow.) The *Chelidonium majus*.

P. ni'grum. (*L. niger*, black.) A variety of the *P. somniferum* with black seeds.

P. officina'lē, Gmelin. (*L. officina*, a shop.) The *P. somniferum*.

P. rhœas, Linn. (Ρόας, a kind of poppy. *F. coquelicot*; *I. papavero selvatico*; *S. ababol*; *G. Klatschrose*.) The red poppy or corn rose. Hab. Europe. Petals, said to be slightly anodyne, used as a colouring agent in medicine.

P. ru'brum. (*L. ruber*, red.) The *P. rhæas*.

P. somni'ferum, Linn. (*L. somnus*, sleep; *fero*, to bear. *F. pavot blanc*, *p. des jardins*; *I. papavero*; *S. adornidera*; *G. Mohn*, *Gartenmohn*.) The white poppy. Hab. Europe, originally, Asia. Supplies *Opium*.

Papavera'ceæ. (*L. papaver*, a poppy.) A Natural Order of the flowering plants in the division *Thalamifloræ*. They are herbs, with regular flowers having two sepals, and, usually 4, hypogynous, free petals. The stamens are hypogynous, free, and indefinite. The carpels are united, and the ovules have a parietal placentation. Fruit, a capsule, and generally opening by valves.

Papavera'ceous. (*L. papaver*. *F. papavera'ceæ*; *G. mohnartig*.) Relating to, or like, the *Papavera'ceæ*.

Papavera'ceum. (*L. papaver*.) An opiate.

Papaver'culum. (*L. papaver*.) A synonym of *Meconin*.

Papaver'ic. (*L. papaver*. *F. papaver'ique*.) Relating to the *Papaver*.

P. ac'id. (*F. acide papaver'ique*.) $C_{10}H_{13}NO_7$. An acid obtained by oxidation of *Papaverin* by means of potassium permanganate. It occurs in microscopic crystals, melting at 233° F., and breaking up into carbonic acid and pyropapaveric acid. These crystals are soluble in strong tartaric acid, amyl alcohol, and very dilute hydrochloric acid.

Papa'verine. $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$. (*F. papavérine*; *I. papaverina*.) One of the alkaloids present in *Opium*. Discovered by von Merck in 1848. It possibly acts like *Morphine*.

Also, the name was formerly given to what is now known as *Codein*.

Papa'veris capsulæ. B. Ph. (*L. capsula*, a small box.) The capsules, gathered when nearly ripe, and dried, of the *Papaver somniferum*, grown in Britain. Globular or somewhat oblong capsules, yellowish-brown, sometimes with black spots. The stigmata are set upon them in a stellate manner. Internally are arranged the thin parietal placentæ. The seeds, many in number, are small and reniform, and vary in colour from light grey to nearly black. The capsules contain a small quantity of opium. Preparations: *Decoctum*, *Extractum*, and *Syrupus* (q. v.).

PAPAW—PAPILLÆ

Papaw'. The fruit of the *Carica papaya*.

P. tree. The *Carica papaya*.

Papa'ya. See *Carica papaya*.

Papaya'ceæ. A Tribe of the *Passifloraceæ*, containing the Genera *Carica* and *Jacaratia*.

Paper, acetate of lead. Filter paper soaked in a solution of acetate of lead, and dried. Used in chemical testing.

P., antirheumatic. See *Charta antirheumatica*.

P., arsenical. *Arsenical cigarettes*.

Prepared by soaking a sheet of white paper in sodium arseniate, 1 part; distilled water, 30 parts. This sheet of paper is then dried, and divided into 20 equal parts, each of which is to contain 5 centigrammes of the arseniate (Fr. Codex).

P., bibulous. See *Bibulous paper*.

P. birch. The *Betula papyracea*.

P., blistering. The *Charta cantharidis*, *C. epispastica*, B. Ph.

P., cauterizing. (*F. papier à cautères*.) *Charta ad cauteria*. Paper spread over with a mixture of Venice turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and wax (Fr. Codex).

P., chemical. (*F. papier chimique*.) *Charta chemica*. Tissue-paper that has been rendered impermeable by a mixture of 100 parts of linseed oil, 10 of garlic, 80 of oil of turpentine, 40 of ferric oxide, and 15 of lead carbonate that has been pounded up with oil. Over the paper thus prepared a plaster is then spread, composed of 200 parts of olive oil, 100 of red lead, and 6 of yellow wax (Fr. Codex).

P., filter. See *Filter paper*.

P., hygrometric. (*G. Papierhygrometer*.) Blotting-paper, soaked in an aqueous solution of cobalt chloride, sodium chloride, gum arabic, and glycerin or calcium chloride, and afterwards dried. In damp air this paper appears pink, in very dry air blue, and in intermediate conditions of the air as regards moisture, some intermediate colour.

P., litmus. (*F. papier Joseph*.) See *Litmus paper*.

P., medicated. See *P., arsenical*, *p., nitre*, and *p., ozone*.

P., mustard. The *Charta sinapis*, B. Ph.

P., nitre. (*F. papier nitré*.) *Charta nitrata*. Prepared by saturating blotting-paper with a solution of nitre, and afterwards drying it. Made of three strengths: 30, 40, and 60 grains to the ounce. Used in asthma. The papers are burnt, and the fumes inhaled.

P., ozone. Paper saturated with a mixture of chlorate and nitrate of potassium. Used in the same way as *P., nitre*.

P., ozonometric. See *Ozonometer*.

P., parchment. Prepared by immersing unsized paper in a cold mixture of 2 parts of strong sulphuric acid to 1 of water, by which it is converted into amyloid material, then thoroughly washing in water, and finally, in weak ammonia. Parchment paper is translucent and waterproof; it may be boiled in water without disintegration, and it is much stronger than ordinary paper. It is used for tying over preserves, for luggage labels, and for making dialysers.

P., sensitized. Paper that has acquired the property of becoming readily changed in colour under certain conditions, or by the action of certain reagents, by being previously satu-

rated with a solution of a salt of silver, gold, platinum, palladium, or iridium.

P., sin'apised. The *Charta sinapis*, B. Ph.

P., tur'meric. See *Turmeric paper*.

Papilionaceæ. (*L. papilio*, a butterfly.) A Sub-order of the Leguminosæ. Leaves stipulate, often terminating in tendrils; flower perfect, some species have a resemblance to a butterfly; calyx five-toothed, corolla composed of five petals inserted in the base of the calyx, free, the posterior called the standard, embracing the two alæ or wings, within which are the two adnate anterior petals forming the keel. Stamens ten. Fruit, a pod, opening in two valves.

Papillona'ceous. (*L. papilio*. *F. papilionacé*; *I. papilionaceo*; *S. papilionaceo*; *G. schmetterlingsartig*.) Resembling a plant of the *Papilionaceæ*. Also, resembling a butterfly.

Papilla. (*L. papilla*, a nipple. *F. papille*; *I. papilla*; *S. papilla*; *G. Warze*.) The Nipple.

Also, anything resembling a nipple, as the papillæ of the tongue, or the conical projections on the pollen-grains of plants.

Also, a diminutive of *Papula*.

P. acus'tica basilar'is. The same as *Corti, organ of*.

P. basilar'is. The same as *Corti, organ of*.

P., congest'ion. (Also called *Choked disc* and *Engorged papilla*. *F. papille engorgée*; *I. papilla delti stasi*; *G. Stauungspapille*.) A term less used now than formerly to indicate a *Papillitis* or *Optic neuritis*, in which there is great congestion and oedema of the disc. All cases of inflammation of the *Optic disc* are now usually designated *Papillitis*.

P., denti'nal. See *Papilla, dental*.

P. duode'ni. Situated about four inches below the pylorus, on the inner and posterior part of the duodenum, and immediately below one of the valvulæ conniventes. At its apex is the common orifice of the biliary and pancreatic ducts.

P., engorged'. The same as *P., congest'ion*.

P., hair. See *Hair papilla*.

P., lach'rymal. See *Lacrymal papilla*.

P. mam'mæ. (*L. mamma*, the female breast.) The nipple.

P. ner'vi optici. The *Disc, optic*.

P., opt'ic. The *Disc, optic*.

P. palati'na. (*L. palatum*, the palate.) An eminence on the palate immediately behind the anterior palatine foramen.

P. pil'i. (*L. pilus*, a hair.) The *Hair papilla*.

P. re'nis. (*L. ren*, the kidney.) See *Kidney, papilla of*.

P. saliva'lis bucca'lis. (*L. saliva*; *bucca*, the cheek.) An eminence upon the inner side of the cheek opposite the second molar tooth, at the apex of which Stenson's duct terminates.

P. saliva'lis infe'rior. The sublingual caruncle.

P. saliva'lis supe'rior. The *P. salivatis buccalis*.

P. semilunar'is. (*L. semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) The *Crista acustica*.

P. sublingua'lis. (*L. sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) The sublingual caruncle.

P. umbilica'lis. (*L. umbilicus*, the navel.) The stump of the umbilical cord at the bottom of the navel.

Papillæ. Nominative plural of *Papilla*.

PANICLED—PANNUS

raceme produce tertiary axes, and so on till the ultimate subdivisions bear the flowers, as in *Yuca gloriosa*.

Panicled. The same as *Paniculate*.

P. wolf's-bane. The *Aconitum paniculatum*.

Paniculate. (*F. paniculé*; *I. paniculato*; *S. paniculado*; *G. rispenformig.*) Having the flowers disposed in a *Panicle*.

Paniculiform. (*L. panicula*; *forma*, shape. *F. paniculiforme*; *G. rispenformig.*) Having the form of a *Panicle*.

Panicum. (*L. panicum*, a kind of millet.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*.

P. america'num. The *Penicillaria spicata*.

P. dac'tylon. The *Cynodon dactylon*.

P. dicto'tomum. The *Pennisetum dichotomum*.

P. frumenta'ceum. Linn. (*L. frumentum*, grain.) Hab. India. Seeds used for food.

P. glau'cum. Linn. (*Panic.*) Hab. Europe. Seeds used as food.

P. ita'licum. Linn. (*F. panic d'Italie*, millet a grappe, setaire.) The *Setaria italica*.

P. jumento'rum. Linn. (*L. jumentum*, a beast of burden, especially a mule or an ass. *F. grand panic.*) Guinea grass. Used as fodder for cattle.

P. milia'ceum. Linn. (*L. milium*, millet. *F. millet ordinaire.*) Indian millet. Hab. India. Husked seeds used as food.

P. milium. The same as *P. miliaceum*.

P. pilo'sum. Linn. (*L. pilosus*, shaggy.) Hab. India. Seeds used as food.

Panidrosis. See *Panhidrosis*.

Panification. (*L. panis*; *facio*, to make. *F. panification*; *I. panificazioni*; *G. Brodbereitung.*) The making of bread.

Panis. (*L. panis*, bread; from Aryan root *pa*, to feed. *F. pain*; *I. pane*; *S. pan*; *G. Brod.*) Bread.

P. biscoc'tus. (*L. biscocetus*, twice cooked.) Biscuit.

P. canica'ceus. The same as *Canicæ*.

P. cibar'ius. (*L. ciba*, food.) Bread made from unsifted flour.

P. cu'culi. (*L. cuculus*, the cuckoo.) The *Oxalis acetosella*.

P. domest'icus. (*L. domesticus*, pertaining to the house.) Bread made from unsifted flour.

P. fufura'ceus. Brown or bran bread.

P. lo'tus. (*Lotus*, the Egyptian plant from the seed of which bread was made.) A kind of bread recommended by Galen and Orbasius as a diet in fevers.

P. mas'sa. Sugar-cake.

P. mi'ca. Bread crumb.

P. naut'icus. Sea biscuit.

P. porci'nus. (*L. porcinus*, relating to swine. *F. pain de porcneau*; *I. pane porcino*; *G. Schweinsbrod.*) The *Cyclamen europæum*.

P. Sancti Mar'ci. (*L. sanctus*, holy; *Marcus*, Mark.) St. Mark's bread; made of decorticated almonds, sugar, and rose-water.

P. secundari'us. (*L. secundarius*, belonging to the second class.) Bread made of unsifted flour.

P. tos'tus. Toast.

P. triti'ceus. Wheat bread.

Panivor'ous. (*L. panis*; *voro*, to devour.) Subsisting on bread.

Panmix'ia. (*Πᾶς*, all; *μίξις*, a mingling;

from *μύγνις*, to mix.) A term introduced by Weissmann to describe the degeneration of organs that have become useless to the species, owing to altered external circumstances. He considers that this degeneration is not due to disease; but to the fact that natural selection exerts no influence upon the organ.

Panna. The *Aspidium athamanticum*. A fern used in South Africa as an anthelmintic.

P. africa'na. Syn. for *Panna*.

Pannecro'tomy. (*Πᾶς*; *νεκρός*, a dead body; *τομή*, section.) Dissection of the whole body.

Panneuritis. (*Πᾶς*, all; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) A general inflammation of the nerves.

P. epidem'ica. (*Ἐπιδῆμια*, an epidemic.) A synonym of *Berberi*.

Pann'externe. (*F. pannexterne*; from *L. pannus*, a piece of cloth; *externus*, outward.) Mirbel's term for the outer layer of the pericarp.

Panni. (*L. pannus*.) The old swathing clothes of a new-born child.

Pannicle. The same as *Panniculus*.

Pannicula. (*L. panniculus*, a small garment.) Illiger's term for the velvety covering of the growing horn of a stag.

Pannicule. The same as *Panniculus*.

Panniculus. (*L. panniculus*, a small garment; dim. of *pannus*, a piece of cloth. *F. pannicule*; *I. pannicolo*; *S. pannicolo*; *G. Fleischhaut.*) A membrane.

Also, a synonym of *Pterygium*.

P. adipo'sus. (*L. adiposus*, fatty. *F. pannicule adipeux*, *p. grasseux*; *I. pannicolo adiposo.*) The subcutaneous areolar tissue, which contains fat.

P. carno'sus. (*L. carnosus*, fleshy. *F. pannicule charnu*; *I. pannicolo carnosus*; *G. Fleischhaut.*) A thin, subcutaneous layer of striated muscular fibres, found more or less extensively in many mammals, especially on the ventral surface, and attached to the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

P. cor'dis. (*L. cor*, the heart.) The *Pericardium*.

P. hymenæ'us. The *Hymen*.

P. virg'inis. (*L. virgo*, a virgin.) The *Hymen*.

Pan'niform. (*L. pannus*; *forma*, shape. *F. panniforme*; *G. tuchähnlich.*) Having the appearance of cloth.

Applied by Desvauz to the structure of some lichens.

Pann'interne. (*L. pannus*; *internus*, within.) Mirbel's term for the internal layer of the pericarp.

Pannosity. (*F. pannosité*; from *L. pannus*.) Softness of skin, such that it resembles a very soft piece of thickish cloth.

Pannus. (*L. pannus*, a piece of cloth. *F. pannus*, *panne*; *I. panno*; *G. Augenfell.*) A vascular condition of the anterior layers of the cornea, with infiltration and thickening of the same, due partly to mechanical irritation caused by granular lids, and partly to infiltration, the result of direct infection.

Also, an irregular mark on the skin.

Also, a tent in a wound.

Also, a pledget of lint for a wound.

P. cras'sus. (*L. crassus*, thick.) A very vascular and opaque pannus.

P. hepatic'us. (*Ἡπαρ*, the liver.) A synonym of *Chloasma*.

P. herpet'icus. *Phlyctenular ophthalmia*

PANOCHIA—PANTOPHAGY

in which there are numerous vesicles which become pustular.

P. lenticular'is. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) A synonym of *Ephelis*.

P. phlycten'ular. (Φλκταίνα, a blister.) The vascularisation of the cornea by an irregular, superficial network of vessels on a hazy surface, secondary to the recurrence of multiple vascular corneal ulcers in *Phlyctenular ophthalmia*.

P. scrofulo'sus. (Scrofula.) *Herpes corneae* in which the vesicles are very numerous.

P. tenu'is. (L. *tenuis*, thin.) A thin, non-vascular pannus.

P. trachomato'sus. Pannus consequent upon granular ophthalmia, or *Trachoma*.

P., traumatic. (Τραυματικός, of wounds.) Pannus caused by external injury.

Pano'chia. Term for inguinal bubo, used by Fallopius, de Morb. Gall., i, 90, p. 758.

Panod'ic. (Πās, all; ὁδός, a way.) Marshall Hall's term for the capacity of nerve-force to act from any one point of the distal or spinal nervous system to every other point in all directions.

Panopho'bia. (Πāν, the god Pan; φόβος, fear. F. *Panophobia*.) Sudden fear or panic, which was supposed to be inspired by Pan.

Also, the same as *Pantophobia*.

Panophthal'mia. (F. *panophthalmie*.) The same as *Panophthalmitis*.

Panophthalmitis. (Πās, all; ὀφθαλμος, the eye. F. *panophthalmie*; I. *panotthalmittide*; G. *Panophthalmie*.) An inflammation of the whole of the structures of the eyeball.

P., purulent. (L. *pus*.) An acute, destructive, suppurative inflammation of the eyeball. Two varieties. (1) It occurs in pyæmia, and, apparently without cause, in eyes that have been blind for a long time from glaucoma or disease of the cornea. (2) It occurs as *Traumatic panophthalmitis*.

P., traumatic. A form of *P. purulent* secondary to penetrating wounds of the eyeball, especially those involving the ciliary region.

Panot'itis. (Πās; οὖς, the ear.) Inflammation of the middle and internal ear simultaneously.

Panopho'bia. See *Panophobia*.

Panple'gia. (Πās, all; πληγή, a stroke.) General paralysis.

Pansclero'sis. (Πās; σκλήρωσις, an induration.) Complete induration of a part.

Pansperm'ia. (Πās; σπερμά, seed. F. *panspermie*; I. *panspermia*; S. *panspermia*; G. *Panspermie*.) The physiological system according to which there are germs disseminated through all space which develop when they encounter a suitable soil.

P., atmospheric. (F. *panspermie atmosphérique*.) The pathological system according to which there are morbid germs disseminated through the atmosphere which are the origin of many diseases in living beings, and of all fermentations.

Pansper'mic. Relating to *Panspermia*.

Panspermist. A believer in the doctrine of *Panspermia*.

Pansper'mium. (Πās; σπερμά.) The chief or elementary principle of matter.

Panspermy. See *Panspermia*.

Pansphygmograph. (Πās; σφυγμός, the pulse; γράφω, to write.) An instrument devised by Brondgeest, consisting of two

pairs of *Marey's tambours*. One receiving tambour is placed over the spot where the heart's impulse is felt, and the other, over a distant artery, and thus a cardiogram and sphygmogram are obtained simultaneously.

Pans'y. (F. *pensée*, a thought; from L. *penso*, to ponder. I. *viola del pensiero*; S. *pensamiento*; G. *Stiefmütterchen*.) The *Viola tricolor*.

Pansymmet'ria. (Πās, all; συμμετρία, due proportion. F. *pansymmetrie*.) Universal symmetry.

Pantagogue. (Πās; ἄγω, to drive out. F. *pantagogue*; I. *pantagogo*; S. *pantagogo*.) The same as *Panchymagogue*.

Pantamor'phia. (Πās; ἄ, neg; μορφή, form. F. *panamorphie*.) Universal asymmetry; complete deformity.

Pantamor'phic. (Πās; ἄ; μορφή.) Generally deformed.

Pantanencephalia. (Πās; ἀν, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) The complete absence of the brain in a monstrosity.

Pantankylobleph'aron. (Πās; ἀγκύλη, a thong; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) Complete ankyloblepharon; entire adhesion of the eyelids to each other and to the eyeball.

Pantapho'bia. (Πās; ἄ, neg.; φόβος, fear.) Absolute fearlessness.

Panta'scia. (Πās; ἄ; σκία, a shadow.) Complete absence of shadow.

Pantatroph'ia. (Πās; ἄ; τροφή, nourishment. F. *panatrophie*.) Complete in-nutrition; general atrophy.

Panta'trophous. (Πās; ἄ; τροφή.) Without nutrition.

Panthod'ic. The same as *Panod'ic*.

Pant'ices. (L. *pantex*.) The bowels.

Pantico'sa. A health resort on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, 5,800 feet above the sea-level. Noted for its thermal sulphur springs.

Pant'ing. (Part of E. *pant*, M. E. *pan-ten*, of uncertain origin. F. *pantelant*; I. *anolito*; G. *keichenä*.) Breathing quickly and with some difficulty.

Pantoeperitto'ma. (Παντοῖος, of all sorts; περίττωμα, that which is over and above.) General overgrowth.

Pantogamy. (Πās; γάμος, marriage. F. *pangamie*; I. *pangamia*; S. *panagamia*; G. *ungebundene Geschlechtsbefriedigung*.) The social condition in which each member of one sex may have sexual intercourse with anyone of the other promiscuously.

Pantogangli'itis. (Πās, all; γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot.) A term for malignant cholera, introduced on the assumption that it was caused by inflammation of all the sympathetic ganglia.

Pantol'mius. (Πάντολμος, all-daring.) A substance, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, which destroyed fleshy excrescences, without pain.

Pantomor'phia. (Πās; μορφή, form.) General symmetry.

Pantopelagian. (Πās; πέλαγος, the sea. F. *panopélagien*.) Frequenting all seas, or the whole sea; applied by Fleuriot to such birds as the albatross and the stormy petrel.

Pantoperitto'sis. The same as *Pantoeperittoma*.

Pantophagous. (Πās; φάγω. F. *pantophage*; G. *allesfressend*.) Using indiscriminately all kinds of food.

Pantophagy. (Πās; φάγω, to eat.

PANTOPHOBIA—PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ

F. pantophagie. The capacity of eating and enjoying all sorts of food.

Pantophobia. (Παντοφόβος, all-fearing; from πᾶς; φόβος, fear. *F. pantophobie*; *I. pantofobia*; *S. pantofobia*; *G. Furchtsamkeit*.) A form of monomania characterised by causeless or excessive terror.

Also, a synonym of *Hydrophobia*.

Pantophobic. (Πᾶς; φόβος. *F. pantophobique*.) Relating to *Pantophobia*.

Pantophobous. (Παντοφόβος, all-fearing.) Afflicted with *Pantophobia*.

Pantoplethora. (Πᾶς; πληθώρα, fulness.) General fulness of the blood-vessels.

Pantozoötia. See *Panozoötia*.

Panus. (*L. panus*, the thread wound upon a shuttle, a swelling.) A non-suppurating, but inflamed, subcutaneous lymphatic gland.

P. faucium. (*L. fauces*, the throat.) Inflamed and swollen glands in the mouth and throat.

P. inguinalis. (*L. inguen*, the groin.) The same as *Bubo*.

Panýgeous. (Πᾶς, all; ὑγρός, moist. *F. panygre*.) Universally perspiring.

Panzoötia. (Πᾶς; ζῷον, an animal.) A disease affecting a large number of animals over a considerable tract of country.

Panzoötic. Relating to *Panzoötia*.

Also, the same as *Panzoötia*.

Pao pereiro. *The Geissospermum Vellosii*. See *Persairo bark*.

Pap. (Mid. E. *pappe*; Old Swed. *pap*, the breast. *F. mamelle*; *G. Brustwarze*.) The nipple of the female breast or udder, or anything resembling it.

Also (*F. bouillie*; *G. Brei, Kinderbrei*), soft, pulpy food for children.

P. of the throat. The *Uvula*.

Papain. (*F. papaine*; *I. papaina*.) A preparation from the juice of the *Papaw*. A whitish, amorphous powder, containing a proteolytic ferment, which differs from *Pepsin* in being active in an alkaline or neutral as well as in an acid solution. Used in dyspepsia with gastric fermentation. It is given in doses of 1 to 8 grains, suspended in water.

P. elixir. Extra Pharm. Given in doses of 1 drachm with meals.

P. et cocainæ trochis. ci. Extra Pharm. Each containing one fifth grain of *Papain* and one tenth grain of *Cocain*.

P. glycerinum. Extra Pharm. *Papain* dissolved in glycerin, slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid. Dose, 1 drachm.

P. pigment of. Extra Pharm. Has been used mixed with borax and water, in the proportion 12 grains of the pigment, 5 grains of borax, and 2 drachms of water, for the removal of warts, and also to dissolve false membrane in diphtheria.

P. trochis. ci. Extra Pharm. Dose, half a grain.

Paparch. The *Momordica charantia*.

Papas americana. nus. The *Solanum tuberosum*.

Papaver. (*L. papaver*, the poppy.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papaveraceæ*.

P. album. Linn. (*L. albus*, white.) A variety of *P. somniferum* with white seeds.

P. argemone. Linn. (Ἀργεμόνη, a kind of poppy.) Long-headed bastard poppy. Hab. Europe. Leaves applied to inflamed parts; yellow juice used in the treatment of corneal opacities.

P. cereale. Linn. (*L. cerealis*, relating to corn.) The *P. hœas*.

P. corniculatum. (*L. corniculum*, a little horn.) The *Chelidonium majus*.

P. erraticum. The *P. hœas*.

P. erraticum capitè oblongo hispido. (*L. erraticus*, wandering; *caput*, the head; *oblongus*, oblong; *hispidus*, shaggy.) The *P. argemone*.

P. erraticum majus. (*L. erraticus*; *major*, greater.) The *P. hœas*.

P. hortense. Bauhin. (*L. hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The *P. somniferum*.

P. luteum. (*L. luteus*, yellow.) The *Chelidonium majus*.

P. nigrum. (*L. niger*, black.) A variety of the *P. somniferum* with black seeds.

P. officinale. Gmelin. (*L. officina*, a shop.) The *P. somniferum*.

P. rhœas. Linn. (Ροῖς, a kind of poppy. *F. coquelicot*; *I. papavero selvatico*; *S. ababol*; *G. Kletschrose*.) The red poppy or corn rose. Hab. Europe. Petals, said to be slightly anodyne, used as a colouring agent in medicine.

P. rubrum. (*L. ruber*, red.) The *P. hœas*.

P. somniferum. Linn. (*L. somnus*, sleep; *fero*, to bear. *F. pavot blanc*, *p. des jardins*; *I. papavero*; *S. adormidera*; *G. Mohn, Gartenmohn*.) The white poppy. Hab. Europe, originally, Asia. Supplies *Opium*.

Papavera. ceæ. (*L. papaver*, a poppy.) A Natural Order of the flowering plants in the division *Thalamifloræ*. They are herbs, with regular flowers having two sepals, and, usually 4, hypogynous, free petals. The stamens are hypogynous, free, and indefinite. The carpels are united, and the ovules have a parietal placentation. Fruit, a capsule, and generally opening by valves.

Papavera. ceous. (*L. papaver. F. papaveracé*; *G. mohnartig*.) Relating to, or like, the *Papaveraceæ*.

Papavera. ceum. (*L. papaver*.) An opiate.

Papaver. culum. (*L. papaver*.) A synonym of *Meconin*.

Papaver. ic. (*L. papaver. F. papaverique*.) Relating to the *Papaver*.

P. acid. (*F. acide papaverique*.) $C_{10}H_{13}NO_7$. An acid obtained by oxidation of *Papaverin* by means of potassium permanganate. It occurs in microscopic crystals, melting at 233° F., and breaking up into carbonic acid and pyropapaveric acid. These crystals are soluble in strong tartaric acid, amyl alcohol, and very dilute hydrochloric acid.

Papaverine. $C_{20}H_{31}NO_4$. (*F. papavérine*; *I. papaverina*.) One of the alkaloids present in *Opium*. Discovered by von Merck in 1848. It possibly acts like *Morphine*.

Also, the name was formerly given to what is now known as *Codein*.

Papa. veris cap. sulæ. B. Ph. (*L. capsula*, a small box.) The capsules, gathered when nearly ripe, and dried, of the *Papaver somniferum*, grown in Britain. Globular or somewhat oblong capsules, yellowish-brown, sometimes with black spots. The stigmata are set upon them in a stellate manner. Internally are arranged the thin parietal placentæ. The seeds, many in number, are small and reniform, and vary in colour from light grey to nearly black. The capsules contain a small quantity of opium. Preparations: *Decoctum*, *Extractum*, and *Syrupus* (q. v.).

Papaw'. The fruit of the *Carica papaya*.

P. tree. The *Carica papaya*.

Papaya. See *Carica papaya*.

Papayaceæ. A Tribe of the *Passifloraceæ*, containing the Genera *Carica* and *Jacaratia*.

Paper, acetate of lead. Filter paper soaked in a solution of acetate of lead, and dried. Used in chemical testing.

P., antirheumatic. See *Charta antirheumatica*.

P., arsenical. *Arsenical cigarettes.* Prepared by soaking a sheet of white paper in sodium arseniate, 1 part; distilled water, 30 parts. This sheet of paper is then dried, and divided into 20 equal parts, each of which is to contain 5 centigrammes of the arseniate (Fr. Codex).

P., bibulous. See *Bibulous paper*.

P. birch. The *Betula papyracea*.

P., blistering. The *Charta cantharidis*, *C. epispastica*, B. Ph.

P., cauterizing. (*F. papier à cautères.*) *Charta ad cauteris.* Paper spread over with a mixture of Venice turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and wax (Fr. Codex).

P., chemical. (*F. papier chimique.*) *Charta chemica.* Tissue-paper that has been rendered impermeable by a mixture of 100 parts of linseed oil, 10 of garlic, 80 of oil of turpentine, 40 of ferric oxide, and 15 of lead carbonate that has been pounded up with oil. Over the paper thus prepared a plaster is then spread, composed of 200 parts of olive oil, 100 of red lead, and 6 of yellow wax (Fr. Codex).

P., filter. See *Filter paper*.

P., hygrometric. (*G. Papierhygrometer.*) Blotting-paper, soaked in an aqueous solution of cobalt chloride, sodium chloride, gum arabic, and glycerin or calcium chloride, and afterwards dried. In damp air this paper appears pink, in very dry air blue, and in intermediate conditions of the air as regards moisture, some intermediate colour.

P., litmus. (*F. papier Joseph.*) See *Litmus paper*.

P., medicated. See *P., arsenical*, *p., nitre*, and *p., ozone*.

P., mustard. The *Charta sinapis*, B. Ph.

P., nitre. (*F. papier nitré.*) *Charta nitrata.* Prepared by saturating blotting-paper with a solution of nitre, and afterwards drying it. Made of three strengths: 30, 40, and 60 grains to the ounce. Used in asthma. The papers are burnt, and the fumes inhaled.

P., ozone. Paper saturated with a mixture of chlorate and nitrate of potassium. Used in the same way as *P., nitre*.

P., oxonometric. See *Oxonometer*.

P., parchment. Prepared by immersing unsized paper in a cold mixture of 2 parts of strong sulphuric acid to 1 of water, by which it is converted into amyloid material, then thoroughly washing in water, and finally, in weak ammonia. Parchment paper is translucent and waterproof; it may be boiled in water without disintegration, and it is much stronger than ordinary paper. It is used for tying over preserves, for luggage labels, and for making dialysers.

P., sensitized. Paper that has acquired the property of becoming readily changed in colour under certain conditions, or by the action of certain reagents, by being previously satu-

rated with a solution of a salt of silver, gold, platinum, palladium, or iridium.

P., sin'apised. The *Charta sinapis*, B. Ph.

P., turmeric. See *Turmeric paper*.

Papilionaceæ. (*L. papilio*, a butterfly.) A Sub-order of the Leguminosæ. Leaves stipulate, often terminating in tendrils; flower perfect, some species have a resemblance to a butterfly; calyx five-toothed, corolla composed of five petals inserted in the base of the calyx, free, the posterior called the standard, embracing the two alæ or wings, within which are the two adnate anterior petals forming the keel. Stamens ten. Fruit, a pod, opening in two valves.

Papilionaceous. (*L. papilio*. F. *papilionacé*; I. *papilionaceo*; S. *papilionaceo*; G. *schmetterlingsartig*.) Resembling a plant of the *Papilionaceæ*. Also, resembling a butterfly.

Papilla. (*L. papilla*, a nipple. F. *papille*; I. *papilla*; S. *papila*; G. *Warze*.) The Nipple.

Also, anything resembling a nipple, as the papillæ of the tongue, or the conical projections on the pollen-grains of plants.

Also, a diminutive of *Papula*.

P. acustica basilar'is. The same as *Corti, organ of*.

P. basilar'is. The same as *Corti, organ of*.

P., congestion. (Also called *Choked disc* and *Engorged papilla*. F. *papille engorgée*; I. *papilla delti stasi*; G. *Stauungspapille*.) A term less used now than formerly to indicate a *Papillitis* or *Optic neuritis*, in which there is great congestion and oedema of the disc. All cases of inflammation of the *Optic disc* are now usually designated *Papillitis*.

P., dental. See *Papilla, dental*.

P. duode'ni. Situated about four inches below the pylorus, on the inner and posterior part of the duodenum, and immediately below one of the valvulæ conniventes. At its apex is the common orifice of the biliary and pancreatic ducts.

P., engorged'. The same as *P., congestion*.

P., hair. See *Hair papilla*.

P., lach'rymal. See *Lacrimal papilla*.

P. mam'mæ. (*L. mamma*, the female breast.) The nipple.

P. ner'vi optici. The *Disc, optic*.

P., op'tic. The *Disc, optic*.

P. palat'ina. (*L. palatum*, the palate.) An eminence on the palate immediately behind the anterior palatine foramen.

P. pil'. (*L. pilus*, a hair.) The *Hair papilla*.

P. re'nis. (*L. ren*, the kidney.) See *Kidney, papilla of*.

P. saliva'lis bucca'lis. (*L. saliva*; *bucca*, the cheek.) An eminence upon the inner side of the cheek opposite the second molar tooth, at the apex of which Stenson's duct terminates.

P. saliva'lis infe'rior. The sublingual caruncle.

P. saliva'lis supe'rior. The *P. saliva'lis buccalis*.

P. semilunar'is. (*L. semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) The *Crista acustica*.

P. sublingua'lis. (*L. sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) The sublingual caruncle.

P. umbilica'lis. (*L. umbilicus*, the navel.) The stump of the umbilical cord at the bottom of the navel.

Papillæ. Nominative plural of *Papilla*.

PAPILLARIS—PAPILLARY

P. arcuatae. (L. *arcuatus*, bent; from *arcus*, a bow.) The same as *Papilla filiformes*.

P. calyciformes. (L. *calyx*, a cup; *forma*, likeness.) The *P. circumvallatae*.

P. capitae. (L. *caput*, the head.) The *P. circumvallatae*.

P. circumvallatae. (L. *circum*, around; *vallum*, a rampart.) The circumvallate papillae of the tongue. They are a series of elevations of the mucous membrane of the tongue arranged in a row on the dorsum, forming a V-shaped figure at the apex of which is the foramen caecum. Each elevation is surrounded by a circular depression or trench, around which there is an annular elevation. Taste-buds are abundant on the adjacent sides of the trench, and the ducts of glands frequently open into it.

P. clavae. (L. *clavus*, a club.) The fungiform papillae of the tongue.

P. conicae. (Kῶνος, a cone.) The conical papillae of the tongue. These are the most numerous, and are arranged in rows covering the whole of the dorsum of the tongue, except where circumvallate or fungiform papillae occur. They are conical or cylindrical processes of mucous membrane. The secondary papillae are often elongated, with the epithelium over them much thickened, so that the summit of the papillae is beset by thread-like processes. These are often called filiform papillae.

P. coralliformes. (L. *corallum*, red coral; *forma*, likeness.) The filiform papillae.

P. corii. (L. *corium*, skin.) The papillae of the corium. See *Skin, papillae of*.

P. cutis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) The papillae of the skin. See *Skin, papillae of*.

P., dental. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Small elevations of vascular embryonic tissue appearing about the eighth week of intra-uterine life, which are surrounded by the enamel organ. The papillae and the enamel organs in relation with them develop into the temporary teeth. See *Teeth*.

P. filiformes. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, likeness.) The filiform papillae of the tongue. They are a variety of the *Papilla conica*.

P. foliatae. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) An organ found at each side of the base of the tongue in the rabbit and kindred species, consisting of folds of mucous membrane, on the adjacent sides of which taste-buds are very numerous. In man, an area presenting five longitudinal folds also containing taste-buds, situated in front of the anterior pillar of the fauces, is considered to be homologous with the papillae foliatae of the rabbit.

P. fungiformes. (L. *fungus*; *forma*, a likeness.) The fungiform papillae of the tongue. They are round or club-shaped elevations of a deep red colour, which are most abundant at the tip and sides of the tongue. Many of them possess taste-buds.

P. gustus. (L. *gustus*, a tasting.) The gustatory papillae of the tongue, which are principally the fungiform and circumvallate papillae.

P., hemispherical. (ἡμισφαίριον, half; σφαῖρα, a ball.) These are papillae which have a rounded summit and are hemispherical when viewed sideways. They are a variety of the conical papillae. See *Papilla conica*.

P. interocular'es. (L. *inter*, between; *loculus*, a little place, dim. of *locus*.) The same as the *Papilla foliatae*.

P. lachrymal'es. See *Lacrimal papilla*.

P. lenticular'es. (L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, a lentil.) The *Papilla circumvallatae*.

P. linguae. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) See *P. of tongue*.

P. maximae. (L. *maximus*, greatest.) The *P. circumvallatae*, which are the largest papillae of the tongue.

P. mediae. (L. *medius*, the middle.) The *P. fungiformes*, which are intermediate in size between the circumvallate and conical papillae.

P. minimae. (L. *minimus*, least.) The *P. conicae*, which are the smallest of the papillae of the tongue.

P. minores. (L. *minor*, less.) The *P. conicae*.

P. mucosae. A name given to the *P. circumvallatae*.

P. nervae. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The Pacinian bodies.

P., nervous. (L. *nervus*. F. *papilles nerveuses*; I. *papille nervose*; G. *Warzen nervöse*.) The papillae which contain Pacinian bodies.

P. obtusae. (L. *obtusus*, blunt.) The *Papilla fungiformes*.

P. of kidney. See *Kidney, papillae of*.

P. of mucous membranes. Minute processes of the corium, covered by epithelium, which contain nerves and loops of capillary vessels. They are best seen in the tongue.

P. of skin. See *Skin, papillae of*.

P. of tongue. Small elevations found over the anterior two thirds of the dorsum of the tongue, of which there are three varieties: circumvallate, fungiform, and conical papillae. See *P. circumvallatae*, &c.

In addition to those which are visible to the naked eye, there are secondary papillae of minute size covering the tongue, which correspond to the papillae of the skin, and receive each a nerve and a loop of capillary vessels.

P. petiolatae. (*Petiole*, botanical term for leaf stalk; from L. *petiolus*, a little foot.) The *P. circumvallatae*.

P. pyramidales. (Πυραμῖς, a pyramid.) The *P. conicae*.

P. renales. See *Kidney, papillae of*.

P. renum. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) See *Kidney, papillae of*.

P. semilenticular'es. (L. *semi*, half; *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, a lentil.) The fungiform papillae.

P. tactus. (L. *tactus*; from *tango*, to touch.) The tactile papillae of the skin. A term applied to those papillae which possess tactile corpuscles, and which generally do not receive special blood-supply. They are concerned in the perception of touch.

P. truncatae. (L. *truncatus*; from *trunco*, to cut off.) The circumvallate papillae of the tongue.

P. valla'tae. (L. *vallum*, a rampart.) See *P. circumvallatae*.

P., vascular. (L. *vasculus*, a little vessel.) Papillae of the skin which contain capillary blood-vessels, but no tactile corpuscles.

P. villosae. (L. *villosus*, shaggy.) The filiform papillae of the tongue.

Papillaris. The same as *Papillary*.

P. herba. (L. *herba*, green grass.) The *Lapsana communis*.

Papillary. (F. *papillaire*; from L. *papilla*, a nipple. I. *papillare*; S. *papilar*; G.

PAPILLATE—PAPULE

wartzig.) Resembling a nipple; relating to the nipple.

P. body. The Skin, papillary layer of.
P. caruncles. (L. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh.) The Kidney, papille of.

P. muscles. See *Musculi papillares*.

P. tumour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) See *Papilloma*.

Papillate. (L. *papilla*. F. *papillé*; G. *warzig*.) Having papillæ, as the stigmata of *Lactuca*.

Papillated. (L. *papilla*.) Covered with papillæ.

Papilliform. (L. *papilla*; *forma*, shape. F. *papilliforme*; G. *warzenförmig*.) Having the appearance of a papilla or nipple.

P. eminences. Small elevations upon the wall of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Papilloma. (L. *papilla*. F. *papillome*; G. *Papillom*.) A tumour of the skin or mucous membrane, which consists of a hypertrophy of a papilla, and is generally covered with a layer of thickened epidermis or epithelium. *Papillomata* upon mucous surfaces are found in the mouth, the lower part of rectum, in the bladder, and on the conjunctiva. Upon the skin, the *papillomata* include several diverse conditions; corns, warts, condylomata, and the warty growths in gonorrhoea. They are non-malignant, and are composed entirely of a hypertrophy of the normal elements of the tissues from which they develop.

P. diffusum. (L. *diffusus*, wide, extended; from *diffundo*.) Multiple and diffuse *papillomata* which appear on the legs and buttocks. They may be fused into extensive masses of hypertrophied skin.

P. mucous. (Μύκος, slime.) The form of papilloma which appears on mucous surfaces.

P. neuropathic. (Νεύρον, a nerve; πάθος, suffering. G. *Nervennavus*.) A term applied by Gerhard to the cases in which papillomatous growths appear limited to the area of distribution of a nerve filament.

P. neuroticum. A peculiar disease allied to warts, in which papillomata, made up of hypertrophied papillæ covered with horny epidermis, appear over various parts of the skin. Those occurring on the back and sides have been found to follow the course of the cutaneous spinal nerves. There is no pain associated with them.

P. zymoticum. See *Yaws*.

Papillöse. (L. *papillosus*. F. *papilleux*.) Syn. of *Papillated* and *Papillous*.

Papillous. (L. *papilla*. F. *papilleux*; G. *warzig*.) Beseet with papillæ.

Papin, Denis. A French physician, born in 1647, died in 1714.

P.'s digester. (F. *digesteur de Papin*, *marmite de Papin*.) See *Digester*.

Papmeat. Another name for *Pap*.

Papoose. The word for an infant among the North American Indians.

P. root. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

Pappea. (Karl Pappe, a Leipzig botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

P. capensis. Occurs in Caffreland as a small tree. The fruit, called the *Wild plum*, yields a kind of wine by fermentation, and also vinegar. The kernel contains an oil which has, when taken internally, a slightly purgative action; externally, this oil has been used as an application for *Tinea tonsurans*.

Pappiferous. (L. *pappus*, the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants; *fero*, to bear. F. *pappifère*; G. *federchenträgend*.) Bearing *Pappus*.

Pappiform. (L. *pappus*; *forma*, shape. F. *pappiforme*; G. *federchenträgend*.) Having the appearance of *Pappus*.

Pappophorous. (Πάππος, the down on certain seeds; φέρω, to bear. F. *pappophore*; G. *federchenträgend*.) Bearing tufts of down, or *Pappus*.

Pappose. (Πάππος.) Covered with *Pappus*.

Pap-pox. Syn. of *Cow-pox*.

Pappus. (L. *pappus*; Gr. πάππος, seed-down. F. *pappe*, *aigrette*; I. *pennachino*; G. *Federchen*, *Samenkrone*.) Thistle-down. The hair-like appendages of the fruit in many Compositæ which assist in the dissemination of the seed.

Also, the downy hair of the skin and cheeks.

P. americanus. The *Solanum tuberosum*.

Pappy. Like pap, succulent.

Papula. See *Papule*.

P. agria. The same as *Lichen agrius*.

P. fera. (L. *ferus*, wild.) The same as *Herpes exedens*.

Also applied to *Lupus vulgaris* and *Lichen agrius*.

P. lenticularis. The same as *Fever*, *lenticular*.

P. miliaris. The same as *Miliary fever*; also, *Sudamina*.

P. milliformis. (L. *miliun*, a millet seed; *forma*, shape.) The same as *Sudamina*.

P. typhosa. The rose spots of enteric or typhoid fever.

Papulæ. Nominative plural of *Papula*. A term for *Lichen*.

P. Celsi. Celsus describes two kinds of papules, the one being small and easily cured, and the other called *Agria*. His treatment for the former kind was to rub them daily with "jejuna saliva." See *Papula agria*.

P. sicca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A synonym of *Lichen*.

P. sudorales. (L. *sudor*, sweat.) The same as *Sudamina*.

P. sudoris. (L. *sudor*.) The same as *Miliary fever*; also, *Sudamina*.

Papular. (L. *papula*, a pimple.) Belonging to, or resembling, a *Papule*.

P. acné. See *Acne punctata*.

P. eczema. See *Eczema papulosum*.

P. syphilide. See *Syphilide*.

P. urticaria. See *Lichen urticatus*.

Papulation. (F. *papulation*; from L. *papula*.) The stage at which the formation of papules occurs in some eruptive diseases.

Papule. (L. *papula*, a pimple; a diminutive from a base *pap*, to swell. F. *papule*; I. *papula*; S. *papula*; G. *Papel*, *Knötchen*.) A small, solid, somewhat acuminate swelling of the skin, varying in size from a pin's head to a pea. The minute anatomy and pathology of papules are very various; they may be inflammatory and due to a local hyperæmia and exudation which may break down or be absorbed; they may be due to local hypertrophy of the superficial layers of the epidermis around a hair-follicle; or they may be developed in connection with a sebaceous gland, accompanied by accumulation of sebaceous matter. In some cases, papules may be associated with a local hæmorrhage, as in *Purpura papulosa*.

Also, in Botany, De Candolle's term for such structures as the sessile glands on the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, which consist of one secreting cell lying above the epidermis.

P., hypertrophic. A form of *P. mucous* sometimes present in syphilis, in which there occurs a great increase in size, giving rise to warty growth. These are sometimes called vegetating papules.

P., moist. The same as *P. mucous*.

P., mucous. A form of papule occurring in regions where folds of skin come into contact, especially where there are abundant sweat or sebaceous glands. They are common over the nates, perineum, and axillæ. They vary in size. The surface is moist, and covered with a mucoid secretion. See also *Condyloma*.

P., neuropathic. (G. *Nervennävus*, Gerhardt.) A form of nevus, the distribution and extent of which corresponds to that of a cutaneous nerve.

P., squamous. A papule in which there is desquamation of the superficial layers of epidermis over the surface. Squamous papules are common in syphilis.

Papuliferous. (L. *papula*; *fero*, to bear. *F. papulifere*.) Bearing papules, as the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

Papulose. (L. *papula*. *F. papuleus*; S. *papuloso*; G. *papulös*.) Having, or covered with, papules.

Pap-wort. A name for *Dog's mercury*.

Papyræceous. (*Papyrus*. *F. papyracé*; I. *papyraceo*; S. *papyraceo*; G. *papierartig*.) Like paper in texture and thinness.

P. bone. A term for the ethmoid bone, and especially its outer part.

P. foetus. See *Fetus*, *papyraceous*.

Papyrifereous. (L. *papyrus*; *fero*, to bear. *F. papyrifere*; G. *papiertragend*.) Bearing paper or something resembling paper, as the bark of *Betula papyrifera*.

Papyrine. (L. *papyrus*. *F. papyrin*; G. *papierartig*.) Resembling paper.

Papyrus. (L. *papyrus*; Gr. *πάπυρος*.) The paper-reed, *Cyperus papyrus*.

Also, the writing-paper of the ancients, which was made from this reed by cutting the pith into strips, wetting these, and pressing them together.

Also, rope made from this reed.

P. antiquorum. The paper of the ancients. See *Papyrus*.

Paquelin's cautery. See *Thermocautery*.

Par. (L. *par*, equal, a pair. *F. paire*; I. *pajo*; S. *par*; G. *Paar*.) A pair.

P. nervorum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) A pair of nerves.

P. nonum. (L. *nonus*, the ninth.) The two hypoglossal nerves.

P. opticum nervorum. The two optic nerves.

P. primum nervorum cerebri. (L. *primus*, first; *nervus*, a nerve; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The two olfactory lobes.

P. quartum nervorum. (L. *quartus*, fourth.) The two trochlear nerves.

P. quintum nervorum. (L. *quintus*, fifth.) The two trigeminal nerves.

P. secundum nervorum. (L. *secundus*, second.) The two optic nerves.

P. septimum nervorum. (L. *septimus*, seventh.) The two facial nerves.

P. tertium nervorum. (L. *tertius*, third.) The two oculo-motor nerves.

P. trigeminum nervorum. (L. *trigeminus*, three born at a birth.) The two trigeminal nerves.

P. triumfuniculorum nervorum. (L. *tres*, *trium*, three; *funiculus*, a cord.) The two trifacial nerves.

P. vagum nervorum. (L. *vagus*, wandering.) The two pneumogastric nerves.

P. visorium nervorum. (L. *visor*, one who sees.) The two optic nerves.

Para. (Παρά, beside.) A prefix applied to substitution-products of certain derivatives of benzene, to express the supposed arrangement of the atoms in the molecule. When two radicals are substituted for two of the hydrogen atoms in a benzene molecule, so that they are on opposite angles of the benzene-ring, they are said to be in the para- position. See also *Benzene*.

The abbreviations two *para*, three *para*, &c. (L. *pario*, to bring forth), are used to indicate the number of children a woman has borne.

See also *Multipara*, *Primipara*.

P. cress. The *Spilanthes oleracea*.

P. nut. The fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*. It contains crystalloids, which are compounds of proteid with magnesia, soda, &c.

P. sarsaparilla. A mealy sarsaparilla root from Rio Negro, or Brazil.

Para-anæsthesia. (Παρά, beside; *án*, without; *αἰσθησις*, feeling.) Anæsthesia of both sides of the body.

Parabanic acid. (*F. acide parabanique*; I. *acido parabanico*; S. *acido parabanico*; G. *Parabansäure*.) $C_6H_2N_2O_6$. A dibasic acid, produced by the action of nitric acid on uric acid. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, which dissolve readily in water. When boiled with dilute acids it is converted into urea and oxalic acid; hence it is sometimes called *Oxalyl urea*.

Parablast. (*Parablasta*. *F. parablaste*; I. *parablasto*; G. *Nebendotter*.) 1. A special layer of the mesoblast described by His, and believed by him to be the origin of both vascular and connective tissue. It appears to arise at the peripheral portion of the blastoderm from the cells of the germinal wall. 2. The nutritive yolk, as distinguished from the formative yolk, or archiblast.

Parablasta. (Παρά, alongside of; *βλαστός*, a sprout. *F. parablaste*.) A sucker or offshoot.

Also, Eisenmann's term for a disease which is accompanied by anatomical changes in the tissues.

Parablastic. Pertaining to the *Parablast*.

P. cells. His maintains that the blood-vessels, blood, and connective-tissue are not developed from true mesoblastic cells, but from certain wandering cells from the margin of the blastoderm between the epiblast and the hypoblast, derived from the elements of the white yolk outside the position of the embryo. These wandering cells he terms *parablastic*, in contradistinction to the *archiblastic cells*, which belong to the three embryonic layers.

Parablepsis. (Παράβλεψις, a looking askance.) False vision.

Parablepsy. The same as *Parablepsia*.

Parabola. (Παραβολή, a placing beside; from *παραβάλλω*, to throw beside. *F. parabole*;

PARABOLANUS—PARACENTESIS

I. parabola; *S. parabola*; *G. Parabel*.) The conic section which has its axis parallel to the side of the cone.

Parabol'anus. (Παράβολος, venture-some. *F. parabolaïn*; *I. parabolanus*; *S. parabolano*; *G. Parabolane*.) Term used during the 3rd, 4th, and 5th centuries for one who devoted himself to attendance on the sick, as a lay assistant to the clergy, and particularly during the time of epidemics and of plague.

Parabolic. (Παράβολή. *F. parabolique*; *I. parabolico*; *S. parabolico*; *G. parabolisch*.) Relating to, or like, a *Parabola*.

In Botany, applied to oblong leaves which are rounded at each extremity and become narrower from base to summit.

P. illuminator. A parabolic mirror used to form a black ground illuminator for microscopic specimens. See under *Illuminator*.

P. speculum. See under *Speculum*.

Parabromacetanilide. $C_8H_7BrNH_2$. Antiseptic. A substance prepared by treating parabromaniline with excess of acetyl chloride, washing with water, and then dissolving in alcohol and recrystallizing out. It crystallizes in large, many-faced prisms; slightly soluble in hot water, soluble in alcohol.

Parabu'lia. (Παρά, aside; βουλή, will.) Leupoldt's term for a mental affection consisting in disturbance of the will capacity.

Parabuxine. $C_{24}H_{46}N_2O$. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Buxus sempervirens*.

Parabysma. (Παράβυσμα, stuffing.) Term employed by Good (as Genus iv of Order *Splanchnica*) for a localised swelling of the abdomen from indurated enlargement of one of the chylipoietic viscera; divided into *P. hepaticum*, *P. splenicum*, &c.

P. lie'nis. (*L. lien*, the spleen.) Engorgement of the spleen.

P. mesentericum. The same as *Tabes mesenterica*.

Paraby'stia. (Παράβυστος, stuffed in.) The same as *Parabysma*.

Paracanth'oses. (Παρά; ἀκανθα, a prickle; from ἀκμή, a point or edge.) Term for diseases associated with morbid growth of the prickle-cell layer of the skin.

Paracarp. (Παρά, beside; καρπός, fruit. *F. paracarpe*; *I. paracarpo*; *S. paracarpo*; *G. Afterfrucht*.) Link's term for an aborted ovary and for that which in male flowers, by abortion, takes the place of an ovary.

Paracarpium. The same as *Paracarp*.

Paracary. A name for the *Peltodon radicans*.

Paracasein. Gluten-casein.

Paracellulose. (Παρά; cellulose.) A variety of *Cellulose*, occurring in the cellular tissue of the wood and in the pith of plants. It is characterised chemically by being insoluble in *Millon's reagent*, except after heating to 140° F. for several hours.

Paracelsian. Of, or belonging to, or a follower of, *Paracelsus*.

Paracel'sist. The same as *Paracelsian*.

Paracel'sus. A famous physician, who was born in 1493, practised in Basle, Alsace, and afterwards in Switzerland, and died in 1541 in Salzburg. Although ignorant of physiology and anatomy, he practised medicine with comparative success, having accumulated a store of ideas and observations in the course of wide travel. He

used opium, antimony, and mercury largely, and was the first to administer mercury in syphilis.

Paracentesis. (Παρακέντησις, a tapping for dropsy; a couching for cataract. *F. paracentèse*; *I. paracentesi*; *S. paracentesis*; *G. Anstechen, Abzapfung*.) The operation of tapping or making an opening into a cavity for the removal of fluid contained therein.

P. abdom'inis. (*L. abdomen*, the belly. *F. paracentèse abdominale*; *G. Bauchstich*.) The operation of tapping the peritoneal cavity for the removal of free fluid in *Ascites*; in very rare cases, tapping for the outlet of free gas from the peritoneal cavity. It is performed with a trocar and cannula, and the spot chosen for the puncture is in the linea alba, midway between the umbilicus and pubes.

There are certain points of great importance which must be attended to. (1) The trocar and cannula and the surface of the patient's abdomen must be most carefully cleaned and rendered completely aseptic. (2) The bladder must be emptied just before the operation. (3) The region in which the puncture is to be made must be percussed and be made out to yield an absolutely dull note. (4) The position of the patient must be carefully arranged, in order that, firstly, the fluid shall gravitate into that part of the abdomen where the cannula is to be inserted; and, secondly, the patient shall be supported and not sitting upright, so that the danger of syncope may be avoided. (5) A many-tailed bandage should be arranged in position and gradually drawn together and fastened, so as to keep up uniform gentle pressure as the fluid runs away.

Dr. Reginald Southey employs a very fine cannula, perforated by several lateral openings and fitted with a small metal shield to keep it fixed in position after insertion. On to the external end of the cannula, which is bulbous in shape, a long rubber tube is fitted to convey away the fluid. The point of the trocar is thrust through the rubber tube into the cannula and, on its being withdrawn after puncture of the abdomen, the valve-like opening thus made in the india-rubber closes up at once. The advantages Dr. Southey claims for his method are (1) simplicity, (2) painlessness, (3) avoidance of the danger of syncope, and (4) the doing away with the necessity of an abdominal bandage.

P. cap'itis. (*L. caput*, the head.) The operation of tapping one of the lateral ventricles of the cerebrum through the anterior fontanelle, in *Chronic hydrocephalus*. A very fine trocar is used. It is pushed through the anterior fontanelle, just to one side of the middle line, to avoid the longitudinal sinus, its direction being obliquely towards one side, so as to hit off the lateral ventricle. A vacuum should not be produced till the needle has been passed far enough to reach the ventricle.

P. cor'neæ. (*Cornea*. *F. paracentèse de la cornée*.) Paracentesis of the anterior chamber of the eye. This is done in the treatment of corneal ulcer and iritis, and occasionally to give temporary relief in glaucoma. Performed by means of a paracentesis needle or, in cases of corneal ulcer, with a cataract knife, the incision being carried through the whole thickness of the cornea and just beyond the limits of the ulcer at each end.

P. pericar'dii. (Περί, around; καρδία, the heart. *F. paracentèse du péricarde*.) The

PARACENTETERION—PARACONINE

operation of tapping the pericardium, performed in cases of *Hydrops pericardii* where the patient is in danger of death from pressure. It is most safely done by means of a fine aspirator, which is inserted into the chest in the fifth left interspace, and from two to two and a half inches from the left margin of the sternum. A vacuum is made directly the point of the needle is inserted.

P. thoracis. (L. *thorax*, the chest. F. *paracentèse de la poitrine*; G. *Bruststich*.) The operation of tapping the pleural cavity for the removal of pus or serum or, very occasionally, air, performed with the aspirator. A small incision is first made through the skin, at the lower border of the sixth rib and parallel to it, between two serrations of the serratus magnus in the mid-axillary line. The skin is then pulled upwards so that the incision corresponds with the lower part of the fifth space. The trocar is now plunged into the pleural cavity, being first slipped over the upper margin of the sixth rib, so as to avoid the intercostal artery and nerve lying below the fifth rib. If severe pain be complained of, the cannula must be withdrawn, and the operation repeated after a few days if necessary. Thorough antiseptic precautions must be taken throughout the operation.

P. vesicæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder. F. *incision de la vessie*.) This term is used in two senses: (1) as meaning *aspiration* of an over-distended bladder, the trocar being passed in immediately above the pubes; (2) as meaning *tapping* the bladder, either above the pubes, or through the rectum immediately above the prostate. Paracentesis vesicæ is sometimes necessary in complete rupture of the urethra, in cases of impermeable stricture, and in cases of enlarged prostate.

Paracenteterion. (Παρακεντητήριον, from *πακεντέω*, to pierce.) An instrument for performing *Paracentesis*.

Especially applied to a small trocar employed by Nuck for paracentesis cornesæ.

Paracentic. Relating to *Paracentesis*.

Paracenticion. An instrument for the performance of *Paracentesis*.

Paracentral. (Παρά, alongside of; centre. F. *paracentral*.) At the side of the centre.

P. lobe. The *Lobulus cerebri paracentralis*.

P. sulcus. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow.) A sulcus extending upwards from the callosomarginal fissure.

Paracephalians. (Παρά; κεφαλή. F. *paracephalens*; S. *paracephalico*.) A family of monsters that have an imperfectly-formed head, and an absence of a great part of the thoracic and abdominal viscera. The limbs are imperfect, either in general contour or in the number of digits of the manus and pes.

Paracephalus. (Παρά, amiss; κεφαλή, the head. F. *paracephale*.) Isid. Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a Genus of monstrosities with a badly-formed, large head, distinct face, with a mouth and rudimentary sensorial organs, and thoracic limbs.

Paracerus. (Παρά, besides; κέρκος, the tail. F. *paracerque*.) Illiger's term for the long feathers which in some birds, as the peacock, grow from the lower part of the back and hide the tail.

Parachordals. (Παρά, besides; χορδή, a cord.) Cartilaginous plates on each side of the anterior extremity of the notochord. The parachordals with the cephalic portion of the notochord form the basilar plate, which supports the hind- and mid-brain of the fœtus.

Parachroæa. (Παρά, amiss; χροιά, the colour of the skin.) A morbid change of the colour of the skin, especially of the face.

Parachroma. (Παρά; χρώμα, the colour of a surface.) Faulty perception of colours.

Parachromatobleps'ia. (Παρά; χρώμα; βλέψις, sight.) The seeing of false colours.

Parachronic. (Παρά, amiss; χρόνος, time.) Unseasonable; at the wrong time.

Parachroûs. (Παράχρους, of false colour, faded.) Of an altered colour, faded.

Parachro'sis. (Παρά, amiss; χρώσις, a colouring.) False colouring.

Parachymo'sis. (Παρά; χέω, to pour out.) Faulty secretion.

Paracine'ma. (Παρακινέω, to move aside.) A synonym of *Dislocation*.

Paracine'ses. (Παρακίνησις, from *πακινέω*, to excite violently. F. *paracine'ses*.) Diseases of the motor system of nerves; morbid movements of voluntary muscles.

Paracine'sis. (Παρακίνησις.) The production of a dislocation.

Paracine'tic. Relating to *Paracinesis*.

Paracma'sis. (Παραμάζω, to be past the prime.) Synonym for *Paracme*.

Paracmastic. (Παρακμαστικός, past its prime. F. *paracmastique*; G. *parakmatisch*.) Past the prime or the time of vigour; past the crisis.

Paracmê. (Παρακμή.) The point at which the prime is past; the commencement of old age; the beginning of the decline of vigour; the period in a fever after the occurrence of the crisis.

Parac'oë. (Παρακοή, that which has been heard imperfectly.) Imperfect or incorrect hearing.

Also, the hearing of imaginary sounds.

Also, dullness of hearing.

Paracolle'tic. (Παρακολλητικός, joining at the edges; from *παρακολλάω*, to glue on.) Capable of sticking together; agglutinant.

Paracolp'itis. (Παρά; κόλπος, the vagina.) An inflammation beginning by the side of the vagina, and spreading to its walls. It is accompanied by great swelling. Matthews Duncan speaks of it as being erysipelatous.

P. dis'secans. (L. *disseco*, to cut up.) A variety of paracolpitis which results in suppuration, so that the vagina becomes separated from the surrounding parts.

Paracolp'ium. (Παρά; κόλπος, the womb.) The connective tissue around the vagina.

Paracon'dyloid pro'cess. (Παρά; κόνδυλος, a knuckle.) A name given by Uhde to a process of the occipital bone occasionally present on the outer side of the condyle, which articulates with the transverse process of the atlas.

Para'conine. (Παρά; conine.) C₈H₁₅N. An artificial variety of *Conine*, prepared by a long and complicated process from butyric aldehyde and alcoholic ammonia. It differs from natural conine in some of its chemical reactions, and also in having a greater coefficient of ex-

pansion, in being less soluble in water, and in not acting on polarised light.

Paracopē. (Παρακοπή, infatuation; from παρακόπτω, to strike the mind awry.) The slight delirium of fever.

Paracopic. Of, or belonging to, *Paracope*.

Paracoptic. Of, or belonging to, *Paracope*.

Paracorolla. (Παρά, beside; corolla. *F. paracorolle*; *I. paracorolla*; *S. paracorola*; *G. Nebenblumenkrone*.) Link's term for the part of the flower inside the corolla, as of the narcissus.

Paracousia. The same as *Paracousis*.

Paracresol. $C_6H_4<\frac{OH}{CH_3}$. —Hydroxytoluol. One of the tolyl alcohols found in urine, and occurring in it as kresol sulphate of potassium, $C_6H_4O.SO_3K$. It is also one of the products of the fractional distillation of coal-tar. It occurs in colourless prisms, melting at 36° F. and boiling at 198° F.; only sparingly soluble in water.

Paracrises. (Παρά, amiss; κρίσις, a separating.) Diseases of secretion.

Paracrusis. (Παρακρουσις, striking a false note.) Slight delirium.

Paracrustic. Relating to *Paracrusis*.

Paracusis. (Παρακούσις, to hear imperfectly. *F. paracousis*; *I. paracusis*; *S. paracusis*; *G. Falschhören*.) Defective hearing; perverted hearing.

P.a'cris. (*L. acer*, piercing.) The painfully acute sense of hearing which occurs in some diseases.

P. duplica'ta. (*L. duplicatus*, two-fold. *F. paracousie double*.) Double hearing, the time of the perception of the same sound being differed for the two ears.

P. imaginari'a. (*L. imaginarius*, fancied.) A synonym of *Tinnitus aurium*.

P. imperfec'ta. (*L. imperfectus*, incomplete.) Inability to hear sounds distinctly except in the presence of other sounds.

P. lo'ci. (*L. locus*, a place.) Failure to recognise the direction from which a sound proceeds.

P. obtu'sa. (*L. obtusus*, blunt.) Dulness of hearing.

P. oxyco'a. See *Oxycoia*.

P. perversa. (*L. perversus*, turned the wrong way.) That form of deafness in which sounds can only be distinguished in the presence of other and louder sounds.

P. surd'itas. (*L. surditas*, deafness.) Loss of hearing.

P. Willis'i. (Robert Willis.) Synonym for *P. perversa*.

Paracyan'ic acid. (Παρά; cyanic acid. *F. acide paracyanique*.) Berzelius's term for *Fulminic acid* (q. v.).

Paracyanogen. (*F. paracyanogène*; *L. paracyanogeo*; *G. Paracyanogen*.) An isomeric modification of cyanogen. When cyanogen is prepared from mercuric cyanide, paracyanogen is formed in small amount. It is a dark brown substance, insoluble in water, and is probably a polymer of cyanogen. When paracyanogen is calcined in an atmosphere which does not act upon it, cyanogen is again formed.

Paracycle'ses. (Παρά, amiss; κύκλις, a revolution.) Disorders of the circulation of the blood.

Paracye'sis. (Παρά, beside; κύσις, conception. *F. paracyésie*; *I. paracitesa*; *S. paracitesa*.) Extra-uterine pregnancy.

P. abor'tus. (*L. abortus*, a miscarriage.) Premature termination of *Paracyesis*.

P. tubari'a. (*L. tuba*, a trumpet.) Extra-uterine conception in the Fallopian tube.

Paracynan'ché. (Παρά, beside; κυνάκη, sorethroat. *F. paracynancie*; *I. paracynancia*.) An anomalous form of quinsy; an inflammation of the structures near the tonsil.

Paracyst'is. The same as *Parurocystis*.

Paracyst'ium. (Παρά; κύστις, a bladder.) The connective-tissue round the bladder.

Paradactylus. (Παρά, near; δάκτυλος, a finger. *F. paradactyle*.) Illiger's term for the lateral portions of the toes of birds.

Paradenitis. (Παρά; ἄδην, a gland.) Inflammation round a lymphatic gland.

Paradidymis. (Παρά, beside; δίδυμος, the testicle. *F. paradidymie*.) The Organ of Giralde's.

Paradise. (*F. paradis*; *L. paradisus*; *Gr. παράδεισος*, an enclosed part; Old Pers. *pairidaēza*, a place walled in; from *pairi*, around; *diz*, to mould; from Sanscrit root *dih*, to knead. *I. paradiso*; *S. paraiso*; *G. Paradies*.) The Garden of Eden; heaven.

P. apple. The fruit of *Citrus paradisi*.

P., grains of. See *Grains of Paradise*.

Paradox'ia sexual'is. (Παράδοξία; from *παράδοξος*, contrary to opinion, marvellous; *L. szex*, a sex.) Sexual precocity; masturbation in childhood.

Paradoxical contraction of muscle. (Παράδοξος, contrary to opinion; *L. contractus*, past. part. of *contrahere*, to draw together.) This is a secondary muscular contraction, excited by a nerve in the state of electrotonus. If the sciatic nerve in a frog be divided above, and one of its two branches, e.g. the peroneal, divided below, and the cut end of the latter be stimulated with the constant current, the muscles supplied by the other (tibial) branch will contract. No contraction takes place if the peroneal nerve be ligatured. The contraction is due to electrotonus induced in one branch by the current acting as a stimulus to the adjacent fibres of the other branch, above the point of division.

P. pulse. See *Pulsus paradoxus*.

Paraëllag'ic acid. (Παρά; ελλagic.) Synonym for *Rufigallic acid*.

Para-epidid'y'mis. The same as *Paradidymis*.

Paræsthe'sia. (Παρά; αἰσθησις, perception by the senses. *F. paræsthésie*.) A hallucination of any of the senses, sight, hearing, taste, by whatever cause produced.

P. of larynx. A feeling as of a foreign body, or of constriction, or heat, &c., is common in hysteria; it is also common after the removal of a foreign body. In true paræsthesia, the mucous membrane of the larynx is either normal or anæmic; in the latter case it may be that the paræsthesia is a forerunner of laryngeal phthisis.

P. of pharynx. The *Globus hystericus*.

P. olfacto'ria. (*L. olfactio*, to smell.) See *Parosmia*.

P. sexua'lis. (*L. szex*, a sex.) A perversion of the sexual feelings.

Paræsthe'sis. The same as *Paræsthesia*.

P. aud'itus fac'ca. (*L. auditus*, hearing;

flacca, flaccid.) An abnormally large and pendulous condition of the lobule of the ear, usually congenital.

Paræsthetic. Relating to, or in a condition of, *Paræsthesia*.

Paræthenar. See *Parathenar*.

Paraffin. (*L. parum*, little; *affinis*, connected with. *F. paraffine*; *I. parafina*; *S. parafina*; *G. Parafin*.) A hydrocarbon discovered in the dry distillation of wood by Reichenbach in 1830. It occurs as a colourless, wax-like solid at ordinary temperatures. See *Paraffinum durum*.

P., hard. See *Paraffinum durum*.

P. jelly. Synonym for *Paraffinum molle*.

P. series. (*L. series*, a succession, chain.)

The series C_nH_{2n+2} . Before 1848, none of the hydrocarbons of this series were distinctly known, except *Marsh-gas*, the first term of the series. In 1848, Kolbe's researches on the electrolysis of the fatty acids, and Frankland's on the action of zinc on the iodides of the alcohol radicals, opened a new field. The hydrocarbons obtained were considered as the free radicals of the alcohols. Gerhardt, however, proposed to double their formula, to bring them into co-ordination with Avogadro's law, and he considered them to be homologues of marsh-gas. Frankland also discovered what he believed to be a distinct series of hydrocarbons, obtained by the replacement of the iodine in the iodide of the alcohol radical by hydrogen. He assumed these hydrides to be the true homologues of marsh-gas. In 1862, Pelouze and Cahours showed that American petroleum consisted almost entirely of a mixture of homologous hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2} , and Schorlemmer found the same in the distillation-products of cannel coal. The monochlorinated substitution-products of these hydrocarbons were shown to be really the chlorides of the alcohol radicals from which alcohols and other derivatives may be obtained, and the hydrocarbons themselves to be hydrides. It was, later, found that all distinctions between the hydrides and the radicals themselves broke down. The lower members of the paraffin series are extremely volatile liquids. With each increment of CH_2 , the boiling-point rises regularly, and thus the highest members of the series are crystalline solids. Reichenbach discovered, in 1830, a mixture of the highest members in wood-tar. The substance he found he believed to be a definite chemical compound, and from its inactive properties he called it *Paraffin*. In the cold, the paraffins are not acted on by chromic acid, strong nitric acid, sulphuric acid, nor by a mixture of the two latter acids. Heated with chromic, or dilute nitric acid, or with a mixture of dilute sulphuric acid and manganic dioxide, they become slowly oxidised, and converted almost entirely into carbonic dioxide and water. Nitric acid together with heat decomposes them, forming small quantities of fatty acids, succinic acid, and nitrates. By the action of chromic acid and heat a small amount of acetic acid is formed. Chlorine, in daylight, acts on these hydrocarbons slowly, and forms substitution-derivatives; first mono-derivatives, and by further action with nascent chlorine, higher derivatives. Bromine yields similar products, but less readily than chlorine.

P., soft. See *Paraffinum molle*.

P., solid. *Paraffinum durum*.

P. wax. *Paraffinum durum*.

Paraffinum durum, B.Ph. (*L. durus*, hard.) A mixture of several of the higher members of the *Paraffin series*, i. e. those which have a high boiling-point. Obtained generally by distilling shale, and purifying the solid substance obtained by the action of a low temperature on the oils that come over during distillation. It is a translucent, whitish, greasy, crystalline solid; is tasteless and inodorous; melts at 110° to 145° F.; and burns with a bright flame, leaving no residue behind. It is soluble in ether, chloroform, and benzol.

P. molle, B.Ph. (*L. mollis*, soft. *F. paraffine*, *petroléine*; *I. parafina*; *S. parafina*; *G. Parafin*.) It is a semi-solid mixture of some of the more fluid members of the *Paraffin series*, and is generally prepared by purification of the less volatile portions of *Petroleum*. A white or yellow, soft and greasy, translucent substance, tasteless, and of neutral reaction. It is insoluble in water, and melts at 95° to 105° F. Used as a basis for ointments.

Parafibrin. (*Παρά*, near to; *fibrin*. *F. parafibrine*; *I. parafibrina*.) Polli's term for a supposed modification of fibrin occurring in certain morbid conditions.

Paraformaldehyde. A polymeric form of Methyl, or Formic, aldehyde.

Parafumaric acid. (*Παρά*.) A synonym of *Maleic acid*.

Paragenesia. (*Παρά*; *γένεσις*, origin. *F. paragenésie*.) A term applied by Broca to the comparative sterility of hybrids, which consists in their being sterile with similar hybrids, but fertile with members of either parent species.

Paragenesis. See *Paragenesia*.

Parageusia. (*Παρά*, amiss; *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste. *F. parageustie*; *I. parageusia*; *S. parageustia*.) Perversion of the sense of taste.

Parageusis. The same as *Parageusia*.

Parageustia. The same as *Parageusia*.

Paragle'nal. Term for the coracoid bone or cartilage in Fishes; also used as an adjective.

Parag'lin. The same as *Smilacin*.

Paraglobin. The same as *Paraglobulin*.

Paraglobulin. (*Παρά*, beside; *globulin*. *F. paraglobuline*.) A proteid belonging to the family of *Globulins*; obtained as a granular, slightly viscid precipitate from blood-plasma by the addition of magnesium sulphate to the point of saturation, after precipitation and removal by means of sodium chloride of all the *Fibrinogen* from the blood-plasma. It is more readily obtained by diluting blood-serum ten-fold with water, and then passing through it a current of carbon dioxide. The precipitate is separated by decanting and filtering, and washed on the filter with water containing carbon dioxide in solution. Paraglobulin can be precipitated from its solution in dilute sodium chloride by a very dilute solution of acetic acid, less than 1 per 1000. If a stronger solution be used, acid-albumin is formed. Paraglobulin occurs not only in blood-serum, but also in white blood corpuscles, and to a slight extent in the stroma of red blood corpuscles; in connective tissue, the cornea, aqueous humour, lymph and chyle, as well as in serous fluids.

Paraglossa. (*Παρά*, amiss; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. *F. paraglossæ*; *I. paraglossa*; *S. paraglossa*; *G. Zungenvorfall*.) Swelling, usually with partial protrusion, of the tongue.

PARAGLOSSIA—PARALLEL

Also, disease of parts in the neighbourhood of the tongue, causing prolapse.

Also, in *Entomol.*, either of the two appendages of the ligula, situated on each side of the glossa.

P. adhesiva. Good's term for a form of paraglossa in which the tongue is adherent to surrounding parts.

P. deglutitoria. (L. *de*, down; *glutio*, to swallow. F. *Renversement de la langue*; G. *Ruckbiegung der Zunge*.) Term used by Sauvages for an apparent doubling back of the tongue on itself.

P. frenata. (Good.) Tongue-tie.

Paraglossia. Term for *Glossitis*, *parenchymatous*. See *Paraglossa*.

Paragnathus. (Παρά, at the side; γνάθος, the jaw. F. *paragnathe*.) A Genus of monstrosities possessing a double jaw.

Paragôgê. (Παραγωγή, a leading by.) The replacement of a displaced part; the reduction of a dislocation.

Paragomphosis. (Παρά, amiss; γόμφωσις, a bolting together. F. *paragomphose*; I. *paragomfosi*; S. *paragomfosis*; G. *Paragomphosis*.) The impaction of the fetal head in the pelvis.

Paraguay. A republic of South America.

P. tea. The same as *Matê*.

Parahypnosis. (Παρά; ύπνος, sleep.) An abnormal sleep, such as that induced by hypnotism; the sleep of a somnambulist.

Paraba. Brazilian name for the *Simaruba vericolor*.

Paraidrosis. See *Paridrosis*.

Paraiso springs. Monterey County, California. There is a hot soda spring, 120° F., and a hot sulphur spring, 114° F. Analysis of the hot soda spring: carbonate of lime 1.43 grains, carbonate of soda 4.23, chloride of sodium 3.50, chloride of potassium 0.35, sulphate of lime 4.32, sulphate of soda 35.50, magnesia a trace, alumina and iron 1.60, silica 2.63, organic matter 5.25; total, 58.80 grains in one gallon.

Paraitaconic acid. Synonym for *Citraconic acid*.

Parakeratosis. (Παρά; κέρας, horn.) Skin diseases which present abnormal development of the horny layer of the epidermis.

Parakinesia. (Παρά; κίνησις, motion.) Irregular or peculiar movement.

Paralactic acid. (F. *acide paralactique*; I. *acido paralattico*.) The more abundant of the two constituents of *Sarcocollactic acid*, the other being probably the true *Ethylene-lactic acid*. Paralactic acid is dextro-rotatory, and forms well-crystallised salts. To separate the two acids, sarcocollactic acid made from meat-extract is saturated with zinc carbonate, and the concentrated solution is then precipitated with a large excess of 90 per cent. alcohol. The paralactate is thus thrown down as a mass of small, colourless crystals, which are purified by a process of washing and recrystallisation. Paralactic acid, when heated to 140° F. or 150° F. is split up into formic acid and acetic aldehyde. It is found in the colloidal secretion of the thyroid gland (Moscatelli), and in the lymphatic glands receiving the lymphatic vessels from the thyroid. (Hirschler.)

Paralalia. (Παρά, amiss; λαλία, talking. F. *paralalie*.) Lordat's term for defective articulation.

P. nasa'lis. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose.) Speaking through the nose.

P. rhinophonia. The same as *P. nasalis*.

Paralampsis. (Παράλαμψις, a shining spot on the cornea; for παράληψις, from παράλαμψω, to shine near. F. *paralampsie*; I. *paralampsi*; S. *paralampsia*; G. *perlmutterartiger Hornhautfleck*.) A pearly-looking opacity of the cornea, a variety of *Albugo* or *Leucoma*.

Paralbumin. (Παρά, beside; albumin. F. *paralbumine*; I. *paralbumina*; S. *paralbumina*; G. *Paralbumin*.) Scherer's term for a form of albumin found together with *Metalbumin* in ovarian cysts. By means of strong alcohol they may be precipitated from theropy solution they form in the fluid of the cyst, and the precipitate so obtained is soluble in water. Hammarsten considers *Metalbumin* to be a mixture of *Paralbumin* and other proteids.

Paraldehydeum. Martindale's Extra Pharm. A polymer of aldehyde. It is made by treating *Aldehyde* with sulphuric or nitric acid, and at ordinary temperatures is a colourless liquid. When cooled below 50° F., like glacial acetic acid, it crystallises. It smells and tastes like aldehyde, but does not cause the same suffocation when respired. It is soluble 1 in 10 of water. *Paraldehyde* is probably the important therapeutic agent in *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*, B. Ph. Its action differs from that of *Chloral*, to which it is very similar, in diminishing the frequency, but strengthening the beats, of the heart. It causes marked diuresis, but does not affect the skin, nor give rise to headache nor digestive disturbance.—It is given as a narcotic in cases of heart disease where chloral is contra-indicated. Dose, 30 to 60 min.

See also *Metalddehyde*.

P., capsules of, Ex. Ph. Each contains 3 min. of paraldehyde.

P., oil of, Ex. Ph. Paraldehyde 240 parts, glycerine 240, rectified spirit 480, oil of cinnamon 4, oil of bitter orange 8, saccharin 1 part. Dose, 1 to 3 drachms.

Paralere'ma. (Παραλήρημα, silly talk.) Slight delirium.

Paralere'sis. (Παραλήρησις, a talking foolishly.) Delirium.

Paraleros. (Παράληρος, talking foolishly.) Delirious.

Paralexia. (Παρά, badly; λέξις, speaking. G. *Paralexie*.) A form of sensory aphasia in which there is a difficulty of reading, though the power of writing from dictation is retained.

Paralgesia. (Παρά; άλγησις, sense of pain.) Diminished sensibility to pain.

Paralgia, cutaneous. (Παρά; άλγος, pain.) A term applied to certain anomalous painful or disagreeable sensations, such as itching, creeping, burning, &c., referred to the skin, when the excitability of the cutaneous nerves is increased, as in inflammatory conditions of the skin.

Parallagê. (Παραλλαγή, a passing from hand to hand, a changing.) An old term for wandering of the mind.

Parallag'ma. (Παράλλαγμα, alternation.) A change in the situation of bones or parts of bones, as when one fragment of a fractured bone rides over another.

Parallaxis. (Παράλλαξις, alternation. F. *parallaxe*; S. *paralaxe*.) The overlapping of two fragments of a broken bone.

Parallel. (Παράλληλος, side by side;

PARALLELA—PARALYSIS

from παρά, beside; ἄλλος, one another.) Side by side; hence, alike. Parallel straight lines are defined in an axiom of Euclid as "those straight lines that will never meet, though produced ever so far both ways."

P. fis'sure. See *Parallel sulcus*.

P. law. (G. *Parallelggesetz*, Fechner.) A law enunciated by Fechner, which is a converse of Weber's law. If the stimuli remain constant and the sensibility of an organ be altered, according to the parallel law, the perceptible difference between the stimuli remains unaltered. This is probably only approximately correct.

P. sul'cus. The superior temporo-sphenoidal sulcus, which is parallel to the Sylvian fissure.

Parallela. An old term for a scaly eruption on the palms of the hands; probably *Psoriasis palmaris*.

Parallel'ic. (F. *parallélisme*.) Relating to that which is *Parallel*.

Parallelin'er'vate. (*Parallel*; L. *nervus*, a nerve. F. *parallélinéré*.) Applied to a leaf the nervures of which are equidistant from each other.

Parallelin'er'vous. The same as *Parallelin'er'vate*.

Parallelism. The state or condition of being *Parallel*; similarity.

P. of disease'. Term introduced by Harden, of Georgia, to denote the tendency of some diseases to simulate others.

Parallelive'nous. (*Parallel*; L. *vena*, a vein. F. *parallelveiné*; G. *gleichweilend-ericht*.) The same as *Parallelin'er'vate*.

Paralog'ia. (Παράλογος, beyond reason.) Slight delirium; slight madness.

Paraloph'ia. (Παραλοφία, the back of the horse's neck where the mane grows.) The lower and lateral part of the neck.

Paralych'nion. (Παρά, alongside of; λυχνίον, a lamp-stand.) A protection from the glare of a light; a lampshade.

Paralysiorheumatism'us. (*Paralysis*; *rheumatism*.) Paralytic rheumatism.

Paralysis. (L. *paralysis*; Gr. παρά-λυσις, a loosening by the side, palsy; from παραλύω, to loose from the side; from παρά, beside; λύω, to loosen. F. *paralyse*; I. *paralisi*; S. *paralisis*; G. *Lähmung*, *Paralyse*.) Palsy; loss of power over some part of the body. The inability to produce contraction of muscle is called motor paralysis, in opposition to loss of sensation, which is sometimes called sensory paralysis. The various forms of motor paralysis group themselves under four main heads: (1) encephalic; (2) spinal; (3) peripheral; (4) and lastly, that due to idiopathic disease of the muscles.

The encephalic form may be due to various causes, viz.: to psychical defect, as in hysterical paralysis; to organic disease of the motor area of the brain, as in cortical tumours; to a solution of continuity or injury to the motor fibres in the motor tract, as in ordinary hemiplegia.

The spinal forms of paralysis may be produced by lesions of the whole thickness of the cord, with paraplegia as a result; disease or degeneration of the anterior polar cells of the grey matter, as in infantile palsy; and also by lesions of the anterior roots of spinal nerves consequent upon disease of the spinal membranes.

The peripheral forms of paralysis, e.g. that due to peripheral neuritis, are due to inflamma-

tion, injury, or other lesion of the trunks of spinal nerves.

Disease of the muscles themselves, independently of disordered or defective innervation, is thought by some to be the cause of pseudohypertrophic paralysis.

Paralysis is accompanied by wasting of the muscles, if the motor nerve supplying them be injured, or if the anterior polar cells in the grey matter of the cord from which this nerve arises degenerate or be destroyed.

P., acute' ascend'ing. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *ascendo*, to mount up). The same as *Landry's paralysis*.

P., acute' spin'al. (L. *spina*, the backbone.) The same as *Acute atrophic paralysis*.

P. ag'itans. (L. *agitans*, part. of *agito*, to put in frequent motion. F. *paralyse agitante*; G. *Schüttellähmung*.) Shaking palsy, under which name it was first described by Parkinson. By Sauvages, it was termed *Seelstyrbe festinans*, and by Good, *Synclonus ballismus*. A disease occurring in elderly persons, characterised by tremors of the limbs, and weakness and rigidity of muscles. The causation and pathology of this disease are not understood at present. It is more common in men than women, and is rarely manifest until past middle life; when once established, it is incurable. The tremors of paralysis agitans are fine oscillatory movements of the fingers, wrist, and even the whole arm, and they are regular in time and in extent. In the early stages they can be controlled for a short time, and are less marked during voluntary movements; later, they are more persistent. They are worse during excitement. The stiffness and rigidity may precede, but usually follow, the onset of the tremors, affecting the muscles of the back, neck, and limbs, and producing a characteristic attitude; the head being thrown forwards, the arms and legs slightly bent, whilst the toes are extended; on account of this the patient finds a difficulty in maintaining his equilibrium, and he frequently tends to fall forward. Such a patient may have difficulty in walking, but once started may be obliged to run and be unable to stop himself: this condition is sometimes termed *festination*. In addition to these symptoms the patient frequently complains of exhaustion, and his speech may become unduly slow. The mental faculties are not affected, though the patient may be somewhat irritable. The treatment of paralysis agitans is unsatisfactory, and nearly all cases slowly progress until the patient dies of some intercurrent disease.

P. agitans mercuria'lis. See *Mercurial tremors*.

P., altern'ate. (L. *alternus*, alternate; from *alter*, one of two.) Paralysis, of motion on the one side and sensation on the other.

P., atroph'ic. (Ατροφία, want of nourishment.) Spinal paralysis with wasting of muscles; anterior polio-myelitis. See *P., atrophic, acute*, also *Progressive muscular atrophy*.

P., atroph'ic, acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp. F. *paralyse de l'enfance*, *myélite antérieure aiguë*; G. *Kinderlähmung*.) Though acute atrophic paralysis is most common in children under the age of four years, it sometimes occurs in adults. Boys are more subject to the disease than girls. It occurs most frequently in summer, and is sometimes attributed to chill or over-

PARALYSIS

exertion. It may complicate convalescence from some acute febrile disease.

The course of the disease may be divided into four stages:

(1) The prodromal stage usually presents some degree of fever, possibly accompanied by convulsions. The attack of fever may last from two to seven days, but sometimes is absent altogether.

(2) The stage of maintenance. Paralysis of one limb, occasionally of two, suddenly sets in. Reflexes are entirely absent. The paralysed muscles waste rapidly, and present marked reaction of degeneration. There is no loss of sensation, although the limb is perfectly helpless and flaccid; growth is lessened, the surface of the limb is cold, and presents a livid appearance. In rare cases all the limbs are affected successively.

(3) At the end of about a month, or perhaps in a shorter time, the third stage, that of improvement, usually sets in. The wasted muscles begin to regain their size and strength, especially in the case of the arms and upper part of the trunk. Complete recovery is, however, rare; there is usually but slight improvement after the lapse of three months.

(4) Stage of deformity. Owing to contractions of unopposed muscles, deformities are frequently produced, such as talipes equino-varus. The limb affected, or a portion of it, may remain shrunken and powerless throughout.

Though to the naked eye there may be no perceptible change, it is found microscopically that the disease is due to an acute inflammation of the anterior horns of grey matter in the region of the spinal cord corresponding to the limb affected, resulting in a variable amount of injury to the pyramidal cells contained in that part of the cord. Hence the name "Acute anterior polio-myelitis."

P., atrophic, chronic diffused. (*Ἀτροφία; χρονικός*, concerning time; *L. diffundō*, to scatter abroad. *F. paralysie générale spinale antérieure subaiguë.*) *Polio-myelitis anterior subacuta et chronica.* A chronic or subacute paralysis, resembling acute atrophic paralysis in its local characters, but with more diffused distribution, and occurring in adults rather than children. The symptoms are due to a chronic anterior polio-myelitis, which results in destruction of the anterior polar ganglion cells, followed by secondary degeneration of the motor nerves with wasting of the muscles. It usually begins in the lower limbs, and may extend upwards to the arms and trunk in the course of a few days; in other cases the paralysis extends very slowly. The limbs are flaccid and helpless, and the muscles present reaction of degeneration, and subsequently waste. Recovery may be complete or only partial; rarely, the bulbar nuclei may be involved, and a fatal termination occur after the lapse of a year or two. The disease is readily distinguished from progressive muscular atrophy, in that the incidence of the paralysis and its extent and progress differ greatly; but the diffuse and chronic variety of lead poisoning may closely resemble it.

P., Bell's. Facial paralysis due to peripheral lesion of the facial nerve, described by Sir Charles Bell. See *P., facial*.

P., bulbar. (*Βολβός*, a bulb. *F. paralysie bulbaire, paralysie labio-glosso-laryngée.*) A paralysis of those muscles which receive in-

nervation from nerves arising from the nuclei in the medulla, or "bulb." There are two varieties, respectively described under the headings *P., bulbar, acute* and *P., bulbar, progressive*.

P., bulbar, acute. (*L. acutus*, sharp.) The symptoms of acute bulbar paralysis correspond to those of the progressive form of the disease, but have an acute onset and rapidly tend to a fatal termination. The lesions which may destroy the bulbar nuclei and produce bulbar symptoms are various; but the disease is commonly due to softening dependent upon atheromatous arteries in elderly people, which may or may not be accompanied by hæmorrhage.

P., bulbar, progressive. (*L. progressus*; from *progredior*, to march forwards. *F. paralysie glosso-labio-laryngée*; *G. progressive Bulbar-paralysie.*) A disease characterised by symmetrical paralysis of the lips, tongue, and larynx; having an insidious onset, and tending to progress to a fatal termination in the course of one to three years. It is frequently secondary to progressive muscular atrophy or disseminated sclerosis, and may occur as a complication of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. No definite cause of this disease can be ascertained in most cases; it has been known to follow undue exposure to cold. It commonly appears in adults, after the age of forty, and in males more frequently than females. The earliest symptom is usually defective speech, which differs according to the part first affected; in paralysis of the lips, B, P, and M are pronounced badly; of the tongue, R, SH, L, D, and T; and when the soft palate suffers, the speech acquires a nasal tone. Speech becomes, later, quite unintelligible. When the disease is developed, the tongue lies flaccid in the floor of the mouth and cannot be protruded, the lips are helpless, the lower part of the face is devoid of expression, and the muscles of the larynx and soft palate become paralysed. Owing to the paralysis of the lips, the mouth remains open, the saliva runs out, and mastication is performed with difficulty. In advanced cases deglutition is impossible; the attempt to swallow liquids results in some of the liquid running into the air passages; owing to the laryngeal palsy, and consequent inability to cough, this is not properly expelled, hence food-pneumonia is a not infrequent complication. At first, respiration is unaffected; but in some cases dyspnoea becomes a prominent symptom, and the respiratory movements are observed to be feeble. There is no defect of sensation, and intelligence and memory remain intact. The muscles are wasted, in advanced cases, and the motor nerves to them, degenerated. The nuclei of origin of these nerves are degenerated, and under the microscope the ganglion cells therein are atrophied. All the nuclei on the floor of the fourth ventricle suffer, especially the hypoglossal and spinal accessory nuclei, the nucleus of the vagus, and the lower facial nucleus. The prognosis is utterly bad. In the early stages the disease may be difficult to distinguish from defective articulation due to other cerebral disease; and, in some cases, other causes of paralysis of the hypoglossal or facial nerves may be a source of difficulty in diagnosis.

P., cerebral. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain.) *Hemiplegia.*

P., cerebral, direct. Direct or ordinary *Hemiplegia*.

P., cerebral, infantile. (*L. infans*,

PARALYSIS

an infant. *G. cerebrale Kinderlähmung.*) See *Hemiplegia, spastic infantile.*

P., cortical. *Hemiplegia, cortical.*

P., crossed. *Hemiplegia, crossed.*

P., crutch. (An Old E. word, probably derived from Anglo-Sax. *orice*, a crutch or staff.) A paralysis of the arm produced by the pressure of a crutch, either upon the branches of the brachial plexus, or, as some think, upon the axillary vessels, leading to impairment of the blood supply of the nerves. The musculo-spiral nerve alone frequently suffers. Synonym, *Crutch palsy.*

P., Cruveilhier's. The same as *Progressive muscular atrophy.* See *Cruveilhier's atrophy.*

P., diphtheritic. See *Diphtheritic paralysis.*

P., Duchenne's. The same as *P., pseudohypertrophic*, which was first described by Duchenne of Boulogne in 1861.

P., essential. (*L. essentia*, the being or essence of a thing. *F. paralysie essentielle.*) A name given to infantile paralysis before its pathology was understood, and when it was thought to be independent of any nervous lesion.

P., facial. (*L. facialis*; from *facies*, a face. *F. paralysis facialis.*) A paralysis of the muscles of the face due to a lesion of the facial nerve, or of its nucleus in the pons, or in that part of the motor tract which contains the fibres passing from the motor area concerned in movements of the face. The various forms of facial paralysis may be conveniently divided into two divisions; those of peripheral origin and due to a lesion of the facial nerve, and those of central origin dependent upon lesion of the brain. Facial palsy due to peripheral disease of the nerve was first described by Sir Chas. Bell, and is frequently called Bell's palsy. The common cause of this is exposure to cold; it may be also due to disease of the temporal bone injuring the nerve in its course through the aqueduct of Fallopius, as by necrosis of the petrous bone occurring in otitis, or any injury to the nerve from a blow, or pressure by tumour. It may occur in syphilis. The whole of the muscles supplied by the facial suffer, so that one side of the face is flaccid and immobile; the patient is unable to close the eye on the affected side, and on attempting to do so the eye-ball rotates up under the upper lid; the mouth is drawn to the opposite side in all active movements of the facial muscles, there is no power of frowning on the palsied side, and mastication is difficult on account of the food collecting in the palsied cheek; there is generally impairment of taste on the affected side and tip of the tongue, due to implication of the chorda tympani; the muscles present well-marked reaction of degeneration, and waste rapidly unless recovery occurs early. The prognosis of that form following exposure is good, and recovery is generally complete, though protracted, both in this variety and in that due to syphilis; when due to necrosis of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the condition is permanent. Double facial palsy, or diplegia facialis, is a very rare affection; both sides of the face are flaccid and devoid of expression, hence the name "masked face" sometimes given to this affection. It is commonly due either to a central lesion affecting the nuclei of both facial nerves, or to meningitis of the base of the

brain implicating the roots of both facial nerves, which latter may be of syphilitic origin; the affection has also been observed in diphtheria. Facial paralysis produced by a central lesion affecting the motor tract above the nuclei in the pons is usually a part of hemiplegia; it differs materially from the preceding form, as the upper part of the face almost completely escapes, the eye can be closed, and there is no reaction of degeneration, nor wasting. See *Hemiplegia*. A paralysis of the lower part of the face is also present in lesions of the lower nucleus of the facial nerve in the medulla, occurring in bulbar paralysis. See *P., bulbar.*

P., gen'eral, of insane. (*L. in, not; sanus*, of sound mind. *F. paralysie générale progressive.*) A disease usually affecting persons near the prime of life, and characterised by a stage of mental excitement with exalted delusions, followed by dementia; it is accompanied by a varying amount of loss of muscular power, and usually ends fatally in about three years. The causation of general paralysis is obscure. It is much more common in men than in women, and commences usually between the ages of forty and fifty. Most patients have previously "lived hard," and indulged in much dissipation. It has been ascribed to syphilis, sexual excess, alcoholism, injury, business excitement, and anxiety, any of which may be factors in its causation. It has no constant morbid anatomy. Occasionally the dura mater is thickened and adherent; the pia mater is frequently adherent to the convolutions, which are often greatly wasted; fluid in the lateral ventricles is common. Under the microscope there is generally an increase of connective tissue; there may be a large migration of leucocytes in the perivascular sheaths of the capillary vessels; and the cortical nerve cells, particularly the pyramidal cells of the third layer, may be degenerated.

General paralysis is usually divided into three stages: a *first stage*, of extravagance and altered moral conduct; a *second stage*, with distinct mental and motor symptoms; and a *third stage*, of dementia and paralysis. These stages are not sharply defined from each other. The onset of this disease is generally insidious, the commonest early symptoms being some moral alteration, with failure of memory and judgment; the pupils may be contracted or unequal. During the first stage the patient may be extravagant in any direction, or may be irritable or morose. During the second stage the characteristic symptoms are developed. The signs and symptoms of general paralysis are so numerous and its clinical features so dissimilar in different cases, that only some of the commoner ones will be mentioned. Exalted delusions, as of the possession of great riches, strength, and ability are common. Tremors of the tongue and hands, slurring articulation, and shaky hand-writing with bad spelling, are all frequent symptoms. The pupils are generally unequal. The gait is shuffling; but where associated with tabes, it is high-stepping and ataxic. Convulsions generally occur, and these may be the dividing line between the second and third stage. Patients are also liable to maniacal, rarely melancholic, attacks, and it is of the utmost importance to place them under suitable care as early as possible. Succeeding the excitement there is often an appearance of recovery; the patient becomes quieter, and may get fat, but is as a rule weak-minded and is liable

PARALYSIS

to occasional convulsions. During the third stage, muscular weakness increases, the dementia is progressive, control of the sphincters is lost, bed-sores are common, the patient becomes bed-ridden, diarrhoea frequently occurs, and death ensues, usually in two to five years from the onset. When once established, the prognosis is hopeless; but with care and good nursing, life may be greatly prolonged though no improvement in the mental or bodily condition occurs.

P., glos'so-la'b'io-larynge'al. Syn. for *P., bulbar*.

P., glos'so-larynge'al. The same as *P., glosso-labio-laryngeal*.

P., glos'so-pharynge'al. The same as *P., glosso-labio-laryngeal*.

P., hemiple'gic'a. The same as *Hemiplegia*.

P., her'ba. A name given to the *Primula vera*, on account of a supposed virtue in curing palsies.

P., histrion'ic. (*L. histrionicus*; from *histrio*, a player or actor.) Bell's facial palsy, so named because the power of facial expression is lost.

P., hysterical. A paralysis of a limb or certain groups of muscles (see *Hysteria*) without any anatomical lesion in the nervous system or muscles, and usually associated with other hysterical manifestations. There is no wasting or reaction of degeneration in the affected muscles. See *Paraplegia, hysterical*; *Aphonia, hysterical*.

P., infantile. (*L. infans*, an infant. *F. paralysis infantile*.) Acute atrophic paralysis in infants is often called infantile paralysis, because the greater number of cases occur in children under three years of age.

P., insano'r'um. (*L. insanorum*; from *insanus*, of unsound mind.) The same as *P., general, of insane*.

P., intest'ni rect'i. (Gen. of *L. intestinum*, a gut; *recti*, gen. of *rectus*, straight.) Paralysis of the rectum.

P., larynge'al. See under *Laryngeal*.

P., lo'cal. (*L. localis*, belonging to a place.) Loss of power over a few muscles only.

P., masticato'ry. Paralysis of the muscles of mastication occurring in lesions of the motor part of the fifth cranial nerve.

P., metal'lica. (*L. metallum*, a metal.) An old name for lead palsy.

P., myogen'ic. (*Mūs*, a muscle; *γενεά*, birth. *F. paralysis myogénique*.) The same as acute atrophic paralysis. It received this name before the pathology of the disease was recognised, and because it was thought to be primarily a disease of the muscles.

P., myopath'ic. Paralysis from disease of the muscles themselves.

P., myosclerot'ic. (*Mūs*, muscle; *σκληρός*, hard. *F. paralysis myosclérotique*.) The same as *P., pseudo-hypertrophic*.

P., notario'r'um. (Gen. plural of *L. notarius*, a short-hand writer.) Writers' cramp.

P., nu'clear. Any paralysis due to a lesion of nerve-nuclei.

P., obstetrical. (*L. obstetrix*, a midwife.) A paralysis in an infant due to injury received during parturition.

P. of the brain. See *P., cerebral*.

P., paraplég'ic'a. The same as *Paraplegia*.

P., peri'pheral. (*Περιφέρεια*; *περί*, around; *φέρω*, to carry.) Paralysis due to

disease of the peripheral nerves, as opposed to that due to disease of the brain or spinal cord. See *Neuritis*.

P., peripher'ic. (*Περιφέρεια*.) An old name for progressive muscular atrophy.

Also, the same as *P., peripheral*.

P., phonetic. *Aphonia, paralytic*.

P., post-convulsive. (*L. post*, after; *convulsio*, a spasm.) Muscular weakness or paralysis following convulsions. A temporary paralysis often follows severe epileptic convulsions, more marked on the side that has been principally affected.

P., pseudohypertroph'ic. (*Ψευδής*, false; *ὑπέρ*, signifying excessive; *τροφή*, nourishment. *F. paralysis pseudohypertrophique*.)

A progressive paralysis, in which certain muscles are greatly increased in size, on account of an interstitial deposit of fat and connective tissue, the muscle fibres themselves being wasted. Pseudohypertrophic paralysis is much more common in boys than girls. It is sometimes hereditary through the mother, and though it is usually manifested in early childhood it is often congenital. Cases which develop later, progress more slowly. The earliest symptom of the disease is muscular weakness, which may be overlooked in infants, but in older children results in a peculiar attitude: the abdomen is thrust forward owing to increased antero-posterior curve of the spine, which is seen only when the child is erect; he walks with a waddling gait. There is no difficulty in stooping, but the attempt to regain the erect posture fails without the assistance of the arms; so that if no object of support be at hand, the child as it were climbs up his own legs. There is considerable weakness of the muscles of the legs, trunk, and upper limbs, accompanied for the most part by wasting; but a remarkable increase in the size of certain muscles is a peculiar feature of this disease; both calves are greatly enlarged, and the muscle is harder and firmer than natural; the glutei, infraspinati, and other muscles are sometimes similarly affected; these muscles stand out conspicuously, compared with the general wasting. The muscles do not give the reaction of degeneration. The general health does not suffer. Deformities, such as talipes equinus, may develop as the wasting progresses. When once established the disease is progressive, the enlarged muscles eventually waste, and the paralysis extends; and though the patient may live for years, he lies helpless and bedridden, until carried off by some intercurrent disease. The muscles of the calves are enlarged, not on account of any new development of muscle, but through an increase in connective tissue and an abundant deposit of fat; the muscular fibres themselves degenerate and disappear. It is doubtful whether there is any change in the nervous structures antecedent to the development of the disease of the muscles.

P., psych'ical. (*Ψυχή*, the spirit, soul.) A paralysis dependent upon psychical defect, and not upon disease of the cortical motor areas or of the motor tract. Hysterical paralysis may be considered a psychical paralysis.

P., re'flex. (*L. reflexus*, part. of *reflecto*, to turn back.) Loss of power, due to peripheral irritation. See *Paraplegia, reflex*.

Cases of considerable loss of power in the arm have been found to be dependent upon the irritation of carious teeth (Salter, Guy's Hosp. Reports, 1868).

PARALYTIC—PARAMETRITIS

P., regressive. (L. *regressus*, a return.) The same as *P., atrophic, acute*.

P., saturnine. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn.) Lead palsy, so called because Saturn was the symbol of the alchemist for lead.

P., scorbutica. (From *scorbutus*, a Latinised form of G. *Scharbock*, scurvy.) The same as *Pellagra*.

P., sensory. (L. *sensus*, the faculty of perceiving.) The same as loss of sensation, or *Anæsthesia*.

P., spastic. (Σπασμός, a spasm.) Weakness of a part accompanied by muscular spasm. Spastic conditions of muscles are mostly due to a degeneration of the motor tract in the brain and spinal cord. This may either be secondary to a lesion of that tract or of the motor areas in the cortex, or it may be due to a primary degeneration of the white fibres forming the motor tract. See *Hemiplegia, spastic*.

P., spastic, spinal. (Σπασμός; L. *spina*, the backbone.) See *Sclerosis, lateral*.

P., spinal, general subacute. Duchenne's name for *P., atrophic, chronic, diffused*.

P. spinalis. (L. *spinalis*; from *spina*, the backbone.) The same as *Paraplegia*.

P. tremula. (Fem. of L. *tremulus*, quivering.) The same as *P. agitans*.

P. vacillans. (From *vacillo*, to stagger.) The same as *Chorea*.

P. venenata. (L. *veneno*, to poison.) Paralysis produced by poisons, e.g. lead, mercury.

Paralytic. (F. *paralytique*; I. *paralitico*; S. *paralitico*; G. *paralitisch*.) Affected with, or pertaining to, paralysis.

P. dementia. (L. *dementia*; de, neg; mens, the mind. F. *démence paralytique, paralysie générale*.) A name sometimes given to general paralysis of the insane, also, to the third stage of that disease. See *Paralysis, general, of insane*.

P. idioey. A form of idiocy associated with hemiplegia or monoplegia, the affected limbs being drawn up, contracted, and wasted. The paralysis may arise from some lesion of the wall of the blood-vessel in childhood, a tubercular deposit or some other growth, inflammation of one side of the brain, or want of development. A special type has been described, in which one hemisphere of the cerebrum is considerably less than the other, from great flattening of the corresponding temporal bone.

P. insanity. This term is used as meaning insanity associated with paralysis, other than general paralysis of the insane. The paralysis may follow upon apoplexy, or be associated with paralysis agitans or locomotor ataxy.

P. secretion. The continuous secretion that goes on in some glands after complete section of their secretory nerves, the sympathetic nerve-supply remaining intact, and that comes to an end only as the gland-tissue degenerates. The fluid thus secreted is thin and watery, and the characteristic properties of the normal gland secretion are only feebly manifested in it.

Paramalic acid. The same as *Fumaric acid*.

Paramastitis. (Παρά; μαστός, the mamma.) Inflammation of the connective tissue in the neighbourhood of the breast.

Paramastoid. The jugular process of the occipital bone.

Paramecium. See *Paramœcium*.

Paramedian. (Παρά; L. *medius*, the middle.) By the side of the middle-line.

P. sulcus. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow.) An ill-defined longitudinal sulcus in the spinal cord, which separates the posterior median from the posterior external column.

Paramenia. (Παρά; μήνες, the menses. F. *paraménie*.) Disordered or irregular menstruation.

P. difficilis. (L. *difficilis*, difficult.) The same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

P. profusa. (L. *profusus*, excessive.) An old name for *Menorrhagia*.

P. superflua. (L. *superfluous*, overflowing.) *Menorrhagia*.

Paramenispermene. An alkaloid left as an insoluble residue after the extraction of *menispermene*, and obtained by extracting with alcohol and crystallising out from the alcoholic solution. It is insoluble in water.

Paramerion. (Παρά; μῆρος, the thigh. F. *paramérion*.) An old name for the inner part of the thigh.

Paramerium. The same as *Paramerion*.

Paramesos. (Παρά; μέσος, the middle. F. *paramèse*; G. *Ringfinger*.) The ring-finger.

Paramesus. The same as *Paramesos*.

Parametric. (Παρά; μήτρα, the womb.) In the neighbourhood, or by the side, of the uterus.

P. abscess. See under *Parametritis*.

P. phlegmon. (Φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin, a swelling.) Term for a form of parametritis in which the inflammation is acute and the swelling very marked.

Parametritis. (Παρά; μήτρα, the womb. F. *paramétrite*; I. *paramétrite*.) An inflammation of the connective tissue of the pelvis by the side of the uterus and upper part of the vagina, usually occurring during the puerperal state, and dependent upon septic infection. The term is sometimes limited to inflammation of the connective tissue about the cervix and upper part of the vagina. It may also follow operations upon the neck of the womb, or the introduction of tents. The onset of parametritis is usually sudden, and is generally accompanied by a rapid rise of temperature with a feeling of chilliness. There is often pain in the back and during micturition, and slight metrostaxis sometimes occurs. Upon examination, the uterus is found to be displaced, generally to one side, by a phlegmonous mass of exudation which may obliterate the lateral fornix on that side. The mass extends outwards between the layers of the broad ligament, and, when large, is immovable, on account of the implication of the fascia of the pelvic wall; in other cases the inflammation may extend into the iliac fossa, or along the psoas muscle; in the latter case a difficulty of completely extending the thigh is often produced. The course of parametritis is usually towards spontaneous recovery; under the influence of rest the exudation is absorbed, and it is then sometimes found that, after cicatrization, the uterus has become drawn over towards the affected side. Sometimes, however, the inflammatory products break down, and an abscess results; this increases in size till it bursts, which it may do into the vagina, bladder, or rectum, or under Poupart's ligament. The abscess may also pass upwards behind the kidney. A certain amount of perimetritis is

PARAMETRIUM—PARAPECTIC

generally associated with parametritis; in the rare event of the rupture of an abscess into the peritoneum, severe peritonitis is produced. The phlegmon characteristic of this disease resembles in its anatomy other inflammatory affections of connective tissue; it is undoubtedly due to infection by micro-organisms.

P. atrophicans. (Ἀτροφός, ill fed, decayed.) A term used by Matthews Duncan for a form of parametritis in which, without suppuration, the parametric connective tissue becomes hard and gristle-like, fixing the uterus, and usually causing a neuralgia.

P. chronica atrophicans circumscripta. A chronic inflammation affecting, to a circumscribed extent, the pelvic connective tissue. It may be caused by affections of the rectum, bladder, or uterus. Its results are displacements of the uterus, compression of veins, and catarrh of the cervix, with consequent nervous irritation from pressure. The prognosis is fairly good.

P. chronica atrophicans diffusa. The inflammation is said to start from the base of the broad ligaments of the uterus; it becomes widely spread. The results are the same in kind as, but greater in degree than, those of *P. chronica atrophicans circumscripta*; and the prognosis is less favourable.

P. posterior. Term used by Schultze for inflammation of the utero-sacral ligaments.

P., remote. A form of parametritis, described by Matthews Duncan, in which abscesses form in places more or less remote from the site of the disease.

Parametrium. (Παρά; μήτρα.) The connective tissue by the side of the uterus and vagina, including that between the layers of the broad ligament.

Paramim'ia. (Παρά; μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate. G. *Paramimie*.) A disordered or incorrect expression of ideas by means of gestures, or a want of accord between the words spoken and the gestures accompanying them.

Paramitom. (Παρά; μίτρος, a thread.) The liquid part of the protoplasm enveloping the reticulum of protoplasmic threads.

Paramnesia. (Παρά; δ, without; μνήσις, memory. F. *paramnésie*; I. *paramnesia*; G. *Paramnesie*.) Lordat's name for a perverted memory of the meaning of words, which may be associated with misplacement of the letters of a word.

Paramo de Ru'iz. A town in New Granada noted for its mineral waters, which are remarkable for containing free hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

Paramoecium coli. (Παρά; μοιχός, an adulterer (?)). The same as *Balanitidium coli*. When this parasitic infusorian was first discovered by Malmsten it was called paramoecium on account of its likeness to that species.

Paramorphia. (Παρά; μορφή, form.) An old name for that which possesses a morbid structure.

Also, the same as *Paramorphine*.

Paramorphine. The same as *Thebaine*.

Paramylum. (Παρά; amyllum.) A carbohydrate closely allied to starch, or amyllum, and, like it, a member of the so-called third division of carbohydrates, the formula of which is $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$. It occurs in granules resembling those of starch, in the flagellate *Euglena viridis*.

Paramyoclon'us multiplex.

(Παρά; μῦς, a muscle; κλόνος, a tumult. L. *multiplex*, manifold.) A form of symmetrical convulsions, ceasing during sleep, described first by Friedreich. They do not prevent voluntary movement.

Paramyosin'ogen. (Παρά; Myosinogen.) A proteid contained in muscle-plasma. It becomes coagulated at a temperature of 47° C., and is insoluble in sodium chloride and magnesium sulphate.

Paramyotone, atax'ic, Gowers. (Παρά; μῦς; μνός, a muscle; τόνος, a stretching.) An acquired nervous disease, characterised by persistent tonic spasm like the transient spasm in Thomsen's disease, associated with ataxy, weakness, and some amount of anaesthesia. In the case cited by Gowers, the disease was found to begin gradually in the legs, then to invade the arms six months later, and to increase more rapidly in the latter.

P., congen'ital. An affection described by Eulenberg, occurring in certain families, somewhat allied to Thomsen's disease in its general characters, and equally obscure, but differing greatly in its special peculiarities. The symptom is tonic spasm lasting from a quarter of an hour to several hours, excited chiefly by cold, the rigidity being followed by transient weakness of the affected muscles. The muscles affected are those of the face, and to a somewhat less degree, those of the legs and arms.

Paranephritic. (Παρά, beside; νεφρός, the kidney. F. *paranéphritique*.) Relating to the *Paranéphros*.

Paranephritis. (F. *paranéphrite*.) Inflammation of the paranephros or suprarenal body. See *Suprarenal bodies, inflammation of*.

Paranephros. (Παρά; νεφρός, the kidneys. F. *capsule surrénale*; I. *capsula suprarenale*; G. *Nebenniere*.) The suprarenal body.

Parangi. A skin disease prevalent in Ceylon, resembling *Yaws*.

Parano'a. The same as *Paranoia*.

Parano'ic. Affected with, or relating to, *parano'a*.

Parano'i'a. (Παράνοια, madness, folly. G. *Wahnstinn*.) An old term for mental weakness or instability; also, delirium, dementia, monomania, and other forms of mental derangement.

Paranoi'ac. Affected with, or pertaining to, *Paranoia*.

Paranu'cleus. (Παρά; nucleus.) The modern name for what has been erroneously termed *Nucleolus* (q. v.). Also termed *Endoplastula*.

Paranym'phus. (Παρά; νύμφη, a bride. F. *paranymphe*.) Originally he who led the bride to her husband's house. Afterwards, in the old schools of medicine, a dis-course mentioning the licentiate's qualifications given at the close of his curriculum. (Dunglison.)

Parapar'esis. (Παρά; πάρεσις, from παρίημι, to let fall.) The same as a partial or incomplete paraplegia.

Parapath'ia. (Παρά; πάθος, feeling, affection.) The same as *Pathomania*.

Parape'chyon. (Παρά; πήχυς, the ulna.) An old term for the radius.

Parapect'ic acid. (G. *Parapektinsäure*.) An acid formed, together with metaplectic acid, from pectin or pectic acid, by pro-

PARAPECTIN—PARAPLEGIA

longed boiling, by the action of acids or alkalies, or by the action of pectose.

Parapectin. (Παρά; pectin. G. *Parapectin*.) A neutral substance, non-crystallisable, very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. It is formed by the action of boiling water upon pectin, from which it differs only in being precipitated from its aqueous solution by neutral acetate of lead. See *Pectin*.

Parapectone. (Παρά; peptone. A substance resembling syntonin, or acid-albumin, in its general characters. It is thrown down as a precipitate on neutralising the product of the action of gastric juice on egg- or serum-albumin. (Foster.)

Parapetal. (Παρά; πέταλον, a leaf, or petal. F. *parapétale*; I. *parapetalò*; S. *parapetalò*; G. *Afterkronenblatt*.) An appendage to a petal (Mönch). Also, leaf-like structures situated within the petals and resembling them (Link); these are in reality modified stamens.

Paraphasia. (Παρά; ἀφασία, speechlessness. F. *paraphasie*.) A form of disordered speech due to disease of the brain, and characterised by the incorrect use of words, so that the words spoken do not express that which is intended.

Paraphia. (Παρά; ἀφή, the sense of touch. F. *paraphie*.) Disordered tactile sense.

Paraphimosis. (Παρά; φίμος, a muzzle. F. *paraphimosis*; I. *parafimosi*; G. *Paraphimosis, spanischer Kragen*.) The condition of strangulation of the glans penis by a tight prepuce, either in congenital or acquired *Phimosis*, which has been forcibly drawn back behind it.

Paraphobia. The same as *Hydrophobia*.

Paraphonia. (Παρά; φωνή, the voice. F. *paraphonie*; I. *parafonia*; S. *parafonia*; G. *Stimmfehler*.) A disorder of the voice; an alteration in the character or quality of the voice.

P. clangens. (L. *clangens*, clanging.) A shrill or harsh voice.

P. nasalis. (L. *nasus*, a nose.) A voice with a nasal tone.

P. palatina. (L. *palatum*, the palate.) The altered voice of a person with cleft palate.

P. puberum. (L., gen. of *puberes*, adults.) The alteration in the voice of boys which occurs at puberty.

P. rauca. (L. *raucus*, hoarse.) A term for a harsh, hoarse voice.

Paraphora. (Παραφορά, madness.) A term used by Hippocrates for slight delirium; also, a mild form of insanity.

Paraphrasia. (Παρά; φράσις, speech. F. *paraphrasie*.) Incoherent, or disordered, speech.

Paraphrenesis. (Παρά; φρήν, the mind.) An old term for dementia; also, for delirium.

Also, the same as *Paraphrenitis*.

Paraphrenia. The same as *Paraphrenitis*.

Paraphrenitis. (Παρά; φρήν. F. *paraphrénite*; I. *parafrenesia*; S. *parafrenesia*; G. *Paraphrenitis*.) An old term for inflammation of the diaphragm, which was thought to be invariably accompanied by delirium; also applied to delirium supposed to be produced in this way.

Paraphrone'sis. (Παραφρόνησις.) The same as *Paraphrosyne*.

Paraphron'ia. (Παραφρονία.) The same as *Paraphrosyne*.

Paraphrosyné. (Παραφροσύνη, a wandering of the mind. F. *paraphrosyne*; I. *parafronesi*; G. *Paraphronesie*.) An old term for febrile delirium.

P. calentura. (L. *calco*, to be hot.) Applied by Sauvages to a furious delirium observed among sailors in the tropics. It was first described by Spanish writers; but it is probable that the delirium they described was due to various causes, such as sunstroke, fevers, or meningitis.

Paraphyllia. (Παρά; φύλλον, a leaf.) Appendages of the calyx or under the perianth in certain flowers (Mönch). Also, stipules or other foliaceous appendages to leaves (Link).

Paraphysis. (Παρά; φύω, to grow. F. *paraphyse*; G. *Nebenwachs*.) 1. The lateral process of a vertebra.

2. A sucker or off-shoot of a root.

3. One of the sterile filaments that form, together with the fertilised filaments or ascogonium, the hymenium in Ascomycetes.

4. Hair-like organs occurring at the insertion of the sexual organs in Muscines.

Paraphyte. (Παραφύω, to grow beside. F. *paraphyte*; G. *Paraphyte*.) Eisenmann's name for any disease characterised by a new growth, as in hydatid or polypus.

Parapi'coline. (Παρά; picoline.) The name given by Anderson to a basic substance, polymeric with *Picoline* (q. v.), and formed from it by the action of sodium. The sodium and picoline must be heated together to the boiling-point for several days; the parapioline is then found as a brown, hard mass, in combination with the sodium. The mass is decomposed by water into soda and an oily substance containing the *Parapioline*.

Paraplasma. (Παρά; πλάσσω, to mould, fashion.) Used in three different senses: 1, meaning *Heteroplasma* (q. v.); 2, malformation; 3, used by Flemming to designate the substance that fills the reticular meshes of protoplasm. (Billings.)

Paraplastic. Pertaining to *Paraplasma*.

Paraplectic. (Παραπληκτικός, stricken aside. F. *paraplectique*.) Paralysed.

Also, attacked by *Paraplegia*.

Also, tending to produce palsy.

Paraplegia. (Παραπλήγία, from παραπλήσσω, to strike on one side. F. *paraplégie*; I. *paraplegia*; S. *paraplegia*; G. *Paraplegia, Quertähmung*.) The clinical name for the symptoms accompanying an affection of the spinal cord which results in paralysis of the lower part of the body, associated with impairment of sensation. The area of the paralysis and of the sensory defect depend upon the site of the lesion. When the lesion involves the whole thickness of the cord, complete paraplegia results; i. e. there is total loss of power over all muscles innervated by motor nerves passing from the cord below the level of the lesion, combined with anesthesia over the area supplied by sensory nerves passing into the cord below this level.

P. dolorosa. (L. *dolor*, pain.) A name applied by Cruveilhier, *paraplégie douloureuse*, to cases in which growths in the spinal column give rise to a number of symptoms, of which radiating pains along the course of nerves are the most prominent. The pains may be slight

PARAPLEGIC—PARASITE

at first; but, later on, they become very severe, and are increased by even the slightest movement. There is generally cutaneous hyperæsthesia, followed by cutaneous anæsthesia. When the motor nerves are affected, muscular contractures result, with paralysis and wasting. Symptoms of compression develop, similar to those in caries, but coming on much more rapidly. The distribution of the pains and paralysis will depend on the position of the growth, which may occur in any part of the spinal column. The earlier symptoms appear to be caused by inflammation, rarely infiltration, the later, by pressure.

Paraplegic. (Παραπληγία. *F. paraplegique*; *I. paraplegico*; *G. paraplegisch*.) Relating to, or affected with, paraplegia.

Parapleuritis. (Παρά; πλευρίτις, the side. *F. parapleurésie*; *I. parapleurisia*; *S. parapleurisia*; *G. Parapleuritis*.) A slight degree of pleuritis; also, applied to pleurodynia.

Paraplexia. (Παραπληξία; from παρά, and πλίσσω, to strike. *F. paraplexie*; *I. paraplexia*.) The same as *Paraplegia* according to some, or as *Parapoplexia* according to others.

Parapole'sis. (Παρά; ποίησις, a making. *F. parapoiesis*; *G. Parapoese*.) Eisenmann's term for disturbance of a function, such as nutrition.

Parapophysis. (Παρά; ἀποφύω, to bud. *F. parapophyse*; *I. parapofisi*; *G. Parapophysie*.) The capitular process of a vertebra. In man it is situated close to the body, separated from it by the neuro-central suture.

Parapoplexia. (Παρά; ἀποπληξία, a stroke. *F. parapoplexie*; *I. parapoplessia*.) A slight attack of apoplexy.

Also, an attack simulating apoplexy.

Paraproctitis. Inflammation of the *Paraproctium*.

Paraproctium. (Παρά; πρωκτός, the anus.) The connective tissue supporting the rectum.

Paraps'is. (Παρά; ἀπτομαι, to touch. *F. parapsis*.) A disordered sense of touch, giving false perceptions.

P. ex'pers. (*L. ex'pers*, devoid of.) Anæsthesia.

P. illus'oria. (*L. illudo*, to play upon.) Disordered sensations giving rise to illusions.

P. pruritus. (*L. prurio*, to itch.) Itching.

Parapynam'id'al sul'cus. A name given to a slight furrow in the medulla, which joins the antero-lateral sulcus and the anterior median fissure.

Pararabin. (Παρά; arabin.) A modification of *arabin*, from which it is distinguished by not yielding sugar on treatment with dilute acids. It is prepared from carrots or beet-root by pressure, exhaustion of the pulp with water and alcohol, digestion of the residue with a one per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid, followed by boiling and precipitation by alcohol.

Pararabin forms a jelly with water, dissolving in acids, but precipitated by alcohol and alkalies. It is converted into arabin by heating with an alkali. Agar-agar, the Chinese vegetable jelly, is composed of pararabin.

Pararectal. (Παρά, rectum.) By the side of the rectum.

P. pouch. A name sometimes given to the peritoneal pouch on either side of the upper part of the rectum, formed by the reflection of the peritoneum from the rectum to the parieties of the pelvis.

Pararhotacis'mus. (Παρά; 'P; *L. taceo*, to be silent.) An inability to pronounce the letter R properly.

Parar'ma. (A shortened form from παράρρημα, a curtain; from παρά; ρύομαι.) The same as *Fimbria*.

Pararrhythm'mus. (Παρά; ῥυθμός, rhythm. *F. pararrhythme*, adj.) Irregular. An old epithet applied to a pulse the rhythm of which was considered not to be suited to the age of the individual.

Pararth'rema. (Παρά; ἄρθρον, the socket of a joint. *F. pararthreme*; *I. pararthrema*.) An old term for an incomplete dislocation; subluxation.

Pararth'ria. (Παρά; ἄρθρώω, to speak distinctly.) Defective or disordered speech, in which articulation is difficult.

Pararthro'ma. The same as *Pararthrema*.

Pararthro'sis. (Παρά; ἄρθρον.) The formation of *Pararthrema*.

Parasaccharose. (Παρά; saccharose.) A substance formed from *Saccharose* or *Saccharon* (cane-sugar) by a special fermentation of its aqueous solution with the addition of phosphate of sodium or ammonium; it is isomeric with saccharose; it is not hygroscopic, but is very readily soluble in water; it has a slight reducing action on potassio-tartrate of copper. *Parasaccharose* is more strongly dextro-rotatory than *Saccharose*.

Parasal'icyl. (Παρά; salicyl.) See *Salicyl*.

Parasalpingi'tis. (Παρά; σάλπιγγις.) Inflammation of the connective tissue about the Fallopian tube or *Salpinx*.

Parascepas'tra. (Παρά; σκεπάω, to cover.) A term used by Galen, παρασκεπάστρα, for a cap or bandage covering the entire head.

Parasceue'ë. (Παρά; σκευή, apparatus.) A term for preparatory action or apparatus.

Paraschides. (Παρασχίδες; from παρά; σκίζω, to cleave. *F. paraschides*.) The fragments in a comminuted fracture of bone.

Parasecretion. (Παρά; secretion.) Excessive, or continuous, secretion.

Paraseis'ma. (Παρασεισμός; from παρά; σεισμός, a shaking. *F. paraseisme*.) A swinging of the arms to exercise them.

Parasino'id'al spa'ces. (*G. Parasino'id'alräume*.) The spaces in the dura mater, near the longitudinal sinus, which contain the Pacchionian bodies, and into which the cerebral veins discharge.

Parasita. (From παράσιτος, one who lives at another's expense.) A parasite. Also, as nom. plural n. of adj. *parasitus*, applied by Latreille to an order of insects, characterised by their parasitic habits; also, applied to 1, an Order of Crustacea; 2, a Family of Arachnida.

Parasite. (Παράσιτος, one who lives at another's expense; from παρασιτώ, to eat beside. *F. parasite*; *I. parasito*; *G. Parasit*, *Schmarotzer*.) A parasite is an organism which inhabits, or is attached to, another organism, for the purpose of obtaining

PARASITE

nutriment at the latter's expense. The parasite is necessarily smaller than its host. Some animals are, moreover, only occasionally parasitic, either when the opportunity occurs, as the leech, or during some part of their life-history, as the larva of *musca vomitoria*. Some parasites also are temporary, some, permanent. The former, such as the common flea, generally possess highly specialised organs; the latter are often very little differentiated in structure, and may, like the tape-worms, possess no alimentary canal, and consist of little more than reproductive organs. A parasite may be animal or vegetable, and either kind may infest an animal or vegetable host.

List of Human Parasites:—

ANIMAL.

A. PROTOZOA.

- I. AMŒBÆ.—*Amœba coli* ("Amœba dysentericæ").
- II. INFUSORIA CILIATA.—*Balantidium coli*, originally described by Malmsten as "*Paramœcium coli*."
- III. INFUSORIA FLAGELLATA.—*Bodo hominis* ("*Cercomonas hominis*" of Davaine), *Trichomonas intestinalis*, and *T. vaginalis*.
- IV. GREGARINIDÆ.—Apparently closely related to the spores or pseudonavicellæ of these, are the psorosperms detected in the liver of the human subject.

Protozoa have also been detected in the sputa of whooping-cough, including a form which Deischler provisionally refers to *Balantidium coli* (*Zeitschr. Wiss. Zool.*, Bd. 48).

B. METAZOA.

Subkingdom, VERMES.

The greater number of human parasites belong to this subkingdom.

Class 1.—NEMATODA.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Oxyuris vermicularis.</i> | <i>Filaria sanguinis hominis.</i> |
| <i>Ascaris lumbricoides.</i> | |
| <i>Trichina spiralis.</i> | <i>Filaria medinensis.</i> |
| <i>Anchylostoma duodenale, vel Sclerostoma duodenale.</i> | <i>Filaria lentis, vel oculi.</i> |
| | <i>Ascaris mystax.</i> |
| <i>Anguillula stercoralis.</i> | <i>Strongylus bronchialis.</i> |
| <i>Anguillula intestinalis.</i> | <i>Eustrongylus gigas.</i> |

Class 2.—CESTODA.

Family A. *Teniadæ.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Tœnia solium,</i>
and its cysticercus. | <i>T. acanthotrias,</i>
and its cysticercus. |
| <i>T. sanguinata.</i> | <i>T. marginata.</i> |
| <i>T. nana.</i> | <i>T. echinococcus</i>
(as <i>hydatidæ</i>). |
| <i>T. flavopunctata.</i> | <i>T. mediocanellata.</i> |
| <i>T. madagascariensis.</i> | <i>T. lophosoma.</i> |
| <i>T. cucumerina.</i> | <i>T. elliptica.</i> |

Family B. *Pseudophyllidæ.*

- Bothriocephalus latus.*
B. cristatus.
B. cordatus.

Class 3.—TREMATODA.

Subclass A. *Monogenea.*

Polystomidæ.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Hexathyridium pingicola.</i> | <i>Polystoma pinguicola.</i> |
| <i>cola.</i> | <i>Pentastoma tœnioides.</i> |
| <i>H. venarum.</i> | <i>Pentastoma constrictum.</i> |
| <i>Tetrastoma renale.</i> | |

Subclass B. *Digenæa.*

a. Monostomidæ.

Monostomum lentis.

β. Distomidæ.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Fasciola hepatica.</i> | <i>Distoma capense.</i> |
| <i>Distoma lanceolatum.</i> | <i>D. spatulatum.</i> |
| <i>D. ophthalmobium.</i> | <i>D. endemicum.</i> |
| <i>D. heterophyes.</i> | <i>D. hepatis innocuum.</i> |
| <i>D. crassum.</i> | <i>D. Rathouisi?</i> |
| <i>D. sienense.</i> | <i>Bilharzia hæmatobia.</i> |

Class 4.—ANNELIDA.

Order, *Hirudinea.*

Genus, *Hirudo.*

(For different species, see under *Hirudo*.)

Subkingdom, ARTHROPODA.

Class 1.—ARACHNIDA.

Order, *Acarina.*

- Acarus cellaris.*
A. dysentericus.
A. marginatus.
Sarcoptes scabiei.
Demodex folliculorum.
Argas chinche.
A. reflexus.
A. persicus.
Ixodes reduvius.
I. ricinus.

Class 2.—INSECTA.

Order A. *Neuroptera.*

Genus a. *Pulex.*

- Pulex irritans.*
P. penetrans.

Genus β. *Cimex.*—*C. lectularius.*

Order B. *Rhynchota* (Hemiptera).

Genus, *Phthirus* (*Pediculus*).

- Phthirus pubis.*
P. capitis (termed *Pediculus tabescentium*, when occurring on the heads of patients suffering from wasting illnesses).
P. corporis, vel vestimenti.

Order C. *Diptera.*

- Larva of *Lucilia hominivorax* (see *Peenash*).
Culex pipiens.
Simulia? (the mosquito of the French).
Cestrus hominis.
Anthomyia canicularis.

VEGETABLE.

FUNGUS.

Order 1.—SCHIZOMYCETES.

- a. Spherobacteria or Micrococci. — *Sarcina ventriculi.*
- β. Microbacteria or Bacteria. (For species, see under *Bacterium*.)
- γ. Desmobacteria or Bacilli. (For species, see under *Bacillus*.)
- δ. Spirilla. (See under *Spirillum*.)
- ε. Spirochætæ.—*Leptothrix buccalis.*

Order 2.—SACCHAROMYCETES.

- Torula cerevisiæ.*
Oidium albicans vel Saccharomyces mycoderma.

Order 3.—ACTINOMYCETES.

- Actinomyces* (Ray fungus).
Chionyphe Carteri? (in *Mycetoma*).

PARASITIC—PARATROPE

Order 4.—HYPHOMYCETES.

Achorion Schönleinii.
Trichophyton tonsurans.
Microsporon furfur.
M. minutissimum (von Bärensprung).
Trichophyton sporuloides.
Microsporon Adouinii.
Aspergillus.

Parasitic cysts. See *Cysticercus*.

Parasitica. The Order *Parasita*; also, a subsection of the *Hymenoptera*.

Parasiticide. (L. *parasita*; *cædo*, to kill.) A remedy that kills a parasite or parasites. See *Anthelmintics*.

Parasitifer. (L. *parasita*; *fero*, to carry.) The "host," or organism that nourishes a *Parasite*.

Parasitism. Term for the state or condition of an organism being that lives upon another living body, whether the former draws its nourishment from the latter or not.

Parasitogeny. (*Parasite*; Gr. *γίγνομαι*, to be born.) The condition favouring the development and reproduction of parasites.

Parasorbic acid. (F. *acide parasorbique*.) $C_6H_8O_2$. An oily, acid liquid obtained from mountain-ash berries.

Paraspadia. (Παρά; σπάω, to draw out.) A condition of the penis in which there is a lateral opening into the urethra.

Paraspadæus. One who has *Paraspadia*.

Paraspadicus. A synonym of *Paraspadæus*.

Parasphagis. (Παρά; σφαγή, the throat. F. *parasphage*.) An old term for that part of the roof of the neck containing the trachea.

Parastadus. (Παραστάς, a colonnade. F. *parastade*.) Botanical term; applied by Link to the sterile filaments situated between the petals and stamens, as in *Passiflora*.

Parastamen. The same as *Parastemon*.

Parastannic oxide. (Παρά; L. *stannum*, tin.) A name applied by Berzelius to calcined stannic oxide, which differs from the ordinary oxide in its properties, though it has the same composition.

Parastata. (Παραστάτης, the testicles; originally, one who stands by.) An old term for the various openings through which the semen is conveyed to the urethra; also applied to the prostate gland; also, by Hippocrates, to the epididymis.

P. adenoïdes. The prostate gland.

P. cirsoïdes. The epididymis.

P. varicoësa. Term applied by Rufus of Ephesus to the Fallopian tube; by other writers, to the epididymis.

Parastatadenitis. (*Parastata*; Gr. *ἀδην*, a gland. F. *parastatadénite*.) Inflammation of the prostate gland, *Prostatitis*.

Parastatitidis. (*Parastata*, the prostate gland.) The same as *Parastatadenitis*.

Also, *Epididymitis*.

Parastemon. (Παρά; στήμων, a stamen. F. *parastème*.) A floral appendage resembling a stamen in appearance, but having a different function.

Parastichy. (Παρά, alongside; στίχος, a row.) The serial arrangement of lateral organs in a plant, in two or more directions crossing one another.

Parastramma. (Παραστρέφω, to

distort. F. *parastremme*; G. *Verdrehung*.) A convulsive spasm, distorting the face or mouth.

Parastremma. The same as *Parastramma*.

Parastrepsis. (Παραστρέφω; from στρέφω, to twist, or dislocate. F. *subluxation*.) Swediaur's term for a partial dislocation or subluxation.

Parastyle. (Παρά; στυλος, a pillar. F. *parastyle*; I. *parastilo*; G. *Aftergriffel*.) A part of a flower resembling a pistil, but possessing different functions.

Parasynanchë. The same as *Paracynanche*.

Parasynovitis. (From παρά; synovitis.) An inflammation of the connective tissue in the neighbourhood of the synovial membrane of a joint.

Parasystolë. (Παρά; συστολή, a contraction.) An interval between the systole and following diastole, or between the diastole and following systole, in the cardiac cycle.

Paratarisia. (Παρά; τάρσος, a flat surface.) The same as *Tarsocetopia*.

Paratarsium. (F. *paratarse*; G. *Laufseite*.) Term applied to the lateral part of the tarsus of birds, between the articulation of the knee and that of the foot.

Paratartaric acid. The same as *Racemic acid*.

Parateresioma'nia. (Παρατήρησις, an observing closely; *μανία*, madness. F. *paratérisiomanie*; G. *Beobachtungswuth*.) The Furor observandi, a passion for close observation.

Parathénar. (Παρά; θέναρ, the hollow of the hand or foot. F. *parathénar*; G. *Nebenklopfen*.) Applied by Winslow to a portion of the abductor of the little toe, the *Parathénar major*; also, to the short flexor of the little toe, which he called the *Parathénar minor*.

Parathy'nia. (Παρά; θυμός, the mind. F. *parathy'mie*; G. *Parathy'mie*.) An overstrained condition of the mind; brain-fag.

Parathy'mic. Relating to *Parathy'mia*.

Paratomium. (Παρά; τομή; from τέμνω, to cut. F. *paratomie*; G. *Kieferseite*.) Applied by Illiger to the lateral part of the upper jaw of birds, including the edge.

Paratomous. (*Paratomium*.) Mineral. Applied to cleavage when its planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis.

Paraton'ia. (Παρά; τόνος, a stretching. F. *paratonie*; G. *Paratonie*.) An overstrained condition, or abnormal stretching; also, spasm.

Paratonic. Relating to *Paraton'ia*.

Paratopia. (Παρά; τόπος, a place. F. *paratopie*; G. *Paratopie*.) A displacement of organs; also, *luxation*; also, in the plural, *Paratopie*, diseases characterised by displacement of organs.

Paratopic. Relating to *Paratopia*.

Paratrimma. (Παρά; τρίβω, to rub. F. *paratremme*; G. *Afterfratt*.) An inflammation produced by rubbing, as in riding on horseback; chafing.

Paratripsis. (Παρά; τριψίς, a rubbing. F. *paratripsie*; G. *Aneinanderreiben*.) Friction.

Paratriptic. Of, or belonging to, *Paratripsis*.

Paratropë. (Παρά; τροπή, a turn. F. *paratropie*; G. *Abseitwenden*.) A distortion, or alteration.

Paratroph'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Paratroph'y*.

Paratroph'y. (Παρά; τροφή. *F. paratrophie*; *G. Paratrophie*.) A malnutrition; also, hypertrophy.

Paratrop'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Paratrop'e*.

Paratu'do. See *Gomphrena*.

Parauch'enium. (Παρά; αὐχίν, the neck. *F. parauchène*.) Term applied by Illiger to the lateral region of the neck.

Paravagin'itis. (Παρά; *L. vagina*, a sheath.) The same as *Paracolpitis*.

Paraves'ical. (Παρά; *L. vesica*, a bladder.) Beside the bladder.

P. pouch. The peritoneal pouch on either side of the bladder, the boundary edges of which form the so-called lateral false ligament. See *Ligaments of bladder, false*.

Paraxan'thine. (Παρά; xanthine.) A substance obtained by Salomon, who gives its formula as $C_{15}H_{17}N_5O_4$, from normal human urine, having a resemblance to the members of the *Xanthine* group.

Parax'ial. (Παρά, by the side of; ἄξων, an axle.) Developed by the side of the axis, or vertebral column.

P. mus'cles. The muscles developed by the side of the vertebral column.

Paraz'o'on. (Παρά; ζῷον, an animal.) An animal or vegetable organism parasitic upon an animal.

Parazygo'sis. (Παρά; ζύγωσις.) The condition of a double monster which is united above the umbilicus, whether dorsally, ventrally, or laterally, but has four lower limbs.

Parchemin, bruit de. (*F. parchemin*, parchment; *bruit*, noise.) Pericardial friction-sound, heard in *Pericarditis* before the occurrence of pericardial effusion, or throughout the disease in the so-called dry pericarditis. So named from its likeness to the sound made by the rubbing together of two pieces of parchment.

Parchment. (Περγαμνή, parchment; from *Pergamos*, the ancient Troy, now called *Bergamo*, in Asia Minor. It was in this city that parchment was first used, by Crates of Mallos, about 160 B.C., when the supply of *Biblus* from Egypt was stopped by Ptolemy. *F. parchemin*; *L. pergamena*; *G. Pergament*.) The skin, usually of the sheep or goat, prepared for writing on, by a process of tanning, polishing with pumice-stone, and rendering impermeable to ink by treatment with some resinous substance.

P., veg'etable. See *Paper, parchment*.

Parchment skin. See *Xeroderma*.

Parchment'ed. Term applied to a hard, tough condition of the skin in certain diseases, and also to the indurated cicatrices of certain varieties of *Hard chancre*.

Pardac'tyle. (*L. par*, equal; *Gr. δάκτυλος*, a finger. *F. pardactyle*; *G. gleich-fingert*.) Term applied to those birds that have the toes equal in length.

Pardalian'ches. (Πάρδαλις, a panther; ἀγχω, to strangle.) A name for the *Aconitum napellus*.

Pardalian'chum. The same as *Pardalianches*.

Pareccelo'ma. (Παρά, near; ἐκ, out of; κοιλώω, to hollow. *F. pareccéloïme*.) Term for one morbid sinus near another.

Pareccelo'sis. Formation of a *Parecceloma*.

Parec'crisis. (Παρά, badly; ἐκκρίνω, to secrete. *F. pareccrise*.) A term for disordered secretion.

Parec'tama. (Παρεκτείνω, to stretch out beside. *F. parécétame*.) Excessive extension or stretching of a part.

Also used for dilatation, as of the heart.

Parec'tamic. Of, or belonging to, *Parectama*.

Parec'tasis. The same as *Parectama*.

Parecte'nia. (Παρεκτείνω, to stretch out beside.) The same as *Parectama*.

Paregor'ic. (Παρηγορέω, to assuage. *G. schmerzstillend*.) Assuaging, anodyne; term applied to a medicine that mitigates or assuages pain.

Also used as meaning *Paregoric elixir*.

P. elix'ir. See under *Elixir*.

Pare'ia. (Παρεΐά, the cheek; from παρά. *L. gena*; *F. joue*; *G. Bakke*.) Old term for the cheek.

Pareira bra'va. (*G. Grieswurzel*.) Term used in England and in the United States for the official root (see *Pareira radix*) of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, a plant belonging to the Family of the *Menispermaceae*, and a native of Brazil and Peru. The root was formerly supposed to be obtained from the *Cissampelos pareira*; this was a medical plant indigenous to Tropical America, but never exported.

Pareira rad'ix. *B. Ph.* The dried root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*. It occurs in long, cylindrical, somewhat twisted pieces, one or two inches in diameter. The root is enclosed in a thin, brownish-black bark, marked externally by transverse ridges and fissures and longitudinal furrows. It is brownish-grey internally, and is made up of circles of porous wood, separated by medullary rays into wedge-shaped pieces. It has a bitter taste, but no odour. Pareira root contains starch, resin, and a bitter alkaloid, *pelosine*, which is possibly identical with the *beberine* of bebeeru bark, *Neotandra cortex*. Its physiological action is but little known; but it is believed to be tonic, laxative, and mildly diuretic. It is given empirically in inflammatory affections of the urinary tract. Doses: of the Decoctum, 1–2 fl. oz.; of the Extractum, 10–30 grains; and of the Extractum liquidum, ½–2 fl. dr.

Parelectro'nom'y. (Παρά, contrary to; ἤλεκτρον, amber; νόμος, law.) Name applied by DuBois Reymond to the weakened condition of the electrical current of muscle, while the natural transverse section at the tendinous ends is maintained. The condition is due to the presence of an opposite current across the natural transverse section.

Pare'lia. See *Parhelium*.

Parell'a. See *Lecanora parella*.

Parell'ic acid. $C_9H_5O_4$. Schunck isolated two distinct acids from the *Lecanora parella*, *Lecanoric acid* and *Parell'ic acid*. The latter was obtained as a yellow substance with a bitter taste. By oxidation with nitric acid it is converted into *Oxalic acid*.

Paremp'tosis. (Παρά, beyond; ἔμπτωσις, a falling upon. *F. paremptose*; *L. paremptosi*.) Term for an intervening or intruding into an unusual place. Also applied by Erasistratus to the *Error loci* (q. v.). Galen described under this term an occlusion which, he said, oc-

PARENCEPHALIS—PARERETHISM

asionally took place, of the optic foramen by the presence of a *humor*, causing blindness.

Parencephalis. (Παρά; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. *F. cerevet, parencephale*; *I. parencephalo*; *G. Hirnlein, das kleine Gehirn.*) Old term for the *Cerebellum*.

Parencephalitis. (*Parencephalis*. *F. parencephalite*; *I. parencephalite*.) Term for inflammation of the cerebellum.

Parencephalocoele. (*Parencephalis*; *Gr. κήλη*, a tumour.) A soft, irreducible, occasionally somewhat painful, indolent swelling, protruding through an opening in the occipital bone. It is a hernia cerebelli, which is most commonly congenital, and points to a delayed ossification of the occipital bone. Its diagnosis from other tumours in this region is manifestly of the utmost clinical importance.

Parencephalus. The same as *Parencephalis*.

Parenchyma. (Παρίγχυμα, anything poured in beside, an effusion. *F. parenchyme*; *I. parenchima*; *G. Drüsenfleisch, Parenchym.*) The name given by Erasistratus to the special substance of the lungs, liver, spleen, and kidneys, supposed then to be formed of effused and coagulated blood strained through the pores of the blood-vessels. The special tissue of glandular organs, originally so called because it was thought to be an effusion from the blood-vessels. The word *parenchyma* designates a group of tissues, but not all the tissues, of an organ; it is synonymous neither with *tissue* nor with the special substance of each anatomical element. The *parenchymata* of glandular organs are vascular, usually composed of tubes or closed vesicles lined with an epithelium, and often more complex than are the so-called *tissues proper*. The epithelium in the *parenchymata* is simply applied to the internal surface of the connective tissue lining the tubes or closed vesicles; it may thus die, become detached and afterwards renewed in parts, as at the surface of a *mucosa*, without any lesion of the tissue of which it forms a part. The cells of this epithelium elaborate the characteristic secretion of their special gland. The *parenchymata* are only renewed imperfectly, if at all, after removal of a portion of their substance.

In Botany, the primitive and typical form of fundamental tissue. A tissue made of large, roundish, polyhedral or prismatic cells, enclosed in a cell-wall and containing a lining of living protoplasm and a nucleus. The space in the cell not filled up by protoplasm contains watery sap, and often, also, various products of assimilation and metabolism. Intercellular spaces are often present.

P., elongated. The form of plant parenchyma the cells of which are much longer than broad, being cylindrical, or prismatic, or fusiform. It occurs in the stems of Monocotyledons.

P., flattened. The same as *P., tabular*.

P., isodiametric. (ἴσος, equal to; διαμετρέω, to measure through.) The form of plant parenchyma in which the cells are cubical.

P., mu'rifirm. (L. *murus*, a wall; *forma*, shape.) A variety of *P., tabular* in which the cells are arranged like bricks in a wall. It occurs in the medullary rays of the stems of Dicotyledons.

P., o'val. The same as *P., round*.

P., pallsade'. A form of parenchyma found in green leaves beneath the upper epi-

dermis. Its cells are elongated vertically, but narrow and crowded together horizontally.

P., polyhed'ral. (Πολυέδρος, with many bases.) The same as *P., regular*.

P., reg'ular. A form of plant parenchyma having closely-set cubical cells without intervening cell-spaces. It occurs in pith.

P., round. The form of plant parenchyma in which the cells are more or less rounded, and touch each other by part of their periphery only, so that spaces are left between them. It occurs in the succulent parts of plants.

P., spon'giform. (L. *spongia*, a sponge; *forma*, shape. *G. Schwammparenchym.*) The same as *P., spongy*.

P., spon'gy. This forms the under half of green leaves. It is composed of roundish cells, furnished with fairly large intracellular spaces, or with outgrowths which touch adjoining cells.

P., stel'late. The same as *P., spongy*.

P., tab'ular. The form of plant parenchyma in which the cells are flattened, and adherent by their edges. It occurs in the epidermis of the leaf and its derivatives.

Parenchymal. Relating, or belonging, to *Parenchyma*.

Parenchymata. Plural of *Parenchyma*. An Order of the *Entozoa*. See *Parenchymatosa*.

Parenchymat'ic. The same as *Parenchymatous*.

Parenchymat'itis. (*Parenchyma*. *F. parenchymatite*.) Inflammation of the *Parenchyma*.

Parenchymato'sa. (*Parenchyma*.) Applied by Cuvier and Schweigger to an Order of the *Entozoa*, comprehending those whose bodies contain, in their parenchyma, the viscera indistinct and sometimes very little apparent.

Parenchymatose. (*F. parenchymateux*.) Term applied to parts, or organs, that are formed of parenchyma.

Parenchymatous. (*F. parenchymateux*; *I. parenchimatoso*; *G. parenchymatös*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Parenchyma*.

Parenchymepat'itis. (*Parenchyma*; *hepatitis*, inflammation of the liver. *F. parenchymépatite*.) Parenchymatous inflammation of the liver.

Parenchysis. (Παρά; ἐγχέω, to pour in. *F. parenchysse*; *G. Nebenherfüllen.*) A falling in beside; an infiltration. Formerly applied to the supposed mode of formation of *Parenchyma*.

Parencra'nis. (Παρά; κρανιον, the skull.) An incorrect term for *Parencephalis*.

Parent cell. (*F. cellule-mère*.) See under *Cell*.

Parepidid'ymsis. (Παρά; epididymis. *F. parépididyme*.) The Organ of Giralde's. See under *Giralde's*.

Parepithym'ia. (Παρά, badly; ἐπιθυμία, a longing. *F. parépithymie*; *G. Parépithymie*.) A term for a mental condition characterised by morbidly changed or depraved desires.

Parepithym'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Parepithymia*.

Parereth'isis. (Παρά, beyond; ἐρεθίζω, to rouse to anger. *F. paréréthésis*.) Term for abnormal excitement; an unusual, irritated condition of an external part.

Parerethism. See *Parerethisis*.

PARERGON—PARIETAL

Parergon. (Παρά; ἔργον, work. G. *Nebenwerk.*) Term for a by-work, or secondary business; an appendage.

Parergy. The same as *Parergon*.

Paresifying. (*Paresis*; L. *facio*, I make.) Producing paresis or paralysis.

Paresis. (Πάρσις, a slackening of strength; from *παρῖναι*, to relax. F. *parésie*; I. *paresi*; G. *die unvollkommene Lähmung*.) Partial paralysis.

Paresthesia. (F. *parsthésie*; I. *parästesia*.) The same as *Parästhesia*, or *Parästhesia*.

Paretic. (F. *parétique*; I. *paretico*; G. *nachgebend, paretisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Paresis*.

P. dementia. Syn. for *Paralysis, general, of insane*.

Paretica, exarthrosis. See *Exarthrosis paretica*.

Pareunia. (Παρά; εὐνή, a bed.) The act of coition.

Pareyra. The same as *Pareira brava*.

Parhaema'sia. (Παρά; αἷμα.) Young's name for any disease of the vascular system.

Parhelia. Plural of *Parhelion*.

Parhelion. (Παρά, near or against; ἥλιος, the sun. F. *parélie*; G. *Nebensonne*.) Term for the simultaneous appearance of many representations (*Parahelia*) of the true sun. A phenomenon of Optics the theory of which consists in that of the mirage. See *Paraselenia*.

Parhelium. The same as *Parhelion*.

Parhidrosis. See *Paridrosis*.

Paricin. $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O$. An alkaloid first discovered by Winckler in a bark resembling that of cinchona. Howard and Flückiger threw doubt on the existence of this alkaloid, until Hesse discovered it also in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*, and succeeded in isolating it. It has the peculiarity of being precipitated from a weak salt solution by bicarbonate of soda. By the discovery of the sparing solubility of its sulphate in dilute sulphuric acid, its separation from the other alkaloids in the bark was effected. It occurs as a pale yellow, amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, but only sparingly in water, and melting at 136° F. All its salts are amorphous.

Paridæa. A Tribe of the *Smilacæ*, to which belongs the *Paris quadrifolia*.

Paridin. $C_{16}H_{20}O_7$. So named by Waltz, who discovered it in the stem and root of *Paris quadrifolia*, occurring in company with paristephin, as a crystalline glucoside of the formula $C_{16}H_{20}O_7$. Paridin occurs in white, silky needles of neutral reaction, and having a sharp, but not bitter taste; readily soluble in alcohol, with difficulty in ether and water. By boiling with dilute sulphuric acid, paridin becomes split up into glucose and paridol, $C_{22}H_{40}O_6$, a soft, fusible substance, turning red with sulphuric acid.

Paridol. See under *Paridin*.

Paridrosis. (Παρά; ιδρώς, sweat. F. *paridrose*; G. *Schweissfrist*.) Secretion of sweat of an abnormal kind. See *Chromhidrosis*, *Osmidrosis*. Term used by Ritzen for the period of sweating.

Pariera. The *Pareira brava*.

Paries. (L. *par*, a pair.) The wall of a house. In Anatomy, applied, in the plural, to the walls or sides of any cavity, these being spoken of as the *Parietes* of the cavity.

Parietal. (L. *parietalis*; from *paries*, a

wall. F. *pariétal*; I. *parietale*.) Relating to the wall or side of a cavity. The parietal bone.

P. angle of Broca. An angle formed on the surface of the skull by two straight lines drawn from the *Auricular point*, one to the *Bregma*, and the other to the *Lambda*.

P. angle of Lis'sauer. (G. *Krummungswinkel des Scheitelbeins*.) The angle included between two straight lines drawn from the most prominent point on the parietal bone to the *Bregma* and *Lambda* respectively.

P. angle of Quatrefages. (F. *angle pariétal*.) Used in craniometry to express the projection of points on the parietal bone with reference to the zygomatic arch. There are two such angles. The anterior parietal angle is measured by two imaginary straight lines drawn from the most prominent point of the zygomatic arch through the *Stephanion* on each side and produced to meet one another; the posterior is included by lines drawn from the same point through the most prominent point on the parietal eminence of each side.

P. arc. The arc measured on the surface of the skull from the *Bregma* to the *Lambda*.

P. arches. (G. *Scheitelbogen*.) The arched, external surface of those cerebral convolutions that curve round the posterior end of the horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure. Not very well marked in man.

P. area. That area of the surface of the skull which lies between the frontal and occipital areas, and above the *Suture, lateral longitudinal*.

P. arteries. Branches of the middle cerebral which supply the outer surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum, the convolutions of the island of Reil, and the parietal lobe. (Duret.)

P. bone. (F. *pariétal*; I. *ossa parietale*; G. *Scheitelbein*.) The two parietal bones form a considerable part of the roof of the skull. They are quadrilateral, convex externally, and concave internally, slightly thicker above than below. The anterior inferior angle is the most projecting. Near the middle of the outer surface is the parietal eminence; below this is the temporal line, curved with its convexity upwards, bounding below the somewhat flattened temporal surface, which forms part of the temporal fossa. Near the postero-superior angle is the parietal foramen. The inner, concave surface, the deepest part of which, corresponding to the parietal eminence externally, is called the parietal fossa, is marked by shallow depressions corresponding to cerebral convolutions, and by narrow grooves branching upwards and backwards from the lower border for the middle meningeal artery and its branches. A slight depression along the upper border forms with that of the opposite bone a groove for the longitudinal sinus, and a depression at the postero-inferior angle forms a small part of the groove for the lateral sinus. Near the upper border, especially in the skulls of old people, are the small irregular pits lodging the Pacchionian bodies. The anterior border articulates with the frontal bone, slightly overlapping it inferiorly, but overlapped by it superiorly. The inferior border is overlapped anteriorly by the great wing of the sphenoid, posteriorly by the squamous portion of the temporal, the serrated part behind this articulating with the mastoid portion of the temporal. The posterior border articulates with the occipital. The superior border articulates with its fellow of the

opposite side. The bone is ossified from a single nucleus, in membrane; the nucleus appearing about the seventh week of fetal life. The *P. eminence* is very marked in early life.

P. convolutions. (*F. circonvolutiones parietales*; *I. circonvoluzioni parietali*; *G. Windungen des Scheitellappens*.) The *Gyri parietales*. These constitute the parietal lobe of the cerebrum. They are three in number: 1. The ascending parietal convolution passes upwards and backwards by the side of the central sulcus. 2. The superior and 3. Inferior parietal convolutions are separated by the intraparietal sulcus from one another, and by the postcentral sulcus from the ascending parietal convolution. In the great longitudinal fissure of the cerebrum, the superior parietal convolution is continued as the quadrate lobe or *Præcuneus*. The inferior parietal convolution winds posteriorly round the end of the parallel sulcus, and joins the middle temporal convolution, being here called the *Angular gyrus*. Above, it abuts upon the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure, and is here called the *Supra-marginal gyrus*.

P. diameters. (*G. Interparietalbreiten*.) These are: 1. The *Biparietal diameter*, or distance between the parietal protuberances on the two sides. 2. The *Inferior parietal diameter*, between a point on the root of the zygoma on each side, vertically over the *Auricular point*; this is oftener spoken of as the *Bizygomatic diameter*; it is important as being the maximum transverse diameter of the base of the fetal skull. 3. The *Maximum parietal diameter*, not necessarily coinciding with the biparietal. (*Toninard*.)

P. eminence. (*F. bosse pariétale*; *I. bozza parietale*; *G. Scheitelhöcker*.) The most prominent and convex part of the external surface of the parietal bone.

P. emissary vein. The *Emissarium parietale*. A small vein passing through the parietal foramen, and connecting the superior longitudinal sinus and one of the parietal veins of the scalp.

P. eye. In *Lacertilia* and in *Cyclostome fishes*, the anterior or dorsal lobe of the *Pineal body* becomes developed into an eye, which lies centrally, in the parietal foramen. This organ is known to have existed in many extinct fishes and in groups of extinct reptiles. It was first accurately described by de Graaf in 1886. (*Spencer, Quart. Journ. Micros. Sci.*, vol. 27. Beard, *ibid*, July, 1888. Leydig, *Abstract Zool. Record*, 1890, Article "*Reptilia*," p. 3.)

P. flexure. (*G. Kopfbeuge*.) The bend that occurs in the development of the brain in the embryo, at the most projecting part of the *Mesencephalon*.

P. foramen. (*F. trou pariétal*; *I. forame parietale*; *G. Scheitelbeinloch*.) A small aperture usually present near the postero-superior angle of the parietal bone, giving exit to the *P. emissary vein*.

P. fossa. Term for the deepest portion of the concave, inner surface of the parietal bone.

P. lobe. (*G. Scheitellappen*.) Situated at the posterior and superior part of the cerebral hemisphere. The convex or external surface is bounded in front by the central sulcus; below, by the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure and the temporal lobe; behind, by the parieto-occipital fissure, the occipital lobe, and the transverse occipital sulcus. The median surface is bounded

below by the subparietal sulcus and falciiform lobe; behind, by the parieto-occipital fissure; and in front, by the ascending portion of the callosomarginal sulcus.

P. lobules. See *Lobulus cerebri parietalis* superior and inferior.

P. mesoblast. See *Mesoblast*.

P. nerves. Branches of the auriculo-temporal nerve supplying the parotid gland.

P. notch. The *Incisura parietalis*. The angle between the squamous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone, which receives the postero-inferior angle of the parietal bone.

P. pericardium. See *Pericardium*.

P. peritoneum. See *Peritoneum*.

P. placenta. See *Placenta*.

P. pleura. See *Pleura*.

P. protuberance. The same as *P. eminence*.

P. quadrangle. (*G. Parietalviereck*.) The quadrangle formed by straight lines joining the two sphenia and the two entomia. (*von Török*.)

P. sector. An area in the median plane of the skull included between two straight lines drawn from the hornion, one to the bregma, and the other to the lambda, and the portion of the convex surface included between the bregma and lambda. (*Lissauer*.)

P. segment. The *Septum valvulare* *Lieutandii*. (*G. Scheidewandlappen*.) The posterior of the two segments of the mitral valve of the heart.

P. sulcus. See *Sulcus interparietalis*.

P. thrombus. A thrombus situated on the wall of the heart or of a blood-vessel.

P. vertebra. See *Cranial vertebra*.

Parietalia. (*Nom. pl. n. of L. parietalis*.) A term applied to the bones that together form the cranial vault.

Parietaria. (*L. paries*, a wall. *F. parietaire*; *G. Glaskraut*.) A *Linn.* Genus of plants, Class *Polygamia*, Order *Monocot.* The wall pellitory; so called because it grows on old walls.

P. diffusa. A plant belonging to the Genus *Parietaria*. It contains nitre, and has hence been used medicinally as a diuretic, and also in external applications.

P. erecta. Also contains nitre, and has been used therapeutically in the same way as *P. diffusa*.

P. lusitanica. Species of *Parietaria* used medicinally in Persia.

P. officinalis. (*F. parietaire commun*; *G. officinelles Glaskraut*.) Systematic name for the wall pellitory, formerly esteemed astringent and diuretic.

P. pennsylvanica. The American pellitory. A small plant which flowers from June to August. Used as a diuretic; believed formerly also to be emmenagogue.

Parietes. *Nom. plural of Paries*.

Parietic acid. Thomson's name for the acid obtained from *Parmelia parietina*; since found to be really *Chrysophanic acid*.

Parietin. The same as *Ursinic acid*.

Parieto-hæmal arch. The *Hyoid arch*.

Parieto-jugal index. The ratio of the greatest transverse diameter of the skull, or maximum parietal diameter, to the bizygomatic diameter; the latter being taken as 100.

Parieto-mastoid suture. The

irregular, deeply dentate suture between the inferior border of the parietal bone above, and the superior border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone below.

Pari'eto-occip'ital fissure. (F. *scissura occipitalis*; I. *scissura occipito-parietale*.) The *Fissura parieto-occipitalis*. A deep fissure appearing in each cerebral hemisphere, mainly on its median surface, passing downwards and slightly forwards, and joining the calcarine fissure. Its upper end corresponds roughly with the lambdoid suture of the cranium. The small part of this fissure which passes on to the upper surface of the hemisphere is called the *External parieto-occipital fissure*.

Pari'eto - sphenoid'al artery. The *Inferior parietal artery*.

P. notch. The *Incisura parieto-sphenoidalis*. The slight depression usually present at the antero-superior extremity of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, in close proximity to both the parietal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid.

Pari'eto-temporal suture. The *Sutura parieto-temporalis*. The suture between the parietal and temporal bones, divided into the *Squamo-parietal* and *Parieto-mastoid* sutures.

Par'iglin. (F. *parigline*; I. *pariglina*; G. *Pariglina*.) The same as *Smilacin*, a colourless, crystalline, neutral substance, closely allied to *Saponin*, and found in the root of *Smilax officinalis*, the Jamaica sarsaparilla. A name given by its discoverer, Pallotta.

Parillin. (F. *parilline*.) A name for *Pariglin*, given by Pelletou.

P., yellow. The *Menispermum canadense*.

Parin. The same as *Paridin*.

Pariner'vate. (L. *par*, equal; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *parinervis*; G. *gleichspannadericht*.) Applied by Raspail to the superior *palea* in the *Graminaceæ*, which is marked by two equal nerves, situated one on each side of the centre.

Paripen'ate. (L. *par*, equal; *penna*, a wing. F. *paripenne*; G. *gleichgeflügelt*.) Term applied to a pennate leaf the leaflets of which are attached in pairs to the common petiole, to the end of which there is neither *cirrus* nor solitary leaflet, as in the *Cicer arietinum*.

Par'is. (*Paris*, the son of Priam and Hecuba. F. *pariselle*; G. *Pariskraut*.) A Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Octandria*, Order *Tetragynia*; also, the herb *Paris*, *P. quadrifolia*.

P. blue. Sometimes used for pure *Prussian blue*; lately used for a very pure blue colour obtained when aniline and tannic chloride are heated together.

P. chalyb'ate springs. (Χάλυψ, steel.) At Paris, in Lawrence County, Missouri, U.S.

P. green. See *Schweinfurt's green*.

P. quadrifolia. A plant of the Tribe *Parideæ*, Nat. Order *Smilacæ*. It is acrid, poisonous, and narcotic. The leaves, root, and berries were formerly employed medicinally as anodyne and emetic. Popularly considered to be aphrodisiac; hence its name "True Love."

P. red. Term both for red sulphide of mercury and red lead; also, for very finely divided ferric oxide, used for polishing optical glasses, gold and silver ornaments, &c.

P. white. A white, soft chalk, elutriated to a fine powder.

P. yellow. *Chromate of lead*.

Parisact'ic. (F. *parisactique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Parisagogë*.

Parisag'o'gë intestino'rūm. (Παρισάγω, to bring in secretly. F. *parisogoge*; G. *Ineinanderschleüpfen*.) *Intussusception* of the bowels.

Paris'thmia. (Nom. plural. Παρά; τισμός, the fauces.) Old term for the glands of the fauces, that is, the tonsils; and also used by Hippocrates for *Tonsillitis*, or inflammation of these glands.

Paris'thmic. (F. *paristhmique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Paristhmia*, or tonsils.

Paris'thmion. A tonsil. See also *Paristhmia*.

Paris'thmiotome. (Παρισθμία; τομή, a cutting.) Name for an old instrument for cutting out or scarifying the tonsils.

Paristhm'itis. Inflammation of the *Paristhmia*, or tonsils.

Paristyp'hin. See under *Paridin*.

Pariswort. The *Trillium latifolium*.

Parity. (L. *par*, equal. F. *parité*.) Similarity, resemblance.

Also (L. *pario*, to bring forth), capability of bearing children.

Park leaves. A common name for the *Hypericum androsaemum*, all-heal, or St. Peter's-wort.

Park'esin. (After *Parkes*.) A substitute for caoutchouc, made up of a mixture of linseed oil and sulphide of chlorine with a solution of collodium in nitrobenzol. (*Real Encyclopädie der Pharmacie*, Geissler and Möller.)

Parkinson, James. An English physician of the early part of this century.

P.'s disease. *Paralysis agitans*; so called because Parkinson, in 1817, was the first to recognise its clinical features.

Pharmac'it'y. A corruption of *Spermaceti*. See *Cetaceum*.

Parmel red. A colouring matter contained together with *P. yellow* in *Parmelia parietina*.

P. yellow. See *P. red*.

Parme'lia islandica. A name for the *Cetraria islandica*.

P. pariet'ina. The *Lichen parietinus*, or yellow wall lichen, which grows abundantly on trees and walls. *Chrysophanic acid* was first obtained from this lichen by Schrader, in 1819.

P. plica'ta. The *Lichen roccella*. See *Lichen*.

Parmelia'ceæ. Applied by Fries, Eschweiler, and Reichenbach to a tribe of the *Lichenes*, having the *Parmelia* for their type.

Parmeliæ. Term applied by Zenker to the *Parmeliaceæ*.

Parmentie'ra ceri'fera. (L. *cera*, wax; *fero*, to carry. S. *palo de velas*.) The *Candle tree*. Nat. Order *Crescentiaceæ*. It grows in the forests of the Chagres Valley, and is used as fodder for cattle. It has a long, cylindrical fruit, supposed to resemble a candle.

Parnas'sia palustris. The *Grass of Parnassus*. An indigenous plant. It is a bitter and astringent herb, and was formerly used as a diuretic, and in the treatment of ophthalmia. In Sweden, a decoction of it is added to beer on account of its supposed stomachic properties.

Parnas'siææ. An Order of plants, all of which are perennial glabrous herbs, indigenous in

PARNASSUS—PARORASIS

the temperate and cool parts of the Northern Hemisphere, especially North America.

Parnassus, grass of. See *Paranassia palustris*.

P. springs. Red Creek springs. Natural springs at Red Creek, Pueblo County, in Colorado. Some are simple saline, others carbonated, and others sulphurated.

Paroë'ion. (Παρά; oë'ion.) The *Parovarium*.

Paroëcip'ital. (Παρά; occipital.) By the side of the occipital. Term for the *Jugular process* of the occipital bone. It forms a separate bone in some of the apes.

P. fissure. The posterior part of the inter-parietal fissure was so named by Wilder.

Parocheteu'sis. (Παροχετεύω, to turn off into a side channel.) Old term for *Derivation*.

Parodin'ia. (Παρά, badly; ὥδης, the pain of childbirth.) The same as *Dystocia*.

P. pervers'a. (L. *perversus*, turned the wrong way.) An abnormal presentation of the fœtus during labour.

Parodon'tis. (Παρά, near; ὀδούς, a tooth. -F. *parodonte*.) The same as *Parulis*.

Parodyn. (Παρά, contrary to; ὀδύν, pain.) A synonym for *Antipyrin*, proposed by Nicot, and arising as did the other two synonyms, *Anodynin* and *Analgesin*, from his fondness for inventing new terms.

Parodyn'ia. See *Parodinia*.

Parœ'nia. (Παρά; οἶνος, wine. F. *paranie*.) An act committed under the influence of wine.

Parol'ivary bod'y. (Παρά, beside; olivary.) The *Root-zone, anterior*.

Parom'phalocèle. (Παρά; δμφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour. F. *paromphalocèle*; I. *paronfalocèle*; G. *Nebennabelbruch*.) A hernia near the umbilicus.

Paron'ria. (Παρά; δνειρος, a dream. F. *paronrie*.) Disturbance of sleep by disagreeable dreams.

P. am'bulans. (L. *ambulo*, to walk.) Somnambulism.

P. sal'ax. (L. *salax*, lust-provoking.) Nocturnal emission of semen.

Paronœ'a. See *Paranœa*.

Paronych'ia. (Παρά; ὄνυξ, the nail. F. *paronychie*; I. *paronichia*; G. *Nagelgeschwür*.) *Whitlow*. An erysipelatous inflammation of the fingers. Sometimes it occurs spontaneously in cachectic constitutions, or it arises from the irritation of scratches, or inoculation of the part with poisonous matters. It is commonest in spring, at which time it is occasionally almost epidemic. Four degrees of *Paronychia* are usually described: 1. The inflammation begins in or immediately beneath the cutis. A drop of pus forms, which burrows into the areolar tissue of the pulp of the finger. It may pass on to 2, 3, or 4. 2. Begins in the fibrous fat of the pulp of the finger. 3. A thecal abscess is formed, either primarily or secondarily, by the burrowing of pus into the tendon-sheath. 4. Begins or extends beneath the periosteum of the ungual phalanx, causing necrosis.

Also, old name for the *Erophila vulgaris*, or whitlow grass.

P. cellulo'sa. Term for degree No. 2 of *Paronychia*.

P. digit'ium. Another name for *Paronychia* (Quincy). See also *Digitium*.

P. latera'lis. See *Onychogryphosis*.

P. osseo'sa. Term for degree No. 4 of *Paronychia*.

P. syphilit'ica. See *Dactylitis syphilitica*.

P. tendino'sa. The third degree of whitlow or *Paronychia*, in which an abscess forms in the tendon-sheath of a finger, or, more rarely, a toe.

P. ungua'lis. Term for degree No. 1 of *Paronychia*.

P. ungular'is o'vium malign'a. Malignant *paronychia* in sheep; *Rot-foot*.

Paron'ychis. *Paronychia*.

Paron'ychi'tis. The same as *Paronychia*.

Paroöphori'tis. (Παρά; oöphoritis.) Inflammation round the ovary.

Paroöph'oron. (Παρά; oöphoron. F. *paroöphore*.) The *Parovarium*.

Paropho'bia. A term for *Hydrophobia*; probably a corruption of *Parophobia*.

Parophthal'mia. (Παρά; ὀφθαλμία. F. *parophthalmie*; I. *paroftalmia*.) Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the eyeball.

Parophthalmon'cus. (Παρά; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ὄγκος, a tumour. F. *parophthalmencie*.) A tumour near the eye.

Paro'piæ. (Παρά; ὤψ, the eye. F. *paropies*.) Old term for the outer angles of the eyes. See *Canthus*.

Paro'pium. (Παρά, beside; ὤψ, the eye. F. *paropion*; G. *Augenschirm*.) An eye-shade. Also, a blinder for a horse.

Paroplex'ia. (Παρά; πλήσσω, to strike.) *Paraplegia*.

Parops'ia. A Genus of the *Passifloraceæ*.

Parops'is. (Παρά, badly; ὄψις, vision. F. *paropsis*; I. *paropsia*; G. *falsche Sehen*.) Generic term for disordered vision, introduced by Dr. Good.

P. amauro'sis. See *Amaurosis*.

P. catarac'ta. See *Cataract*.

P. glauco'sis. (Γλαύκωσις, blindness.) See *Glaucoma*.

P. illus'o'ria. See *Metamorphopsia*.

P. latera'lis. See *Dysopsia lateralis*.

P. longin'qua. (L. *longinquus*, distant.) *Presbyopia*.

P. lucif'uga. (L. *lux*, light; *fugio*, to flee.) *Nyctalopia*.

P. nocti'fuga. (L. *nox*, night; *fugio*, to flee.) A syn. of *Hemeralopia*.

P. propin'qua. (L. *propinquus*, near.) *Myopia*.

P. staphylo'ma. See *Staphyloma*.

P. staphylo'ma purulen'tum. *Hyppopyon*.

P. staphylo'ma sim'plex. (L. *simplex*.) *Hydrophthalmos*.

P. strabis'mus. *Strabismus*.

P. synezi'sis. *Synezisis pupillæ*.

Paropte'sis. (Παρά; ὥπτω, to roast. F. *paroptèse*.) The giving of a hot-air bath to a patient.

Parop'tic. (Παρά, about; ὅπτομαι, to see.) Applied by Goethe to the colours produced by the diffraction of light.

Paroquet. A place in Bullitt County, Kentucky, noted for its saline sulphur springs.

Parora'sis. (Παρά, badly; ὀράω, to see.) Old term for weak or disordered vision (Galen); also, for hallucination (Fernelius); also, *Achromatopsia* (Dunlison).

PARORCHIDIUM—PAROVARIAL

Parorchid'ium. (Παρά, badly; ὄρχιον, an intestine; κήλη, a tumour.) An inguinal hernia of the intestine complicated with a misplaced testicle. F. *parorchidæ*; I. *parorchidia*; G. *Leistenhoden*.) Malposition of the testicle.

Parorchido-enterocele. (Ἐντερον, an intestine; κήλη, a tumour.) An inguinal hernia of the intestine complicated with a misplaced testicle.

Parorganum. (Παρά, near; ὄργανον, the material of a work.) Term for a substance in which there is an accidental resemblance to organic structure.

Paros'mia. (Παρά, from; ὁσμή, a smell.) The same as *Parosphresis*.

Parosphre'sis. (Παρά; ὁσφρησις, a smelling.) A morbid, perverted sense of smell.

Parost'ia. (Παρά, badly; ὀστέον, a bone.) Good's term for defective ossification.

P. flex'ilis. (L. *flexilis*, pliant, flexible.) A syn. of *Mollities ossium*.

P. frag'ilis. (L. *fragilis*, easily broken.) A syn. of *Fragilitas ossium*.

Parostitis. (Παρά; ὀstitis.) A term for inflammation in connection with the periosteum.

Parosto'sis. (Παρά; ὀστίον.) The formation of bone external to the periosteum, as in connective tissue, or the sheaths of blood-vessels.

Parot'ia. See *Parotia*.

Parotic. (F. *parotique*; I. *parotico*.) The same as *Parotid*.

P. process. A process in the skull of the *Teleostei*, formed by the union of the *Pterotic* and *Epiotic* bones.

Parotid. (Παρά, near; ὤς, the ear. F. *parotidien*; I. *parotideo*.) Near the ear.

Also, the *Parotid gland*.

P. aponeuro'sis. See *P. fascia*.

P. arter'ies. Small twigs from the external carotid supplying the gland as this artery passes through it.

P. duct. See *Stenson, duct of*.
P. fas'cia. (L. *fascia*, a band or swathe.) See *Fascia, parotid*.

P. gland. (F. *parotide*; I. *parotide*; G. *Ohrspeicheldrüse*.) *Glandula parotis*. The largest of the three salivary glands, situated on the side of the face in front of the ear, and extending deeply into the space behind the ramus of the lower jaw. The outer surface, convex and lobulated, is covered by skin and fascia and in part by the platysma myoides. Above, the gland is bounded by the zygoma; below, by an imaginary horizontal line from the base of the lower jaw to the anterior edge of the sterno-mastoid. The anterior edge stretches forwards on the masseter muscle. Its duct (see *Stenson, duct of*) passes forwards from its anterior border. There is often a small, separated part of the gland in connection with the duct, called *Glandula socia parotidis*. The deep part of the gland extends far inwards between the mastoid process and the ramus of the jaw. Above, it occupies the posterior part of the glenoid cavity; below and behind, it rests on the styloid process and the attached muscles and touches the digastric muscle; and, in front, it passes some way between the external and internal pterygoid muscles, under the ramus of the jaw. The external carotid artery and temporo-maxillary vein pass through the gland, the former dividing into the temporal and internal maxillary arteries. The facial nerve passes through the

gland from behind forwards, and some branches of the great auricular nerve pierce it.

P. gland, acces'sory. The *Glandula socia parotidis*.

P. gland, secre'tion of. See *Saliva, secretion of*, and *Salivary glands, serous*.

P. gland, tu'mours of. These are not so common as tumours upon the gland or in its vicinity. See *P. tumours*.

P. lymphatic glands. *Glandulae auriculares anteriores*. A small collection of lymphatic glands lying in the substance of the parotid gland, and superficially in front of the ear.

P. tu'mours. These are tumours of the parotid region. They may be either simple or malignant. The simple tumours are peculiar; they usually consist of mixed cartilage, mucous tissue, and fibrous tissue, and sometimes also gland-tissue. Malignant parotid tumours are most commonly encephaloid cancers, more rarely scirrhus cancers, or spindle- or round-celled sarcomata.

P. veins. Small veins passing out of the parotid gland to join the *Facial vein*.

Parotide'an plex'us. (L. *plecto*, to interweave.) See *Pes anserinus*.

Parotideo-masseteric fas'cia. See *Fascia, parotideo-masseteric*.

Parotides. A syn. of *Cynancha parotidea*.

Parotidit'is. The same as *Parotitis*.

Parotidon'cus. (Παρωτίς; ὄγκος, a tumour. F. *paratoncie*; I. *parotancia*; G. *Halsmandeln*.) Term for *Mumps*.

Parot'ine. (*Parotid*.) Dr. W. Farr's term for the specific contagious principle of *Mumps*.

Parot'is. (Παρά; ὤς.) The *Parotid gland*.

Also, an old term for a swelling of the parotid gland, either inflammatory or due to a new growth in the gland.

P. acces'soria. The *Socia parotidis*.

P. contagio'sa. (L. *contagio*.) Term for *Cynancha parotidea*.

P. epidem'ica. The same as *P. contagiosa*.

P. sero'so-glu'tin'ē tu'mens. (L. *serum*, whey; *gluten*, glue; *tumeo*, to swell.) The same as *P. contagiosa*.

P. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, illegitimate.) The same as *P. contagiosa*.

Parotit'ic. Belonging to *Parotitis*.

Parotit'is. (*Parotis*. F. *paratite*; I. *parotidite* or *parotite*; G. *Ohrspeicheldrüsenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the parotid gland, either specific (mumps), or simple.

Also, inflammation of the neighbouring lymphatic glands. This is common in the course of, or following upon, some of the specific fevers, notably, enteric, typhus, and puerperal fevers.

P. epidem'ica. The same as *Parotis epidemica*.

P. erysipelato'sa. The same as *Parotis epidemica*.

P. polymor'pha. The same as *Parotis epidemica*.

P. spec'ifica. The same as *Parotis epidemica*.

Par'ous. (L. *pario*, to bring forth.) Having brought forth one or more children.

Parovar'ial. A term applied to cysts of the broad ligament which are not developed in

PAROVARIAN—PARS

connection with the *Parovarium*. (Varieties given under *Parovarian cysts*.)

Parovarian. Relating, or belonging, to the *Parovarium*.

P. cysts. (Κύστις, the bladder, or, in general, a bag.) Varieties: 1. A small, usually pedunculated, cyst is often developed at the outer extremity of the horizontal tube (efferent duct) of the parovarium, lined with a layer of endothelial cells. The pedicle is not very vascular, and thus this variety of cyst never becomes very large. When non-pedunculated, it may become enlarged, separate the layers of the broad ligament, and form a large, unicellular, true parovarian cyst. It comes in contact, as it enlarges, with the ovarian fimbria of the Fallopian tube, and stretches the fimbria, and finally, the tube itself. At this stage it cannot be distinguished from 3. 2. Small cysts are often present, usually adherent to the anterior layer of the broad ligament, far away from the parovarium. They may be either pedunculated or sessile. The large simple cyst with a transparent, thin wall, lined with endothelium and containing a clear watery fluid, which is usually termed parovarian, is developed from one of these small cysts. 3. A cystoid degeneration of the broad ligament sometimes occurs, apparently from the effect of local oedema or congestion, commonly in cases where there is a large uterine fibroid. This cyst, also termed parovarian, as it enlarges, pushes the parovarium inwards, and often stretches the Fallopian tube to an enormous extent. 4. Cysts sometimes develop in connection with the vertical tubes of the parovarium. When perfectly developed, they are lined with ciliated epithelium. They tend to develop solid papillary growths from their inner walls, and they generally contain a clear, watery fluid. When they become very large, the cilia of their lining epithelial cells usually disappear. These cysts, when they contain papillary growths, spread rapidly. When a cyst-wall bursts, the papillary growths spread freely into the peritoneal cavity and over the Fallopian tube and uterus. These papillary cysts are not common.

P. tumours. See *P. cysts*.

Parovarium. (More correctly *Paröarion*. Παρά; *ovarium*.) So named by Kobelt. This organ was first described by Rosenmüller. It is composed of a group of scattered tubules between the two layers of the broad ligament of the uterus, lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and ovary, lined with epithelium, but without external openings. These tubules converge, but do not meet, towards their ovarian end, and are united somewhat indistinctly by a fairly large longitudinal tube, which is prolonged downwards for some distance. (See *Duct, Gärtner's*.) The parovarium is essentially homologous with the *Epidiidymis* of the male.

Paroxysmic. The same as *Paroxysmal*.

Paroxysm. (Παροξύσμος, to sharpen, excite. *F. paroxysme*; *L. paroxismo*; *G. Paroxysmus*.) A periodical fit, or attack of a disease, or certain symptoms that occur periodically; the increase of symptoms to a maximum, with the succeeding decline.

Paroxysmal. Belonging to a *Paroxysm*; coming in paroxysms.

P. day. The day on which a paroxysm of a disease occurs.

P. sneez'ing. A symptom in *Coryza*, periodic.

Paroxys'mus. A paroxysm.

P. fe'brilis. (*L. febris*, a fever.) Term for *Pyrexia*.

Parrot, Jules. A French physician of the present century.

P.'s nodes. Local thickenings of certain bones occurring as a result of osteophytic disease (Parrot) in congenital syphilis. The parts usually thus affected are the outer table of the skull around the anterior fontanelle and along the interfrontal and sagittal sutures, and the ends of certain long bones, namely, the lower end of the humerus, ulna, femur and tibia.

Parrot's corn. Common name for the seeds of the *Carthamus tinctorius*.

Pars. (*L. pars*, a part.) Term for the external genital organs.

P. acetabular'is. The *Acetabulum*.

P. ascen'dens. (*L. ascendo*, to climb up.) Term for the vertical plate of the palate bone.

P. basilar'is. (*L. basilaris*; from *basis*, a base.) The basilar portion of the occipital bone.

P. bulbo'sa ure'thræ. The bulbous portion of the urethra.

P. carno'sa ure'thræ. The membranous portion of the urethra.

P. cartilagin'ea tu'bæ. The cartilaginous part of the *Eustachian tube*.

P. caverno'sa ure'thræ. The spongy portion of the urethra.

P. chorda'lis. (*L. chorda*, a gut-string.) That part of the base of the skull between the foramen magnum behind, and the sella turcica of the sphenoid in front, including the basi-occipital and basi-sphenoid. This part of the base of the skull was occupied originally, in the fœtus, by the *Notochord*.

P. ciliar'is. See *Ciliary zone*.

P. ciliar'is hyaloid'ea. (Υαλοειδής, glassy.) The same as *P. ciliaris*.

P. conjunctiva'lis cor'næ. The epithelial layer covering the cornea, which is a continuation of the conjunctiva.

P. corpor'is. (*L. corpus*, the body.) The external genital organs.

P. cuneifor'mis teg'minis tym'pani. The anterior part of the *Tegmen tympani*.

P. descen'dens substan'tiæ perfora'tæ anti'cæ me'diæ. Name for the *Lamina terminalis*.

P. fronta'lis. The squamous or anterior part of the frontal bone, which forms the forehead and anterior portions of the temples.

P. horizonta'lis. The horizontal plate of the palate bone.

P. horizonta'lis duode'ni. The third, transverse, or oblique portion of the duodenum.

P. inf'e'rior ped'is. The sole of the foot.

P. interfascia'lis ure'thræ. The membranous portion of the urethra.

P. interme'dia. Name given by Kobelt to a venous plexus, in the female, lying between the glans of the clitoris and the part corresponding to the urethral bulb of the male. This plexus he considered to be the homologue of the male corpus spongiosum.

Also, the slender fasciculus of nerve lying between the facial and auditory nerves at the lower edge of the pons, and joining the former nerve in the auditory canal.

P. irid'ica ret'inæ. See *P. retinalis iridis*.

P. irid'ica u'veæ. See *P. uveælis iridis*.

P. malar'is. (G. *Wagenplatte*.) The main, or central, portion of the malar bone, excluding the processes, which forms the prominence of the cheek.

P. mammilar'is. The same as *P. mastoïdeæ*.

P. mastoïd'ea. The mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

P. membrana'cea sep'ti. The upper part of the interventricular septum of the heart, which is the last part of the septum to close during development, and which remains comparatively thin and membranous.

P. membrana'cea ure'thræ. See *Urethra*, membranous portion of.

P. muscular'is ure'thræ. The same as *P. membranacea ure'thræ*.

P. nasa'lis. The two horizontal portions of the frontal bone lying between the two orbital plates, and separated from one another by a space into which fits the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. These portions are irregular on the inferior surface, and form the roofs of the ethmoidal cells, and of the anterior and posterior internal orbital canal on each side.

Also, name for the vertical plate of the palate bone.

P. natura'lis medic'inæ. A term for *Physiology*.

P. nu'da. The membranous portion of the urethra.

P. obli'qua ascen'dens duode'ni. The third, transverse, or oblique portion of the duodenum.

P. obsc'na. (L. *obscenus*, disgusting, offensive.) Term for the external genital organs.

P. occipita'lis. The supra-occipital portion of the occipital bone. See *Occipital bone*.

P. oss'ea tu'bæ. The osseous part of the *Eustachian tube*.

P. palati'na. The horizontal plate of the palate bone.

P. papillar'is. Term for the papillary layer of the true skin, or derma.

P. pelv'ina ure'thræ. Term for the membranous portion of the urethra.

P. perinea'lis ure'thræ. Term for the spongy portion of the urethra.

P. perpendicular'is. Term for the squamous portion of the frontal bone.

Also, term for the vertical plate of the palate bone.

P. petro'sa. The petrous portion of the temporal bone.

P. pri'ma as'peræ arte'riæ. The *Larynx*. See *Arteria aspera*.

P. prostat'ica ure'thræ. The prostatic portion of the urethra.

P. pylor'ica. The pyloric portion of the stomach.

P. pyramida'lis os'sis tem'poris. The petro-mastoid portion of the temporal bone, consisting of the petrous and mastoid parts, which are already united at birth.

P. reticular'is. Term for the reticular layer of the skin.

P. retina'lis i'ridis. The epithelial portion of the iris; that part which is developed from the second optic vesicle.

P. Rivi'ni. *Helmholtz's* name for that part of the tympanic membrane usually called *Membrana flaccida*, or *Shrapnell's* membrane,

given on account of the so-called *Foramen Rivini* occurring in this situation.

P. sclera'lis cor'næ. Term for *Bowman's membrane*.

P. spongio'sa ure'thræ. The spongy portion of the urethra.

P. squamo'sa. The squamous portion of the temporal bone.

P. transver'sa duode'ni. The third portion of the *Duodenum*.

P. triangular'is. Term for the anterior part of the third cerebral convolution.

P. tympan'ica. The tympanic portion of the temporal bone.

P. urethra'lis levato'ris a'ni. Erroneous name used by *Luschka* for those fibres of the *Transversus perinei profundus* that loop round the urethra.

P. uveæ'lis cor'næ. Term for *Descemet's membrane*.

P. uveæ'lis i'ridis. The external or connective tissue layer of the iris.

P. va'gæ. Term for the *Vagus* or *Pneumo-gastric nerve*.

P. vir'ilis. The penis.

Parsley. (F. *persil*; I. *prezzemolo*; G. *Petersilie*.) See *Petroselinum sativum*.

P., break'stone. See *Alchemilla arvensis*.

P. cam'phor. A stearopten of the composition $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, obtained from the volatile oil of the *Parsley*.

P., hem'lock. See *Conioselinum canadense*.

P., Macedo'nian. See *Bubon macedonicus*.

P., moun'tain, black. See *Athamanta creoselinum*.

P., pi'ert. (F. *perrer la pierre*, to pierce the stone.) See *Alchemilla arvensis*.

P., poi'son. A name for the *Conium maculatum*.

P., spotted. The same as *P., poison*.

P., stone. Common name for the Genus *Sison*.

P., wa'ter. The *Cicuta maculata*.

Parsnip. (F. *panais*; I. *pastinaca*; G. *Pastinake*.) The Genus *Pastinaca*.

Also, *Pastinaca sativa*, the common parsnip.

P., cow. The *Heracleum spondylium*.

P., cree'ping wa'ter. The *Sium nodiflorum*.

P., crow. The *Taraxacum officinale*.

P., gar'den. The *Pastinaca sativa*.

P., mead'ow. The *Thapsium barbinode*.

P., wa'ter, com'mon. The *Sium latifolium*.

Par'son's disease. Another name for exophthalmic goitre. (Billings.) See *Graves' disease*.

Part. æq. Abbreviation, often used in prescriptions, for *Partes æquales*, equal parts.

Partes. (Nom. plural of *L. pars*, a part.) The genital organs.

P. generatio'ni inservien'tes. (L. *generatio*; from *genero*, to beget; *inservio*, to serve.) The same as *Partes*.

P. genita'les. The same as *Partes*.

P. jugular'es. The condylar portions of the occipital bone, or *Exoccipitals*.

P. latera'les na'si. The *Ala nasi*.

P. latera'les os'sis occipit'is. The same as *P. jugulares*.

P. nervo'sæ. (L. *nervosus*; from *nervus*;

from Gr. *ὑρὸν*, a sinew, and later, after the time of Aristotle, a nerve.) Term among the ancients for tendons and ligaments.

P. obscenæ. The same as *Pars obscæna*.

P. orbitales. The orbital plates of the frontal bone.

Partheni'a. (*Παρθενία*, virginity, maidenhood.) Virginity.

Parthenias'trum. (Dim. of *Parthenium*, the tansy.) A name for the *Matricaria parthenium*.

Parthen'ic acid. A non-crystallisable acid occurring in combination with *Parthenine* in the *Parthenium hystero-phorus*.

Partheniæ. Name applied by Lessing to a section of the *Senecionideæ* having the *Parthenium* for their type.

Parthenine. $C_{19}H_{28}NO_6$. A crystallisable alkaloid, occurring in combination with *Parthenic acid* in the *Parthenium hystero-phorus*. It is a febrifuge, and its action is very similar to that of quinine.

Parthenious. (*Παρθένος*, a virgin. F. *parthénie*.) Pertaining to a virgin. Applied to the disease *Chlorosis*.

Parthenis. The same as *Parthenium*.

Parthenium. A Genus of the *Compositæ*.

Also, the *Matricaria parthenium*.

P. febrifugum. (L. *febris*, a fever; *fugo*, to put to flight.) The *Matricaria parthenium*.

P. hystero-phorus. (*ἵστέρα*, the womb; *φορός*, bearing.) The West Indian mugwort. It grows in the West Indies, Louisiana, and Florida. It contains the alkaloid *Parthenine*.

P. integrifolium. (L. *integer*, entire; *folium*, a leaf.) A perennial herb growing in the south-western parts of the United States. An infusion of the bitter flowering tops is used as an antiperiodic.

P. mas. The *Tanacetum vulgare*.

Parthenius morbus. See *Morbus parthenius*.

Parthenochloro'sis. (*Παρθένος*, a virgin; *chlorosis*. F. *parthénochlorosis*; G. *Bleichsucht*.) See *Chlorosis*.

Parthenogalacto'zemia. (*Παρθένος*; *γάλα*, milk; *ζημία*, loss. F. *parthénogalactozémie*.) The escape of milk from the breasts of young girls or maidens.

Parthenogen'esis. (*Παρθένος*; *γένεσις*, birth. F. *parthénogénèse*; L. *parthenogenesi*; G. *Parthenogenesie*.) Virgin-reproduction.

In Zoology, the development of a new individual by the formation of a bud or detached overgrowth, or from an egg-cell that requires no fertilisation.

In Botany, the formation of embryos by the female reproductive organs without fertilisation. In such cases, it is now generally considered that the so-called female organs are not, strictly speaking, female, since they contain within themselves all that is necessary for development.

P., male. Bot. The asexual development of a complete organism from the male element of its progenitor, without contact or conjugation with the female element. It occurs in some low vegetable organisms.

Parthenogenetic. Relating to *Parthenogenesis*.

Parthenology. (*Παρθένος*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The discussion, or consideration, of the state of virginity in health and disease.

Partheno'nosus. (*Παρθένος*; *νόσος*, a disease.) Another term for *Chlorosis*.

Part'ial. Applied in Botany to partitions that do not completely divide the pericarpial cavity into separate compartments.

P. metamorphoses. The metamorphoses of insects that, during the course of their existence, undergo little or no change of general form, but only acquire new external parts; as the *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and many of the *Neuroptera*.

P. pressure. If two or more gases are mixed in a closed space over a fluid, since the different gases existing in a gaseous mixture exert no pressure upon each other, the several gases become absorbed. The weight of each absorbed is proportional to the pressure which would be exerted upon that gas if it were the only gas in the space; this pressure is called the *Partial pressure* of a gas. (Bunsen.)

P. reflexes. Reflex movements occurring in a muscle, or small group of muscles, from irritation.

Part'icles. (L. *particula*, a small part.) Supposing ponderable matter to be continuously subdivided into smaller and smaller portions, until the last stage of division is reached in which it is possible to recognise the aggregate condition of the matter thus acted on, the finely-divided portions of matter thus supposed to be formed are called *Particles*.

P., primitive, of mus'cles. Term for the *Sarcous elements* of Bowman.

Particulæ sanguinis. Term for the blood-corpuscles.

Partite. (L. *partio*, to divide; from *pars*, a part. F. *partiit*; G. *getheilt*.) Divided into parts.

Partridge. (*Πέδιξ*. F. *perdrex*; G. *Rebuhn*.) The *Perdix cinerea* and *Perdix rubra*. Formerly, according to Aldrovand, used in medicine. Used now as food.

P. berry. The berry of the *Mitochella repens*.

Also, the berry of the *Gaultheria procumbens*.

P. pea. The *Cassia chamaecrista*.

Parts, the. Term for the external genital organs.

Partur'ient. (L. *parturiens*, bringing forth. G. *gebärend*.) Bringing forth young.

Also, term for an oxytocic drug.

P. ap'oplexy. A puerperal disease occurring in cows. The secretion of milk is arrested, there is some fever, and the brain becomes congested.

P. canal'. The canal formed by the dilated cervix uteri and vagina through which the fetus passes during *Parturition*.

P. line. The axis of the *P. canal*.

P. state. The *Puerperium*.

Parturientes dolor'es. The pains of bringing forth. Labour-pains.

Parturifa'cient. (L. *facio*, to make.) Tending to bring on labour.

Parturio'meter, Lea'man's. (L. *parturio*; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for indicating the effective movement of the advancing part of the ovum or fetus at any moment during parturition. It consists of a metallic cylinder in which is a spring accurately made to measure force in pounds. The pressure is conveyed to the spring by a plunger terminating externally in a concave disc which is placed against the advancing part of the

PARTURITION—PASQUE

ovum. The effective movement is indicated on a scale.

Parturition. (F. *part*; I. *parto*; G. *Geburt*.) The process of expulsion of the fœtus and placenta from the uterus. See *Labour*.

P., dry. See *Labour, dry*.

Parturium vanum. (L. *vanus*, empty, fruitless.) See *Labour, spurious*.

Partus abactio. (L. *pario*, to bring forth; *abactus*, driven out from.) *Abortion*.

P. abactus. The same as *P. abactio*.

P. Caesar'eus. *Cæsarian section*.

P. difficilis. Difficult labour.

P. emortuus. (L. *e*, out; *mortuus*, dead, from *morior*.) Term for *Stillbirth*.

P. intempestivus. (L. *intempestivus*, untimely.) Term for *Labour, premature*.

P. laboriosus. (L. *laboriosus*, toilsome.) See *Dystocia*.

P. præcox. (L. *præcox*, ripe before the time.) See *Labour, premature*.

P. præmaturus. The same as *P. præcox*.

P. serotinus. (L. *serotinus*, late ripe.) The same as *Opsitocia*.

P. siccus. (L. *siccus*, dry.) See *Labour, dry*.

Parulidodontitis. (*Parulis*; *odontitis*. F. *parulidodontite*.) Inflammation of the tooth with gum-boil.

Parulis. (Ἰαρά, οὖλον, the gum. F. *parulie*; I. *parulide*; G. *Zahnfleischgeschwür*.) Inflammation or abscess of the gum; gum-boil.

Also, an ulcer of the gum, with thickened margins.

Parumbilical. (Ἰαρά; L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) Close to the umbilicus.

P. veins. Name given by Schiff to one or two small veins passing downwards from the left division of the portal vein, along the round ligament of the liver, forming connections, towards the umbilicus, with the epigastric veins. In certain pathological conditions, when the portal branches are obstructed, these parumbilical branches become greatly enlarged, and set up a collateral circulation.

Paruria. (Ἰαρά, badly; οὐρέω, to pass urine. F. *parurie*.) Disordered micturition, or *Dysuria*.

P. incontineus. (L. *incontineus*, not retaining.) *Enuresis*.

P. incontineus aquosus. (L. *aquosus*, abounding in water.) Term for *Diabetes insipidus*.

P. inops. (L. *inops*, destitute.) Suppression of urine.

P. mellita. (L. *mellitus*, honey-like.) *Diabetes mellitus*.

P. retentionis. (L. *retentio*, a holding in.) Retention of urine.

P. retentionis renalis. (L. *renes*, the kidneys.) The same as *P. retentionis*.

P. retentionis vesicalis. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The same as *P. retentionis*.

P. stillatitia. (L. *stillatio*, drop by drop; from *stilla*, a drop.) *Strangury*.

P. stillatitia mucosa. *Cystirrhœa*.

Paruric. Belonging to *Paruria*.

Parurocystis. (Ἰαρά; οὖρον, urine; κύστις, the bladder. F. *parurocyste*; G. *Nebenblase*.) An appendage or sacculus of the urinary bladder.

Parviflorous. (L. *parvus*, small; *flos*,

floris, a flower.) Having small flowers. The same as *Micranthous*.

Parvifolious. (L. *parvus*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *parvifolié*; G. *kleinblättrig*.) Having small leaves.

Parvipsoas. Coues' name for the psoas parvus muscle.

Parvirostrate. (L. *parvus*; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *parviroste*; G. *kleinschnabelt*.) Having a slender beak.

Parvoline. C₉H₁₃N. 1. The first ptomaine analysed; discovered by Etard and Gautier in 1881, and obtained from putrefying mackerel and horse-flesh. It occurs as an oily, amber-coloured liquid, smelling like hawthorn, boiling just below 200° F. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.

2. Waage obtained a substance probably identical with the above, by heating a mixture of ammonia and propionic acid in a sealed tube.

3. A substance (C₁₂H₁₅N, Robin) not yet thoroughly isolated, obtained from some bituminous schists, which are rich in animal fossils.

Parvules. (L. *parvulus*, very small.) An American speciality, similar in all respects to "granules;" made up with a fixed, but very small, quantity of some active drug.

Parygon. (Πάρυγος, moist.) Term employed by Galen for a moist preparation used for allaying local inflammation.

Pascal, Blaise. A French physicist. Born 1623, died 1662.

P.'s law. The law, in Hydrostatics, of equality of pressures. It is enunciated as follows:—"Pressure exerted anywhere upon a mass of liquid is transmitted undiminished in all directions, and acts with the same force on all equal surfaces, and in a direction at right angles to those surfaces."

Pasuum. (L. *pasco*, to feed.) Old name for *Pubulum*, or food, as applied to man; also for pasture, as applied to beasts.

Pasiphylus. (Ἰάς, all; φίλος, beloved, grateful.) Old name for a dry plaster inducing the formation of a scab. It consisted of vitriol, sandarach, misy, and chalcitis, according to Aëtius.

Pasma. (Πάσσω, to sprinkle over.) The same as *Cataplasma*.

Paso de Robles springs. San Luis Obispo County, California. There are five hot sulphur springs, three cold sulphur springs, and one chalybeate spring. The waters are recommended as alkaline-sulphur thermal waters. As baths, they are used for chronic skin diseases and rheumatism. Analysis of the main hot sulphur spring:—Sulphate of lime 3.21 grains, sulphate of potash 0.88, sulphate of soda 7.85, peroxide of iron 0.36, carbonate of magnesia 0.92, carbonate of soda 50.74, iodides and bromides traces, alumina 0.12, silica 0.44, organic matter 1.64; total, 83.44 grains. Carbonic acid, 10.50, sulphuretted hydrogen 4.55 cubic inches, in one imperial gallon.

Paspalum. (Πασπάλυ, the finest meal.) The Tribe *Panicæ*, of the Order *Gramineæ*. Several species are cultivated for their small grain, which is used as food in India, &c.

Pasque'-flower. (Passee flower, or pasch-flower. Anglo-Sax. *pascha*, Easter; L. *pascha*; Gr. πάσχα, the passover; Heb. *pesach*, a passing over.) The *Anemone pulsatilla*; called *Pasque* because it flowers about Easter.

PASSA—PASSIVE

Pas'sa. (Nom. fem. of *passus*.) An epithet applied to *Uva*, a grape, to signify a dried grape, or raisin.

Also, used by Paracelsus for *Paronychia*, or whitlow.

P. corinthi'aca. (L. *passus*, dried.) The raisin or dried fruit of the *Vitis corinthiaca*.

Pass'alus. (Πάσσαλος, a peg. *F. passale*.) Applied by G. Allman to the calyx of a flower when entire.

Passamb'io. The Rio vinaigro.

Passavan'tic. (Πάς, all; ἀνάγω, to dry up. *F. passavantique*.) Drying up; applied formerly as an epithet for a certain powder described by Schröderus, which, by causing purgation, dried up the tissues.

Passer. (L. *passer*, a sparrow.) A Genus of the *Passeridæ*, including the two English species *P. domesticus*, the common house-sparrow, and *P. montanus*, the tree-sparrow.

Passeres. (Nom. plural of *passer*.) A Group of birds, including the whole of the so-called Passerine birds, and now divided into three Families, *Eurylaemidæ*, *Pseudoscines*, and *Passeridæ*. (Fürbringer and Gadow.)

Passeridæ. A Family of the *Passeres* (Fürbringer and Gadow) including the three Sub-families, *Oligomyodi*, *Tracheophones*, and *Poly-mydi*. Also called *Oscines*, formerly *Passerinæ*.

Passer'ina. (L. *passer*, a sparrow; on account of its beaked seed.) A Genus of the *Thymelacææ*.

P. tartonrai'ra. (*F. passerine de tartonraire, trintanelle malherbe*.) The bark of this species is said to have an epispastic local action. An ointment is prepared from the bark in the same way as the ointment of *Mezereon*, and is said to be more active than the latter.

P. tinctor'ia. A species the root of which furnishes a yellow dye.

Passer'inæ. A term, now being gradually given up, used to designate a Subfamily of the *Passeridæ*, now generally called *Oscines*. It includes all the true singing birds. See *Passeridæ*.

Passerine birds. A general term for the *Passeres*.

Passer'ini's decoction. A preparation similar to *Decoctum Zittmanni*.

Passibility, great. (L. *passus*, from *pator*, to suffer; *habilis*, able,) Term for *Hypæresthesia*.

Passiflo'ra. (L. *passio*, passion; *flos*, *floris*, a flower. *F. passiflore*; *G. Passions-blume*.) Term substituted by Linnæus for *Flos passionis*, so called on account of the cross-shaped stigma. A Genus of the *Passifloracææ*, chiefly confined to Tropical America, several species of which have active qualities.

P. edu'lis. A South American species. The fruit is edible.

P. fo'e'tida. Has been used as a pectoral, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue.

P. incarna'ta. A plant of the Southern United States. The fruit is known as maypops. The juice expressed from the leaves of this species and those of *P. lutea*, and afterwards dried and powdered, has been given in tetanus and in neuralgia. According to Phares, *P. lutea* and *P. incarnata* have been used by him (in the United States) with great success in the treatment of tetanus neonatorum and neuralgic affections, and an extract of the root as "an application to chancres, irritable piles, erysipelas, and recent burns." An extract made from the leaves has

been given in powder, in doses of 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls.

P. laurifo'lia. The bay-leaved passion-flower, a native of Surinam. Its fruit grows to the size of a small lemon, which it rather closely resembles; it has a delicious smell and flavour, quenches thirst, is stomachic, and has been used as an anthelmintic.

P. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, dyed with the herb luteum; golden-yellow.) A plant growing in the Southern United States. Uses, see *P. incarnata*.

P. lyraeo'lia. Used as a diuretic.

P. mallo'for'mis. The fruit of this plant, called also the apple-shaped granadilla, is considered a delicacy in the West Indies.

P. quadrangula'ris. A native of the West Indies. The fruit is edible; but the root, used in small doses as a vermifuge, is believed to be a narcotic poison.

P. ru'bra. Hab. West Indies. The flowers are used for their narcotic action.

Passiflo'racææ. (*Passiflora*.) An order of plants mostly inhabiting the Tropical parts of the New World, rarer in Asia, Australia, and Tropical Africa. The pulpy aril of plants of this order is used in America in making cooling drinks.

Passiflo'rin. (*F. passiflorine*.) An alkaloid little known, which Ricord-Madiana has obtained from the roots of the *Passiflora*.

Pas'sio. (L. from *pator*, to suffer.) Old term for a disease.

P. cad'i'ra. (L. *cadivus*; from *cado*, to fall.) The "Falling sickness." Term for *Epilepsy*.

P. card'i'aca. See *Cardiac passion*.

P. choler'ica. *Cholera*.

P. coeli'aca. See *Coliac passion*.

P. fell'i'fua. (L. *fel*, *fellis*, gall, or poison; *fuo*, to flow.) *Cholera*.

P. hæmopto'ica. *Hæmoptysis*.

P. hypocho'ndri'aca. *Hypochondriasis*.

P. hyster'ica. See *Hysterical passion*.

P. ili'aca. See *Iliac passion*.

P. ischiad'ica. *Sciatica*.

P. pleurit'ica. *Pleurisy*.

P. stomach'ica. *Dyspepsia*.

P. ventriculo'sa. *Lientery*.

P. vomico'fua. (L. *vomica*, an abscess; *fuo*, to flow.) Term for *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

Pass'ion. (L. *passio*. *F. passion*; *G. Zuneigung*.) An active affection or emotion of the mind, as rage, terror, &c.

Also, suffering caused by a disease, as *Cardiac passion*, &c.

P.-flow'er. The *Clematis passiflora*.

P.-flower, bay-leaved. See *Passiflora laurifolia*.

Passio'nes an'imi. (L.) Affections of the mind.

Pass'ions. Old name for *Bistorta*.

Pass'ive. (L. *passivus*; from *pator*, to suffer, undergo.) Used by pathologists to distinguish those conditions of hyperemia, dropsy, &c., sometimes called mechanical or venous, which are due to a diminution of the force propelling the blood-stream, or to direct obstruction to its return from the part.

P. clot. Term given by Broca to the clot formed in an aneurism, consequent upon the arrest of the blood-stream. It is the same kind of clot as that formed in shed blood.

P. hæmo'rrhage. See *Hæmorrhage, passive*.

P. insufficiency of muscles. Shown by muscles acting on joints. In certain positions of the joint, the muscle may become so stretched as to act like a rigid strap, and prevent or limit the action of other muscles; e.g. the gastrocnemius, when the knee is fully extended, will not allow of complete dorsal flexion of the foot. This is called *Passive insufficiency*.

P. movement. Surgical term for movement exerted, not by the patient himself, but by another person.

Passugg. In the Graubündt Canton, Switzerland, noted for its three cold mineral springs. The *Neue Belvedra* and the *Theophilusquelle*, the waters of both of which are acid, contain in 1000 parts, sodium bicarbonate .82 and 1.91, calcium bicarbonate 2.09 and 1.02, respectively. The *Utricusquelle*, the water of which is salt, contains in 1000 parts, sodium chloride .82, sodium bicarbonate 5.38, and calcium bicarbonate 1.03, besides iodine and bromine.

Pas'sula. (Contraction of *passa uvula*, dim. from *passa uva*, a dried grape. F. *raisin sec*; G. *Rosine*.) A raisin, or dried grape.

P. major. A Malaga raisin, the fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*.

P. minor. A Corinthian raisin, or currant.

Pas'sula laxati'væ. Much used in many places as a laxative for children. Prepared by allowing 100 parts of washed and dried currants to absorb a mixture of 30 parts of Inf. sennæ co. and 30 parts of Aqua cinnamomi, at a temperature of 25° C. The currants are then spread on parchment paper, and dried in an oven.

Pas'sulate. Epithet applied to certain medicines of which raisins form the chief ingredient.

Pas'sum. (*Passa*.) A name for raisin wine.

Pas'sus. (L. *passus*, dried.) Made sweet, and dried by exposure to the sun.

Also, full of wrinkles; applied to the grape. Also (L. *pando*, *passum*, to extend), a step, or pace.

Pas'sy. A village near Paris, noted for its five cold mineral springs. The *Eau dépurée* contains in 1000 parts, sodium chloride .727, magnesium sulphate 2.589, calcium sulphate 4.82, and ferrous sulphate .13; the *Old Spring*, Nos. I and II, contain in 1000 parts, sodium chloride .193 and .309, calcium sulphate 1.62 and 2.819, ferrous sulphate .039 and .056; the *New Spring*, Nos. I and II, contain in 1000 parts, sodium chloride .359 and .388, calcium sulphate 1.536 and 2.774, ferrous sulphate .045 and .412, respectively. The water of these springs is given internally as a tonic and astringent.

Pas'ta. (Παστή, the fem. of παστός, sprinkled as with salt.) This name was originally applied to a confection supposed to remove the cause of leanness. See *Paste*.

P. Ab'boti. Used for cauterising the nerve of a tooth preparatory to stopping. See *Arsenical paste*.

P. ad combustio'nes. (L. *comburo*, *combustum*, to burn up.) 50 parts of blue talc powder, mixed with 10 of bicarbonate of soda and 10 of glycerine, and enough water to make a thick paste. Used as a local application for burns of the skin (Geissler and Möller).

P. althææ. (*Althæa officinalis*.) See *Paste, marshmallow*.

P. amygdali'na. The *Confectio amygdalæ*.

P. am'yli. See *Starch paste*.

P. bol'i albæ. Bolus alba or Kaolin. See *Paste, kaolin*.

P. cac'ao. The same as *Chocolate*.

P. cac'ao cum arrowroot. 400 parts of *P. cacao*, 300 of sugar, 300 of arrowroot, and 1 of *Elæosaccharum vanilli*, G. Ph.

P. cac'ao cum carrageen. 100 parts of Gelatina carrageen, 400 of sugar, and 500 of *P. cacao*. See *Carrageen moss*.

P. cac'ao cum extrac'to car'nis. 50 parts of Ext. carnis heated in a porcelain vessel in a steam bath with 470 parts of sugar to a dry powder, and added to 500 parts of melted *P. cacao*.

P. cac'ao cum extrac'to chi'næ. 2½ parts of Ext. chinæ spir., G. Ph., 10 of Cinna-moni cortex, 2½ of Zingiberis rhizoma, 485 of sugar, and 500 of *P. cacao*.

P. cac'ao cum extrac'to malt'i. 300 parts of Ext. malti siccum, G. Ph., 400 of sugar, and 400 of *P. cacao*.

P. cac'ao cum liche'ne islan'dico. 100 parts of Gelatina lichenis islandici saccharata sicca, G. Ph., 450 of sugar, and 450 of *P. cacao*.

P. cac'ao cum sal'ep. 50 parts of Pulv. salep, G. Ph., 450 of sugar, 500 of *P. cacao*.

P. cac'ao ferra'ta. 50 parts of Ferri oxyd. saccharati sol., G. Ph., 450 of sugar, 500 of *P. cacao*, 2 of *Elæosacch. vanilli*, G. Ph. It contains 15 per cent. of iron.

P. cac'ao purgati'va. 200 parts of Mag-nesia usta, G. Ph., carefully mixed with 400 of sugar and added to a mixture of melted *P. cacao* 300 parts, and Ol. ricini 100 parts.

P. cacaoti'na. (Geissler and Möller.) The same as *P. cacao*.

P. canquo'i'ni. *Paste of zinc chloride*.

P. carbolica. Lister. 5 parts of Acid. carbol., 50 of Ol. olivæ, and enough of Creta præparata to make a thick paste.

P. caustica viennens'is. See *Vienna paste*.

P. de dac'tylis. (L. *dactylus*, a date; Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger.) See *Paste, date*.

P. de juju'bis. See *Paste of jujubes*.

P. emulsi'va. (L. *emulgeo*, to milk out.) The *Confectio amygdalæ*.

P. glycyrrhi'zæ gumma'ta et anis'a'ta. A compound paste, made up of extract of liquorice, gum senegal, sugar, Florence orris-root, and volatile oil of anise. It is used as a demulcent.

P. guarana. See *Guarana*.

P. gummo'sa. The *P. althææ*.

P. io'di et am'yli. Starch 1 oz., glycerine 2 oz., water 6 oz. These are boiled together, and, when almost cold, there is added solution of iodine 1 oz.

P. lichen'is. See *Paste of Iceland moss*.

P. londinen'sis. See *London paste*.

P. paullin'æ. *Guarana*.

P. pectora'lis. 100 parts of *Species pectorales* are macerated for twelve hours with 1000 of water; 600 parts of gum arabic and 400 of sugar are added, and the mixture is wrapped in thick flannel, and steamed. 75 parts of Ext. opii dissolved in 20 of Aq. amygdalæ amare, G. Ph., are further added, and the mixture is treated in the same way as the *Massa de jujubis*.

PASTÆTUM—PASTINACA

P. plum'bica. (*L. plumbum*, lead.) Heat 50 parts of powdered lead oxide with 80 of acetum, B. Ph., to the consistence of a paste, and add 10 parts, either of glycerine, or Ol. lini.

P. pro tactu. (*L. tactus*, a touch.) Soft soap 2 oz., glycerine 2 oz., carbolic acid 1 dr., mixed and strained; to this is added rectified spirit 2 dr.

P. regia. An ancient kind of sugar-cake containing almonds.

P. zin'ci. Mix carefully 50 parts of zinc oxide, 2 of salicylic acid, 15 of rice-starch, 15 of glycerine, and 140 of water, and heat them for a short time in a steam-bath. Used locally for eczema. Lassar has made a very-similar paste with 2 parts of salicylic acid, 25 of zinc oxide, 25 of starch, and 50 of vaseline.

Pastætum. (Παστή. *F. pastête*; *G. Fleischbrod.*) A kind of pasty. The same as *Artocreas*.

Pastau's linimentum styraci-num. 30 parts of prepared storax, 60 of olive oil. The prepared storax is heated with a third the quantity of rectified spirit in a water-bath, and the olive oil is then added. Used locally for *Scabies*.

Paste. (*Pasta*.) A soft, consistent pharmaceutical preparation, made with sugar, and gum or mucilage.

Also, a viscid, tenacious mixture, usually of flour and water, for sticking on labels, &c.

P., ar'senic. See *Arsenical paste*.

P., Cagliari's. *Macaroni*.

P., Canquoin's. See *P., chloride of zinc*.

P., caustic. The same as *P., Canquoin's*.

P., chlor'ide of zinc. A caustic paste, used to destroy epithelioma, rodent ulcer, &c. It is prepared by dissolving 32 parts of zinc chloride in 4 of water, adding 8 parts of zinc oxide, and 24 of wheat-flour, and drying the mixture thoroughly. (*Fr. Codex*.)

P., Coster's. See *Coster's paste*.

P., date. Composed of dates, gum arabic, sugar, orange-flower water, and water. (*P. Ph.*) It is used as a demulcent.

P., dex'trin. 100 parts of dextrin, 100 of glycerine, and 100 of water, mixed, and heated for half an hour in a steam-bath. Used as a basis for local applications, especially in skin affections.

P., Ital'ian. *Macaroni*.

P., Landolfi's. See *Landolfi's paste*.

P., Lon'don. See *London paste*. It has been applied to growths in the larynx, enlarged tonsils, &c.

P., Manec's. See *Manec's paste*.

P. of Ice'land moss. (*F. pâte de lichen*.) Made by boiling Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*) to the requisite consistence, and then adding sugar and gum arabic.

P. of Ice'land moss, o'pated. (*F. pâte de lichen opiacée*.) This contains, in addition, opium 1-3 gr. to 1 oz.

P. of ju'jubes. See *Massa de jujubis*.

P., sen'na. Made by thoroughly beating up together figs and powdered senna to the consistence of a confection, and covering the mass with sugar.

P., tooth. See *Dentifricium*.

P., Vien'na. See *Vienna paste*.

P., Ward's. The *Confectio piperis*, B. Ph.

Past'ern. (*O. F. pasturon*; from *pasture*, a tether; so called because the horse was tethered round this joint when let out to pasture. *F.*

pasturon; *I. pastora*; *G. Fessel*.) The part of the tarsus between the fetlock-joint and the hoof in the horse.

Pasteur, Lou'is. A very eminent French chemist and scientific discoverer, born at Dôle (Jura), December 27th, 1822, now living (1892).

P.'s flu'id. Dissolve, in 100 parts of distilled water, 10 of pure cane-sugar, 1 of ammonium tartrate, and the ash of 1 part of yeast. Used as a nutrient material for the artificial cultivation of micro-organisms.

P.'s septicæ'mia. See *Septicæmia*, *Pasteur's*.

Pasteurisation. (*G. Pasteurisation*.) The sterilisation of milk or wine, by which the contained micro-organisms are destroyed, and decomposition is thus prevented.

Pasteurism. The whole process involved in protective or preventive inoculation as carried out by Pasteur, with a virus which has been attenuated artificially, either by means of artificial culture-media or by inoculations through a series of living animals. The patient who is inoculated has the disease in question in a modified and mild form, and is thus rendered insusceptible to an attack of the unmodified disease. The word has also been used for an entirely distinct process, namely, that of curative inoculations for a disease which has already shown itself, as, for example, Koch's treatment for tuberculosis.

Past'il. (*L. pastillus*, a lozenge; dim. of *panis*, bread. *F. pastille*; *L. pastiglia*; *G. Pastille*.) A mixture of nitre with various aromatic substances, made into different shapes, and slowly burnt for the purpose of fumigation.

Also, a lozenge, or troche (*Trochiscus*).

P.s., fu'migating. (*L. fumigo*.) See *Pastil*.

P.s. of Renan'dot. See *Pilula de hydrargyro, scammonio et aloë*.

P.s., Vich'y. Name for *Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis*.

Pastille'. The same as *Pastil*.

Pastill'i. (Nom. plural of *pastillus*.) The same as *Trochisci*. See *Pastil*.

P. digest'vi Darcet'il. Name for *Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis*.

P. emeti'næ pectora'les. See *Trochisci emetina pectorales*.

P. fausti'ni. Described by Paulus Ægineta as made up of "auri pigmentum," sandarach and quick-lime, burnt paper, and pimento berries. Used as a caustic for exuberant granulation-tissue.

P. fuman'tes. Fumigating pastils; containing benzoin, balsam of Tolu, &c.

P. men'thæ piperit'æ. Peppermint drops.

White sugar, peppermint water, distilled water, of each two ounces. Boil to the consistence of an electuary. Take, of fine white sugar in powder, four ounces, of vol. oil of peppermint, half a drachm. Mix, add the electuary while warm. Drop it on marble, and dry the drops. (*P. Ph.*)

Pastillum. See *Pastil*.

Pastinaca. (Dim. of *L. pasta*; from *pastus*, food. *F. panais*; *G. Pastinake*.) A Genus of plants belonging to the Order *Digymnia*. The *Parsnip*.

Also, an old name, used as far back as Pliny the younger, for some species of Sting-ray.

PASTINACIN—PATELLARIC

P. altis'sima. The *P. opoponax*.
P. anethum. The *Anethum graveolens*.
P. graveolens. The same as *P. anethum*.
P. hasta'ta. The American Sting-ray, a fish which is one source of *Oleum raia* (q. v.).

P., oil of. An ethereal oil, contained in the proportion of 2 to 2.5 per cent. in the fruit of *P. sativa*. Obtained by distillation, it appears as a yellow liquid with a pleasant smell, of sp. gr. .87, and boiling at 220° to 250° F. It consists mainly of ethyl butyrate.

P. opa'ca. (*L. opacus*, darkened.) The *P. sativa*.

P. opop'onax. The systematic name of the plant formerly supposed to yield the gum-resin *Opoponax*, which latter, however, is now referred to the *Opoponax chironium*.

P. praten'sis. The *P. sativa*.

P. sati'va. The parsnip. It has been given as a diuretic and demulcent in calculous complaints.

P. sylves'tris. The *P. sativa*.

P. sylves'tris tenuifolia officinar'um. The *Daucus carota*.

Pastina'cin. The name given by Wittstein to a volatile alkaloid, the properties of which are not yet known, obtained by distilling the fresh seeds of *Pastinaca sativa* with a dilute solution of potash; found also by A. R. Porter in the root of *Sium latifolium*.

Pas'to-res'in. Origin unknown. Imported from South America, where the Pasto Indians use it for varnishing wood. (Bous-singault.) It is viscid and can be pulled out into tenacious fibres, which gradually become hard, but not brittle. Heated to about 100° C., it becomes elastic, ignites, and burns with a smoky flame.

Pas'toril meat-ex'tract. One of the imitations of *Liebig's extractum carnis*.

Patagium. (Παράγειον, a hood attached to an upper garment. *F. patagion*; *G. Flug-haut*.) Applied by Illiger to the membrane that performs the function of a wing in the *Cheiroptera*; by Kirby, to two horny scales which, in the *Lepidoptera*, are fixed, one to either side of the trunk exactly behind the head, and covered by a long tuft of hair.

Patch, mu'cous. See *Mucous patches*.

P., o'paline. The same as *P. mucous*.

P., smok'er's. A small, slightly raised, smooth patch, either red or covered with a yellowish crust, occurring in smokers, on the dorsum of the tongue, at the spot where the end of the pipe usually rests. The inside of the cheeks sometimes becomes affected in the same way. The patch is neither painful nor tender. The disease sometimes spreads until it becomes identical with *Leukoplakia*.

P.s., white. 1. Term for *Leukoplakia*. 2. Smooth patches seen in tertiary syphilis, occurring on mucous membranes, and due to the peeling off of opaque epithelium over a deposit of lymph. (Dunglison).

Patchou'li. (A Bengalese word, corruption of "Patchey-elley," the leaves of the "Patchey." In the Malabar dialect, *ouli*, a leaf, and *patchei*, green.) Spelt also *Patchouly*. The dried tops of the *Pogostemon patchouli*. They are used in the manufacture of the scent, *Patchouli*.

P. cam'phor. See under *P. oil*.

P. oil. An ethereal oil distilled from the *Pogostemon patchouli*. It is yellow to brownish-

yellow in colour, and has a most penetrating and lasting odour. It contains a hydrocarbon boiling at 257° F. It is a viscid oil, boils at 282°—294° F., and separates out on standing as *Patchouly camphor*, $C_{15}H_{22}O$, in hexagonal prisms, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

Patchoulin. $C_{15}H_{24}$. A hydrocarbon prepared from *Patchouly camphor*, either by heating it to 100° F. for some hours with glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride, or by the action of acids. It boils at 252°—258° F. under 743 mm. pressure. It has no smell when pure, but a resinous smell when oxidised. It is strongly lævo-rotatory.

Patchouly. See *Patchouli*.

Patella. (Dim. of *L. patina*, a pan, from its shape. *L. rotula*; *F. rotule*; *I. rotula*; *G. Kniescheibe*.) The knee-pan. This bone is situated at the front of the knee-joint. Inferiorly it is attached by a ligament or tendon, ligamentum patellæ, to the tibia, and superiorly, to the quadriceps tendon, in which it may be considered to be developed as a sesamoid bone. It has the form of a triangle with the base upwards, and is compressed antero-posteriorly. Its anterior surface is subcutaneous, having a bursa between it and the skin. The deep surface is coated, except at the inferior angle, with cartilage, for articulation with the femur, and is divided by a vertical elevation; the part external to this is the larger, and is concave transversely, the internal part is convex. This surface articulates with the condyles of the femur.

In Zoölogy (*F. patelle*, *moule*; *G. Teller-muschel*), a Genus of the *Gasteropoda mollusca*, inhabiting a univalve shell; a limpet.

In Botany (*F. patelle*), a plain receptacle having a distinct border to the *thallus*, as in the *Lecidea*.

P. brachia'lis. The *Os patellare*.

P., disloca'tion of. This is not common. It may occur outwards, inwards, vertically or edgewise, or upwards. The reduction may be easy, but in some cases has been impracticable.

P. fra'. The *Olecranon*.

P., frac'ture of. Usually from indirect violence by sudden action of the extensors of the thigh in an attempt to save a fall. This fracture is transverse, and may unite by ligament or bone, usually the former. Where the fragments are separated by more than about an inch and a half, they unite by thickened aponeurosis only (Adams). The fracture occurring from direct violence is comminuted or simply longitudinal, and osseous union readily occurs.

Patella'cea. Term applied by Menke to a Family of the *Gasteropoda*, having the *Patella* as their type.

Patell'ar fos'sa. The depression on the trochlea of the femur which receives the patella.

P. plex'us. A nerve-plexus in front of the knee, formed by the union of the internal saphenous and middle and internal cutaneous nerves.

P. re'flex. See *Knee-jerk*.

Patellaria scrupo'sa. The *Urceolaria scruposa*.

Patellar'ic acid. $C_{17}H_{20}O_{10}$. An acid first isolated from the *Patellaria scruposa* by Weigelt, in 1869. It occurs as a mass of small, colourless crystals, of acid reaction and strongly bitter taste; soluble, hardly at all in water, with

difficulty in carbon bisulphide, readily in alcohol, amyl alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Of its salts, only those of the alkalies are soluble in water.

Patellary fos'sa. The *Fossa hyaloidea*.

Patellate. In Zoölogy, applied to the Tubulipora patellata, a polyp with an orbicular expansion.

In Conchology, the Solarium patellatum is an orbicular and discoid shell, the internal aspect of which is like a small plate.

In Entomology, applied by Kirby to the two anterior tarsi of insects, when they have certain joints dilated in the form of orbicular plates.

Patelliform. (L. *patella*, a small dish; *forma*, likeness. F. *patelliforme*; G. *Schüssel-förmig*.) Of the shape of a *patella*, or small dish.

Patelloidean. The same as *Patelliform*.

Patellule. (Dim. of *Patella*. F. *patellule*; G. *Schüsslehen*.) Botanical term synonymous with *Patella*.

Patency of the foramen ovale. (L. *pateo*, to be open.) See *Cyanosis*.

Patent. (L. *pateo*, to be open. F. *patent*; G. *offen*.) Wide open, evident, public.

P. gold. A double salt of chloride of lead.

P. green. A compound of copper and arsenic salts.

P. medicine. A medicine for the sale of which the manufacturer obtains from Government an exclusive privilege, under the patent law. A specification of his invention must be registered at the Patent Office.

Many so-called patent medicines are not patented; and a considerable number contain such poisons as opium, belladonna, strychnine, &c., but are sold without a poison label (1893).

P. yellow. A pigment containing the chloride and protoxide of lead; also termed "Mineral yellow."

Pater omnium viventium. (Lit., "father of all living.") An old term for the penis.

Patéra Diogenis. (L. *patéra*, a bowl.) See *Diogenes-cup*.

Paterna de la Rivera. In Spain. This place is noted for a thermal spring, the water of which is at a temperature of 19.4° C. The water contains sulphuretted hydrogen .017 parts, sodium chloride 6.076, magnesium sulphate 5.2, and calcium sulphate 3.3 in 1000 parts.

Paternoster peas. The seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, and usually known as *Jequirity*.

Pathema. (Πάθος, suffering, sickness. F. *pathème*; G. *Leidenschaft*.) Suffering, or disease. See *Passion*.

Pathematic. Belonging to *Pathema*.

Pathematology. (*Pathema*; λόγος, a discourse. F. *pathematologie*; G. *Pathematologie*.) A term for *Pathology*.

Pathengenetic. (Πάθος, sickness; ἐγγενής, inborn.) Resulting from, or produced by, disease.

Pathetic insanity. (Παθητικός, belonging to πάθος, impassioned.) One of Dr. Arnold's ("Observations on Insanity," 1782) three main divisions of insanity. He divided insanity into Ideal, Notional, and Pathetic; the last included the varieties of *Melancholia*.

P. muscle. The *Obliquus superior* muscle of the eyeball, so named because it was fancifully supposed to express, by its action, the passions and affections.

P. nerve. So called because it supplies the *Pathetic muscles*. See *Nerve, trochlear*.

Pathetism. (Παθητικός.) Term for *Magnetism, animal*.

Path'ic. (Παθικός, remaining passive. F. *pathique*; G. *etwaserdulndend*.) Remaining passive.

Also (πάθος), morbid suffering.

Also, term for one who allows the crime of sodomy to be practised upon him.

P. reflexes. Reflex movements induced by the stimulation of afferent nerve-fibres.

Pathisother'apy. See *Isoopathother'apy*.

Pathoamine'. A basic, usually poisonous, substance, found in the urinary bladder in various pathological conditions. Also termed *Selmi*.

Pathocrati'a. (Παθοκράτεια, self-restraint. F. *pathocratic*.) Self-restraint.

Patho'ctonus. (Πάθος, passion; κτείνω, to kill. F. *pathoctone*.) Restraining the passions.

Pathogen'es'is. (Πάθος, an affection, disease; γένεσις, origin. F. *pathogénésie*, *pathogénie*; I. *patogenia*, *patogenesi*; G. *Pathogenesie*.) The origin, or production, of disease.

Pathogenetic'. The same as *Pathogenic*.

Pathogen'ic. Giving rise to disease; also, thriving in the midst of disease.

Pathog'enous. Syn. of *Pathogenic*.

Pathogen'y. *Pathogenesis*.

Pathognomonic. (Πάθος, disease; γνώμων, a judge. F. *pathognomonique*; I. *patognomonico*; G. *pathognomonisch*.) A term for the peculiar and characteristic symptom or symptoms of any disease.

Pathgnos'tic. (Πάθος; γινώσκω, to know.) The same as *Pathognomonic*.

Pathograph'ical. Belonging to *Pathography*.

Pathography. (Πάθος; γραφή, a writing.) A history or description of disease.

Patholog'ical. (Παθολογικός, treating of diseases. F. *pathologique*; I. *patologico*; G. *pathologisch*.) Belonging, or relating, to *Pathology*; also, diseased, or the result of disease.

P. ana'tomy. See under *Anatomy*.

P. histo'logy. The *Histology* of diseased tissues.

Pathologist. One who specially studies *Pathology*.

Pathology. (Πάθος, disease; λόγος, a discourse. F. *pathologie*; I. *patologia*; G. *Pathologie*.) The consideration of diseases, their nature, course, and effects; in other words, the natural history of disease. Divided into General and Special; the latter being again divided into *Medical* and *Surgical*.

P., cell'ular. See *Cellular pathology*.

P., geograph'ical. That branch of *Pathology* which deals with the geographical distribution of diseases.

P., hu'moral. See *Humoral pathology*.

P., sol'id. See *Solidism*.

Patholysis. (Πάθος; λύω, to loosen.) The decomposition, under the influence of disease, of chemical compounds in the living body.

Pathoma'nia. (Πάθος, affection, any violent feeling; μανία, madness.) *Insanity, moral.*

Pathomyotom'ia. (Πάθος, affection; μῦς, a muscle; τομή, a cutting.) The title of a book written by Dr. John Bulwer, 1649, so called because it was "a dissection of the significant muscles of the affections of the mind." (Dunglison.)

Pathonom'ia. (Πάθος; νόμος, law.) The study and classification of the laws of disease.

Pathopatridal'gia. (Πάθος; πατρίς, one's native land; ἄλγος, pain. F. *pathopatridalgie*; I. *patopatridalgia*; G. *Heimweh*.) A term for *Nostalgia*, or home-sickness.

Pathopous. Belonging to *Pathopoeia*.

Pathophob'ia. (Πάθος; φόβος, terror. I. *patofobia*.) This term has been proposed for *Hypochondriasis*, because of the patient's idea that he is ill, or going to be ill.

Pathopoe'ia. (Πάθος; ποίω, to make. F. *pathopoeie*.) See *Pathopoiesis*.

Pathopoetic. Relating to *Pathopoiesis*.

Pathopoies'is. (Πάθος, suffering; ποίω, to make. F. *pathopoiese*; I. *patopoiesi*.) The production of disease.

Patience dock. The *Rumex patientia*.

Patient. (L. *patiens*, suffering.) Usually, a sick person under the charge of a doctor; sometimes, merely a sick person.

Patientia. (L. *patiens*; *patior*, to suffer.) The specific name of Monk's rhubarb, *Rumex patientia*.

Patientia mus'culus. See *Musculus patientia*.

Patina. The hard, blue-green deposit of cupric carbonate, of the same composition as *malachite*, which forms on copper or bronze that has been exposed to moist air or earth for a long time. An artificial imitation is made by wetting the metal with dilute acetic acid, nitrate of copper, salt of sorrel, &c., and then leaving it exposed to the air.

Patnō. (Πάτην, φάτην, or πάθνη, a manger or crib.) Term for *Alveolus*.

Pat or nar'ium. (L. *pateo*, to be open; *nares*, the nostrils.) The opening or cavity of the nostrils.

Patos. (Πάτος, dirt.) Old name for *sordes* of the body, that is, sweat mingled with dust, as of the wrestlers and athletes in the gymnasium; considered by Oribasius to be the best application for inflammation of the breast or the nipple.

Patrad'jik. Another name for *Hypati* (q. v.).

Patra'tio. (L. *patrare*, to accomplish.) Term for *Coition*.

Patrimon'ium. (L. *patrimonium*, an inherited estate.) An old term fancifully used by D. Ludovicus for the male genitals.

Patrin'ia jataman'si. (Named *Patrinia* after E. L. M. Patrin, a naturalist and traveller of Lyons.) The same as *Nard, Indian*.

Patrum cortex. The Bark of the Fathers; a name for *Cinchona*, because made known in Europe by the Jesuits.

Pattalus. (Πατταλίας, a second year stag, when his horns begin to shoot; from πάταλος or πιάσπαλος, a peg. F. *pattale*; G. *Spieß*.) Illiger's term for the yet unbranched, solid horn of a young ruminant.

Patterson's powder. A powder

composed of a mixture of magnesia and subnitrate of bismuth.

Patulous. (L. *pateo*, to be open.) Wide open.

Patur'sa. A name for *Syphilis* used by early writers of the sixteenth century, and said by Freund to have been given because it was the name for syphilis among the Indians.

Pau. The capital of the department of the Lower Pyrenees, situated inland, 50 miles from Bayonne. The spring there is mild, and cold winds are very rare. It is recommended as a winter resort for people with chronic bronchial and laryngeal affections. It is considered too changeable for consumptive and rheumatic patients.

Pauciartic'ulated. (L. *paucus*, few; *articulus*, a joint. F. *pauciarticulé*; G. *armgelenck*.) Applied to *antennæ* when composed of a small number of joints.

Paucidentate. (L. *dentatus*; from *dens*, a tooth. F. *paucidenté*; G. *armzähmig*.) Applied to leaves slightly dentated, having only one or two teeth at their summit.

Pauciflorous. (L. *paucus*, few; *flos*, *floris*, a flower. F. *pauciflore*; I. *pauciflora*; G. *wenigblumig*.) Bearing few flowers.

Paucifoliate. (L. *paucus*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *paucifolié*; G. *armblättrig*.) Bearing few leaves.

Paucijugate. (L. *jugum*, a yoke. F. *paucijugué*; G. *armgejochet*.) Term applied to a compound leaf which is formed of only four or five pairs of folioles. Koch gave this epithet to *Umbellifera*, of which each carpel of the fruit bears only five prominent lines.

Pauciradi'ate. (L. *radius*, a ray. F. *pauciradié*; G. *armstrahlig*.) Applied to the *umbel*, when it contains only a small number of rays; also to a plant whose stigma is composed of few rays.

Paucirugous. (L. *ruga*, a wrinkle. F. *paucirugueux*; G. *weniggerunzelt*.) Presenting few wrinkles or rugæ.

Pauciseriate. (L. *series*, a row. F. *paucisérié*; G. *armreihig*.) Bot. Divided into a small number of rows.

Paucispirate. (L. *spira*, a spire. F. *paucispiré*; G. *armgewunden*.) Applied to the *operculum* of the Mollusca, when it is formed of only one or two turns of a spire, increasing rapidly in breadth, the summit being nearly central.

Paul's betony. Name for the common speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*.

Paula. (Παῦλα, a means of stopping, or bringing to an end.) Old name for a plaster efficacious against buboes and glandular swellings in the neck, according to Paulus Aegineta.

Paulada'da. Term for a species of *Terra sigillata* found in Italy, formerly sold by the mountebanks who, boasting themselves to be descended of the family of St. Paul, named it *Terra sigillata Melitea* or *Sancti Pauli*. See also *Bole*.

Pauli Beton'ia. The *Veronica officinalis*.

Pauli'na confect'io. (L. *confectio*, a preparing.) A name for the *Aristarchi antidotus Paulina*.

Paull'inia. (After C. F. Paullini, a professor of Botany in Copenhagen. Born 1643, died 1712.) A name for *Guarana*.

Also, a Genus of the Sapindaceæ (Paullinias), many species of which are used medicinally where they are native.

P. africana. Used as a hæmstatic.

P. asiatica. Used as a bitter and febrifuge.

P. cururu. Nat. Order Sapindaceæ. The juice of this plant is used by the savages of Guiana for poisoning their arrows.

P. mexicana. Used as a depurant.

P. pinna'ta. Used for the same purpose as *P. cururu*.

P. sorbills. A Brazilian climbing plant, from which *guarana* is prepared.

P. triterna'ta. Used for the same purpose as *P. cururu* and *P. pinna'ta*.

Paunch. (M. E. *paunche*; O. F. *panche*; L. *panthex*, the paunch. Root unknown. F. *panse*.) The first stomach, or *rumen*, of Ruminants.

Paupon'ta. (Παύω, to allay.) Term for Sedatives.

Pause of the heart. (*Pausis*.) The time in the cardiac cycle during which the heart-muscle is relaxing, corresponding to the time of the ventricular diastole. The whole cycle being taken as one second, the period of relaxation is 4-10th sec.; the auricular systole occupying 2-10th sec., and the ventricular systole, the remaining 4-10th sec.

Pausime'nia. (*Pausis*; μῆνες, plural of μῆν, originally, months, hence the menses of women.) The Menopause.

Paus'is. (Παύω, to make to cease. F. *pause*; G. *Pause*.) A pause; ceasing from a work.

Pava'na. See *Lignum pavanæ*.

Pavate'. A name for the *Pavetta indica*.

Pavement epithel'ium. See *Epithelium, pavement*.

Pavet'ta in'dica. A Malabar shrub, Nat. Order Rubiaceæ. See *Malleamothe*.

Pavette'. The *Pavetta indica*.

Pavietin. C₁₀H₈O₈, Rochleden. See *Frazetin*.

Pavlin. C₈₄H₇₀O₄₁. See *Frazin*.

Pavilion. (F. *pavillon*, a tent; L. *papilionem*, acc. of *papilio*, a butterfly; a reduplicated form of the base *pal*, meaning to vibrate.) A large tent.

Also, a small building separate from, but in dependence upon, a main building.

Also, in Anatomy, a structure shaped like a tent.

P. of ear. Term for the *Pinna* of the ear.

P. of Fallo'pian tube. The outer, or fimbriated end. See *Fallopian tube*.

P. Tarnier's. A pavilion designed by Tarnier of Paris for lying-in patients. There are eight small rooms on two floors, each room being accessible only by passing through the open air. Corners are rounded off, and walls and floors are made of impermeable concrete.

Pavimentose. (*Pavimentum*. F. *pavimenteux*; G. *gepflastert*.) A geological term for that which has abundance of the material of which pavements are formed; e.g., the lava of volvic, of which the Paris footpaths are made.

Pavimentum. (L. *pavimentum*, rammed, well beaten, as floors.) A floor or pavement.

P. cere'brî. The base of the brain.

P. orbitæ. The floor of the orbit.

Pav'ina. The *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

Pavitation. (L. *pavor*, fear.) Tremulousness from fear.

Pavo. (L. *pavo*, a peacock. F. *paon*; G. *Pfan*.) A Genus of the Order Gallinaceæ. The peacock.

P. crista'tus. (L. *cristatus*, crested.) The pea-fowl. It was formerly used both in medicine and as food, and was called *Avis medica*, as described by Aldrovand.

Pavonia odora'ta. A plant belonging to the Order Malvaceæ. Its root is aromatic and febrifuge.

Pavor. (L. *pavor*, fear. F. *gale*; G. *Kratze*.) An old term for Scabies. Also, *Panophobia*.

P. nocturnus. Term for night-terrors.

Pavy's disease. The recurrence of traces of albumen in the urine at more or less regular intervals which chiefly correspond to the periods of digestion, in persons who are apparently in good health, and whose kidneys appear to be perfectly sound. Described by Dr. Pavy as "cyclic albuminuria." Also called intermittent, or physiological albuminuria.

P.'s solution. A solution used either as a qualitative, or quantitative test for sugar in urine. Composition: Copper sulphate 16 grains, potassium tartrate 32 grains, caustic potash 64 grains, water 1 ounce. Either grape-sugar or maltose will reduce the copper and remove the blue colour of the solution; half a grain of grape-sugar will reduce all the copper in 100 milligrammes of the solution.

P.'s test. A qualitative test for the presence of sugar. An alkaline solution of ammonio-tartrate of copper is used. This is first boiled, and then a few drops of the fluid supposed to contain sugar are added. If sugar be present, the copper solution is reduced, and a yellow or reddish precipitate is formed.

Pawpaw. The same as *Papaw*.

Paxcare'te. A place in Spain which gives its name to a kind of sherry.

Pax'wax. See *Nucha*.

Paxywax'y. See *Nucha*.

Payta-bark. One of the varieties of *Cinchona pallida* cortex. It is obtained from the Peruvian sea-port Payta.

Pay'tamine. An amorphous alkaloid, isomeric with *Paytine* and obtained with it from *Payta-bark*.

Pay'tine. An alkaloid obtained together with *Paytamine* from *Payta-bark*. As obtained crystallised out of a solution in alcohol or ether, it occurs in colourless crystals, melting at 156° F. Hesse gives for it the formula C₂₁H₂₅N₃O + H₂O. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform, and sparingly in water, and its crystals are lævo-rotatory. Calcium chloride solution gives with it a dark red colouration, afterwards changing to blue.

Payton. Also called *Snowden*. A place in Douglas Co., Oregon, noted for its alkaline mineral spring.

Paz'ahar. See *Bezoar*.

Pb. The chemical symbol for *Plumbum*.

Pd. The chemical symbol for *Palladium*.

Pea. (F. *pois*; G. *Erbsen*.) Common name for the seed of *Pisum sativum*, also, for the plant itself. The composition of the seed has been investigated and, in common green-peas, dried and shelled, has been found to be 57.7 per cent. of starch, dextrin and sugar, 21.7 of

PEACH—PEBRINE

nitrogenous legumin, 1·9 of fatty matter, 2·8 of ash, 3·2 of cellulose, and 12·7 of water.

P.s for is'sues. Small balls of tow or flax, rolled up with gum-water and wax. Occasionally, irritants were added, e. g. savin, or copper sulphate, or pips from unripe Curaçoa oranges.

P.-fowl. (M. E. *foul*; Anglo-Sax. *fugol*, a bird. F. *paon criste*; G. *Pfau*, *Pfauhenne*.) The *Pavo cristatus*.

P., garden. The *Pisum sativum*.

P., ground squirrel. The *Jeffersonia diphylla*.

P., hoary. The *Galega virginiana*.

P., love. The *Abrus precatorius*.

P. nut. The *Arachis hypogæa*.

P., partridge. The *Cassia chamaecrista*.

P., tur'key. The *Galega virginiana*.

Peach. (M. E. *peche*, *peshe*; Low L. *pesca*; L. *persicum*, a peach, so called because growing on the *Persicus*, or *Persica arbor*, the Persian tree or peach-tree. F. *pêche*; G. *Pfirsiche*.) The *Malum persicum*, or fruit of the *Amygdalus persica*.

P. brandy. A brandy distilled from the fermented juice of the fruit of *Amygdalus persica*; in wide use in the U. S. of North America.

P. tree. (F. *pêcher*; G. *Pfirsichbaum*.) The *Amygdalus persica*.

P.-wood. Said to be derived from a species of *Cæsalpinia*. See *Nicaragua*.

Peachwort. Name commonly used in America for the *Polygonum persicaria*.

Peagle. A common name for the cowslip, *Primula veris*.

Péan's for'ceps. A special kind of surgical pressure-forceps used for stopping hæmorrhage in operations, especially of the abdomen. Made first, under M. Péan's directions, in 1868.

P.'s exci'sion of pylorus. This operation was first performed on the human subject by Péan in 1879. The patient survived only five days. See *Pylorus*, *excision of*.

P.'s operation. The operation, introduced by Péan, of laparotomy for the removal of uterine fibroids.

Pear. (M. E. *pera*; Anglo-Sax. *pera* or *peru*. L. *pirum*; F. *poire*; I. *pera*; G. *Birne*.) The fruit of *Pyrus communis*.

P., alligator. The *Persea gratissima*.

P., an'chovy. The *Grias cauliflora*.

P., avoc'ado. The *Persea gratissima*.

P.-tree. The *Pyrus communis*.

Pearl. (M. E. *perle*; probably from Low L. *perula*, for *pirula*, dim. of L. *pirum*, a pear. F. *perle*; G. *Perle*.) A spherical concretion, highly prized as an ornament, formed within the shell of the pearl-oyster. The formation is pathological, and is due to irritation from the introduction of foreign bodies. The mother-of-pearl or inner layer of the shell accumulates round these foreign bodies in concentric layers, instead of forming thin layers over the inner surface of the shell. The pearl is composed of calcium carbonate. It was formerly given internally as an astringent in the form of powder. The most valuable pearl fisheries are round the Ceylon coast, and in the Persian Gulf near Olmutz. See also *Margarita*.

P.-ash. (From its pearly-white colour. F. *carbonate potassique du commerce*; G. *rohes Kohlensaures Kali*.) Impure carbonate of pot-

ash, prepared from crude commercial potash by dissolving in the smallest possible amount of cold water, allowing time for subsidence of impurities, and then evaporating the clear solution.

P. bar'ley. The seed of *Hordeum distichon* deprived of its coats, and then rounded off and polished in a mill. See *Hordeum decortiatum*.

P. disease', the. (F. *phthisie calcaire*, *pommelière*; I. *tisiperlacea*; G. *Perlsucht*.) Tuberculosis of the serous membranes in cattle.

P. eye. "Pearl in the eye." An old term for Cataract.

P. mi'ca. The same as *Margarita*.

P., mother of. See *Mater perlarum*.

P. plant. The *Lithospermum officinale*.

P. sa'go. This is prepared by passing the previously wetted meal through a sieve, and drying by prolonged stirring over a fire. It forms minute grains.

P. tu'mour. A name for *Cholesteatoma*; also, for *Psammoma*; also, for *Pearl disease*, *the*.

P. white. See *Bismuth oxychloride*. According to some, *Bismuthi subnitras*.

P.-wort. The *Lithospermum officinale*.

Pearl'y. Resembling a Pearl.

P. bod'ies. The "bird's nest" collection of cells found in epitheliomata. Also called cell-nests, or epithelial pearls.

P. disease'. Syn. of *Pearl disease*.

P. everlast'ing. The *Antennaria margaritacea*.

P. tu'bercle. Pathology. A synonym of *Grutum*.

P. tu'mour. The same as *Pearl tumour*.

Pearson, Richard. An English physician and medical author. Born 1765, died 1836.

P.'s li'quor arsenica'lis. A solution of .05 parts of arseniate of sodium in 30 parts of distilled water.

Pearson's springs. Lake County, California. There are five springs, all cold: a soda, a sulphur, a soda and sulphur, and two gas springs. The action of the waters is purgative. No analysis has been given.

Peas'lee's operation. A form of partial amputation of the cervix uteri, or *Trachelotomy*.

Peat. (Properly, *beat*; from M. E. *beten*, to replenish a fire; Anglo-Sax. *betan*.) The product of the natural changes of dead plant-tissues occurring in soils where there is stagnant water or where there is a very moist atmosphere. These remains gradually accumulate, and often form beds of large extent, varying in depth from a few inches to many feet. Peat varies in colour from light brown, where it consists almost wholly of the withered residue of plants, to black, where the organised structure of the plant may still be recognisable. Peat contains a large quantity of water, and this constitutes its chief disadvantage as a fuel. By dry distillation it is entirely decomposed, and yields gaseous products, tarry matters, a watery liquid, and a carbonaceous residue; these products are intermediate in their general characters between the corresponding distillation-products obtained from wood, and those obtained from coal. It contains sulphuric, phosphoric and humic acids; and it has been used for making poultices and for preparing medicinal baths.

Pébrine. (Fr.) A disease of silkworms,

PECAN NUT—PECTINIROSTRATE

due to the *Micrococcus ovatus*. Also called *Petechia*.

Pecan' nut. See *Hickory nut*.

Pec'can nut. The same as *Pecan nut*.

Pec'cant. (L. *peccans*, pres. part. of *peccare*, to sin. G. *verdorben*.) Vitiated, morbid. Used especially by the "Humoral" pathologists, in respect of the bodily humours.

Pec'co. (Signifying, in Chinese, "white hair.") A name for the youngest leaves of the tea plant. See *Thea sinensis*.

Pechblende. Uranium oxide.

Pechguera. (Span.) A rapidly fatal pulmonary disease of infants, occurring in South America.

Pechiag'ra. See *Pechyagra*.

Pechurim bean. See *Pichurim bean*.

Pechyagra. (Πήχυς, the forearm; ἄγρα, a catching. F. *pechyagre*.) Old term for gout of the forearm.

Pechys. (Πήχυς, the forearm. F. *cubit*; G. *Ellenbogen*.) Old term for forearm.

Pechtyrbē. (Πήχυς; ῥύβη, disorder.) Old name for *Scurvy*. (Forest.)

Pec'ora. Nom. plural of *Pecus* (q. v.).

Pecquet, Jean. An eminent French anatomist and surgeon of Dieppe. Born 1622, died 1674.

P., duct of. The Thoracic duct.

P., res'ervoir of. The Receptaculum chyl.

Pectase. An organic albuminoid ferment found in unripe fruits and roots, which determines the *Pectic fermentation*. It occurs in a soluble form in the carrot and beet, and in an insoluble form in acid fruits. Precipitated by alcohol, soluble pectase becomes insoluble, but is still active.

Pectate. Term for any salt of pectic acid.

Pecten. (L., from *pectare*, to comb hair.) A comb.

Also, a term for the *Os pubis*, which is a distinct bone in the fetus; so called from its supposed likeness to an ancient comb.

Also, a vascular fold of the choroid present in the eye of reptiles and birds, analogous to the processus falciformis in the eye of fishes, and apparently having an important relation to the nutrition of the retina and contents of the eyeball.

Also, an active, lamellibranchiate mollusc, the *Scallop*.

P. den'tium. Term for a row of teeth.

P. ma'nus. Term for the *Metacarpus*.

P. os'is pu'bis. The pubic crest.

P. pu'bicum. The pubic crest.

P. ven'eris. The *Scandix cerefolium*.

Pectic. (Πηκτός, congealed.) Belonging to a coagulum.

P. acid. An acid obtained by treating gum-tragacanth with one per cent. hydrochloric acid, precipitating with baryta, and decomposing the precipitate with hydrochloric acid. Frémy prepared pectic acid from fruits. It belongs to the class of pectous substances, which are probably gelatinising carbohydrates. (E. Reichart.)

P. fermentation. This is brought about by *Pectose*, which converts the *pectin* of unripe fruits, &c., into *Pectic* and *Pectosic acids*.

Pectides. (Πηκτός, congealed, thickened.) The congealed part of a fluid (Krauss); jelly, gelatine.

Pectin. (Πηκτός, congealed. F. *pectine*;

the *grossalin* of Guibourt.) The gelatinising agent in vegetable juices. It is a white, neutral, non-crystallisable substance, soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol. It is converted by acids into metapectic acid, by pectose, into pectosic acid, by boiling water, into parapectin.

Pectina'ceous. The same as *Pectinous*.

Pectina'us. The same as *Pectineus*.

Pectina'lis. The *Pectineus* muscle.

Pectinate. (L. *Pectinatus*, from *pecten*. G. *kammförmig*.) Comb-shaped; term applied to leaves.

P. lig'ament of i'ris. The trabecular connective tissue filling up the angle between the iris and cornea for a short distance from their point of union.

Pectinated. The same as *Pectinate*.

P. mus'cles. See *Musculi pectinati*.

Pectina'to-pin'nate. (L. *pectinatus*, from *pecten*; *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather. F. *pectinatopenné*.) Applied to a linear leaf that has, on each side, small, regular and rather deep incisions.

Pectina'tus. The *Pectineus* muscle.

Pectin'æ. A Family of the *Elatobranchii*, having the *Pecten* for their type. (Menke.)

Pectine'al. (L. *pectinalis*, belonging to the *pecten*, or *os pubis*.) Belonging to the *os pubis*.

P. bur'sa. The bursa situated under the tendon of insertion of the pectineus.

P. fas'cia. A process of the fascia lata of the thigh which covers the pectineus and adductor longus; and is attached to the pubic crest.

Pectine'o-fem'oral band. The *Ligamentum pubo-femorale*.

Pectine'us. (*Pecten*, the *os pubis*. F. *pectiné*; L. *pectineo*; G. *Kamm-muskel*.) Belonging to the *os pubis*. Term for a flat, oblong muscle arising from the ilio-pectineal eminence and the bone just in front of this, and inserted by a flat tendon into the femur just behind the small trochanter, and into the upper part of the line leading from the small trochanter to the linea aspera. Supplied by a constant branch from the anterior crural nerve, and by an inconstant branch from the obturator nerve.

Pectinibran'chiæ. (L. *pecten*, a comb; *branchiatus*, having *branchiæ*.) Having comb-like *branchiæ*; applied to an Order of the *Mollusca gasteropoda*, in which the *branchiæ* are made up of narrow segments laid parallel to each other like the teeth of a comb.

Pectinico'r'nate. (L. *pecten*, a comb; *cornatus*, from *cornu*, a horn. G. *kammhornig*.) Applied to an insect having pectinated antennæ, or horns.

Pectini'dæ. Name applied by Lamarck and Latreille to the *Pectinæ*.

Pectini'ferous. (L. *pecten*; *fero*, to bear.) Zool. Comb-bearing.

Pectinifolious. (L. *pecten*; *folium*, a leaf. G. *kammblättrig*.) Having *pectinate* leaves.

Pectin'iform. (L. *pecten*; *forma*, shape.) Comb-shaped.

P. sep'tum. The median dorso-ventral and longitudinal connective tissue septum between the two corpora cavernosa of the penis.

Pectiniros'trate. (L. *pecten*, a comb; *rostratus*, from *rostrum*, a beak. G. *kamm-*

PECTINOID—PECTUNCULUS

schnebeln.) Having a comb-shaped snout or beak; term applied to certain fishes.

Pectinoid. (*Pecten*; termination, *oid*, from *eidōs*, form, likeness. *F. pectinoide*; *G. kammähnlich*.) Resembling one of the shells termed *Pecten*.

Pectinous. (From *pectin*.) Belonging to, or resembling, *Pecten*.

Pectoral. (*L. pectus, pectoris*, the chest.) Belonging to the chest. In Ichthyology, applied to those fins that correspond to the anterior extremities of quadrupeds, the *Pectorals*, or *Pectoral fins*.

P. aorta. Term for *Aorta, thoracic*.

P. arch. The shoulder-girdle.

P. cutaneous nerves. The cutaneous divisions of the *P. intercostal nerves*.

P. decoction. The same as *Decoction hordei compositum*, *B. Ph.*

P. flowers. Name for the *capitula* of the *Tussilago* and *Gnaphalium discoium* which contain a gummy matter and an astringent bitter principle, are sedative, and are used as *bechics* under the above name.

P. fremitus. See *Fremitus, pectoral*.

P. fruits. Term for a mixture of equal parts of dates, jujubes, Corinthian raisins, and figs cut up together. Given as a demulcent for sore throats.

P. girdle. The shoulder-girdle.

P. glands. A group of the axillary lymphatic glands lying at the lower border of the pectorales muscles, on the serratus magnus near the long thoracic artery, and receiving the lymphatics from the mamma and front of the chest.

P. intercostal nerves. Name applied to the upper six intercostal nerves, because they supply only the thorax.

P. laminae. *Zööl.* Syn. for *coxæ*. See *Coxa*.

P. limb. (*F. membre thoracique*; *I. arto thoracico*; *G. Brustglied*.) The upper limb, so named because it is attached to the trunk by means of the *P. arch*.

P. moss. The *Lichen pulmonarius*.

P. muscles. The *Pectorales*.

P. nerves. The *Thoracic nerves*.

P. ridge. The outer lip of the bicipital groove of the humerus; so named because the tendon of insertion of the pectoralis major is attached to it.

P. tea. (*L. species pectorales*. *G. Brustthee*.) A mixture used in the preparation of a special demulcent infusion, prepared, according to the *P. G.*, from a mixture of liquorice, althæa, orris-root, colt's-foot, anise, and mullein flowers; also made from a mixture of althæa, mullein, mallow, colt's-foot, mouse-ear, poppy, and violet flowers (*Fr. Codex*).

P. tubercle. Name for the roughened anterior surface of the inner half of the clavicle, to which the pectoralis major is attached.

Pectoralé. (*L. pectoralis, -æ*, pertaining to the breast.) Term for a *Corset*.

Pectorales. (*Nom. plural* of *L. pectoralis*.) Term usually denoting the *Pectoralis major* and *P. minor* together.

P. pedicula'ti. (*L. pediculus*, a foot-stalk.) Having pediculate pectorals; applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii*, because in them the carpal bones form a kind of base for the support of the *pectoral fins*.

Pectoralis major muscle. (*F. grand pectoral*; *I. grande pectorale*; *G. grosser*

Brustmuskel.) A large fan-shaped muscle forming the main fleshy mass of the chest on either side. It consists of a *clavicular* portion arising from the anterior surface of the inner half of the clavicle, and a *sterno-costal* portion arising from the anterior surface of the sternum, the upper six rib-cartilages, and the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus abdominis. It is inserted by a flat tendon of two layers into the *pectoral ridge* of the humerus. Its nerve-supply is from the internal and external anterior thoracic branches of the brachial plexus.

P. minimus muscle. An extra muscle sometimes present, which arises from the first rib and is inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. (*Gruber*.)

P. minor muscle. (*F. petit pectoral*; *I. piccolo pectorale*; *G. kleiner Brustmuskel*.) A flat, triangular muscle situated beneath the *P. major*, arising at its base by tendinous slips from the upper margins and a portion of the external surfaces of the third, fourth, and fifth ribs near their cartilages, and inserted at its apex by a narrow tendon into the anterior half of the inner border and upper surface of the coracoid process. Its nerve is from the internal anterior thoracic branch of the brachial plexus.

Pectorals. (*L. pectoralis*, pertaining to the breast.) Drugs used in the treatment of chest-affections; also used in the same sense as *Pectorales*.

Pectoriloquism. *Pectoriloquy*.

Pectoriloquous bronchophony. Term for *Pectoriloquy*.

Pectoriloquy. (*L. pectus, pectoris*, the chest; *loquor*, to speak. *F. pectoriloquie*; *I. pettoriloquia*; *G. Brustreden*.) The distinct transmission through the chest-wall to the ear (whether directly or by the stethoscope) of articulate sounds. When the voice is used, *Bronchophony* usually accompanies pectoriloquy; but when the words are whispered, pectoriloquy (by some, termed *Whispering pectoriloquy*) alone is heard, and is thus more distinct. Pectoriloquy is a sign of the presence of consolidation or a cavity near the surface of the lung; but a very similar sound (*F. pectoriloquie aphonique*) is occasionally heard over a sero-fibrinous pleuritic effusion. (*Douglas Powell*.) Pectoriloquy may be heard in health, over a bronchus ending near the surface, in a thin person. This term, as well as *Bronchophony*, was invented by *Laennec*, who made three artificial divisions of pectoriloquy; perfect, imperfect, and doubtful.

P. whispering. See *Pectoriloquy*.

Pectorosus. (*L. pectus, pectoris*, the chest.) Broad, or large-chested.

Pecto'sate. (*Pectose*.) Generic term for all salts of *Pectosic acid*. They are non-crystallisable, gelatinous bodies.

Pect'ose. A substance occurring in green fruits, carrots, &c., mixed with the cellulose. It is insoluble in water, but becomes converted into the soluble *Pectin* by the action of heat or weak acids.

Pecto'sic acid. An acid formed, and precipitated in a gelatinous state, by the addition of pectase or an alkali to a solution of pectin. It is soluble in boiling water, very slightly in hot water below the boiling-point; and, on cooling, it resumes its gelatinous state. By the action of pectase or of alkalies, or by boiling, it becomes converted into pectic acid.

Pectunculus. (*Dim. of Pectus*.)

PECTUS—PEDICULARIA

Arnold's term for a row of minute longitudinal furrows along the wall of the aqueduct of Sylvius, visible under a low magnifying power.

Pectus. (L. *pectus, pectoris*; from Gr. *πῆκρός*, made out of pieces joined; jointed.) The thorax, or chest. In insects, the ventral surface of the thorax, which was formerly divided, for the purpose of description, into *antpectus, mediopectus*, and *postpectus*.

P. carinatum. (L. *carina*, a keel.) See *Carina*.

Pectusculum. (Dim. of L. *pectus*, from likeness in shape to the side of a thorax.) Old term for the *Metatarsus*. (Turton.)

Peculium. (L. *peculium*; dim. of *pecunia*, money; a small private property.) Term for the penis.

Pecus. (L. *pecus, pecoris*. Apparently allied to *πέκος*, wool, and to *πέκος*, to comb, or shear; and so *pecus* was probably first applied to sheep.) Cattle. The *Pecora* include all *Herbivora*; Linnæus applied the term exclusively to the *Ruminantia*.

Pedagra. Old term for *Tartar*, impure acid tartrate of potash.

Pedal. (L. *pedalis*; from *pes*, a foot.) Relating to the foot.

P. aponeurosis. See *Fascia dorsalis pedis*.

P. artery. The *Dorsalis pedis* artery.

P. ganglia. The infra-oesophageal nervous ganglia of *Mollusca*.

Pedalia'ceæ. (Lindley.) The same as *Pedaliacæ*.

Pedaliform. (L. *pedalis*; *forma*, likeness.) Applied by De Candolle to leaves whose nervures have no vessels, and whose cellular tissue is disposed similarly to the nervures of *Pedalinervate* leaves.

Pedalinææ. (L. *pedalis*; from *pes*, a foot.) A Suborder of the *Gesneracææ*.

Pedalinervate. (L. *pedalis*; *nervus*, a nerve or sinew.) Applied by De Candolle to leaves in which the longitudinal nerve remains quite short, but from each side of it two strong lateral nervures diverge, presenting little or no nerve on the external side, but on the internal, or upper surface of the leaf, giving off secondary nervures which run nearly parallel to one another.

Pedaliium. (L. *pedalis*; from *pes*, a foot. F. *pédalion*; G. *Schwanzfinne*.) Illiger's term for a horizontal lateral appendage of the caudal extremity in *Cetacea*.

Also, in *Bot.*, a Genus of the Suborder *Pedaliacææ*.

P. murex. Order *Gesneracææ*; Suborder *Pedaliacææ*. Hab., East Indies. A large, succulent, herbaceous plant, the seeds and leaves of which contain much mucilage, and are used in the treatment of urinary diseases.

Pedate. (*Pedatus*; from L. *pes*, a foot.) Shaped like a bird's claw.

Pedat'fid. (L. *pedatus*; *fido*, to cleave. G. *fusszerschneidend*.) De Candolle's term for leaves that have pedate nervures, and are divided into lobes for nearly half their length.

Pedatiform. The same as *Pedaliform*.

Pedation. (*Pedatio*; from L. *pes*, a foot.) Fabricius' term to denote the way in which the tarsus of insects is developed, the number of articulated pieces of which it is made up, and the form and uses of the different parts.

Pedatipartite. (L. *pes*; *partitus*,

from *pars*, a part. G. *fussgetheilt*.) De Candolle's term for a leaf with pedate nervures and lobes divided beyond the middle, the parenchyma being uninterrupted.

Pedatisected. (L. *pes*; *seco*, to cut. G. *fussgeschnitten*.) De Candolle's term for leaves with pedate nervures, and with lobes separate almost to the middle, the parenchyma being interrupted.

Pederast. One who practises *Pederasty*.

Pederastic. Pertaining to *Pederasty*.

Pederasty. See *Pederastia*.

Pederist. The same as *Pederast*.

Pedesis. (Πηδᾶω, to leap.) The beating of the heart; pulsation.

Also, applied by Jevons to *Brownian movement*.

Pedestres. (Nom. plural of L. adj. *pedester*, on foot.) Applied by Scopoli to the *Diptera*; by Gravenhorst, to a Tribe of the *Ichneumonidæ*, corresponding to the *Apterous Ichneumonidæ* of Fabricius.

Pedethmos. (Πηδᾶω, to leap.) Old term for pulsation.

Also, the same as *Subsultus*.

Pedetic. Belonging to *Pedesis*.

P. movement. *Brownian movement*.

Pediæus externus. Term for the *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*.

P. internus. The *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*.

Pédial. (L. *pes, pedis*, a foot.) An epithet applied to the feathers that grow on the feet of some birds.

Pedialgia. (Πεδιον, the metatarsus; ἄλγος, pain.)—Pain in the sole of the foot. As a neuralgia of the foot (*Pédionalgie*), this occurred on a large scale in 1762 at Savigliano in Piedmont, and in 1806 among the soldiers at Padua. (Dunglison.)

Pediaris. The same as *Pedate*.

Pediatría. See *Pediatría*.

Ped'icel. (L. *pedicellus*, dim. of *pediculus*, a flower-stalk.) Bot. A foot-stalk or pedicel; that is, the partial flower-stalk, or the ultimate division of a general flower-stalk which immediately bears the flower or flowers. Applied also to the capillary support of the urn in mosses. Zool. Applied by Kirby to the second joint of the antennæ in insects.

Pedicellar'ia. (*Pedicellus*; a pedicel.) In *Echinodermata*, a small, bifid, pincer-like dermal appendage.

Pedicellata. (Nom. plural of *pedicellatum*.) Having a *Pedicel*. Cuvier's term for an Order of the *Radiata echinodermata*, the individuals of which have hundreds of small *tentacula*, or organs of progression.

Pedicellule. (Dim. of *pedicel*.) H. Cassini's term for the filiform support that serves as a *Pedicel* to the ovary of certain *Synanthèreæ*.

Pedicle. (L. *pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes*, a foot. F. *pedicule*; I. *pediccinolo*; G. *Stiel*.) A stalk; used especially for the stalk of a tumour.

P. neu'ral. Term for *Neural arch*.

P. of vertebra. The narrow, thickened portion of the neural arch between the lamina and the body of the vertebra.

P. vitelline. The *Vitelline duct*.

Pedicular. (L. *pediculus*, a louse.) Belonging to the *Pediculus*.

Pedicularia. (L. *pediculus*, a little foot.) The *Delphinium staphisagria*.

Also, term for *Pediculosis*.

PEDICULARIS—PEDIUM

Pedicularis. The louseworts, a Genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*.

Pediculated. (*L. pediculus*, a foot-stalk. *G. gestielt*.) Having a foot-stalk, or foot-stalks.

In Pathology, the same as *Pedunculated*.

Pediculation. (*Pediculus*, a louse.) *Phthiriasis*.

Pediculidæ. Principal Family of Sub-order *Parasitica*.

Pediculidæa. (Nom. plural. of *pediculideum*.) Leach's name for a Family of apterous insects, of which the type is *Pediculus*, and which corresponds to Latreille's *Parasita*.

Pediculina. The same as *Pediculidæ*; also, a term for *Lice*. (Century Dict.)

Pediculine. Pertaining to *Pediculina*.

Pediculophobia. (*Pediculus*; *φόβος*, fear.) Term for a morbid dread of *Pediculosis*, associated with the delusion of its being present when it is not so in reality.

Pediculosis. (*Pediculus*.) The same as *Phthiriasis*.

Pediculus. (Dim. of *L. pes*, a foot; in the case of the louse, from its many small feet, and of a foot-stalk, because the flower or leaf is supported on it as on a foot. *F. pédicule*; *G. Stiel*.) The foot-stalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit.

Also (*F. pou*; *I. pidocchio*; *G. Laus*), a Genus of the Order *Hemiptera*; wingless, parasitic, non-metamorphosing insects, which live on the surface of the body, feeding by suction on the blood and the cutaneous secretions.

P. capitis. The Louse, head. This is considerably smaller than *P. vestimenti* seu *corporis*, being about 2 mm. by 1 mm., and its legs are larger in proportion to its body. The abdomen is distinctly divided into seven segments. It propagates with extreme rapidity. The females deposit their ova in capsules which they fix to the hairs; these capsules are called *nits*. It produces eczema by irritation; abundant crusts are formed, and the hairs become glued together.

P. corporis. See *P. vestimenti*.

P. inguinalis. (*L. inguen*, the groin.) The same as *P. pubis*.

P. palpebrarum. The louse of the eyelashes; a doubtful variety, generally considered to be identical with *P. pubis*.

P. pubis. Also called *Phthirus pubis*. The crab-louse; about 1 mm. by 1 mm., or sometimes rather longer. The body is nearly square; the six legs are furnished with claws. The eggs are affixed to the pubic hairs close to the skin. Like the other species, it causes itching and often gives rise to eczema. It has also been found among the hairs of the whiskers and beard and armpits, and of the legs and thighs, and also those of the eyebrows and eyelashes.

P. tabescentium. (*L. tabescens*, wasting; lit. "of the wasting," i. e. of those who are wasting from illness.) The Louse, distemper. This is pale yellow, has a rounded head and long antennæ, a large, quadrangular thorax, and large abdomen, the segments of which are closely united. It is possibly British.

P. vestimenti. (*L. vestimentum*, clothing.) Also called *P. corporis*, and, sometimes, *P. vestimentorum*. The Louse, body. It is from half a line to two lines long, whitish in colour, with a long body and broad abdomen, the margins of which are lobulated, and beset with minute hairs. The thorax is narrow, and carries three pairs of

legs, which are hairy, jointed, and furnished with claws. The insect hides among the folds of the underclothing, and causes extreme itching when feeding upon the skin. It often causes a pruriginous eruption, usually round the waist, and on the neck, back, and shoulders, in which parts the underclothes usually lie in folds, and in these the shining, opaque-yellow eggs are deposited. Any chronic skin disease favours the life and propagation of these insects.

Pedicure. (*L. pes*; *cura*, care.) The surgical care and treatment of the feet; also, one who carries out such treatment.

Pedicus. (*L. pes*, *pedis*, a foot.) Name for the *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis* muscle.

Pedifera. (Nom. plural. *L. pes*; *fero*, to bear.) Applied to a Family of the *Mollusca*, established by Rafinesque, which comprehends those in which the foot is large, compressed, tendinous, and not byssiferous.

Pediferous. (*Pes*; *fero*.) Provided with feet, as the ovary in certain *Synantherea*, &c.

Also applied to an animal that has feet or analogous appendages.

Pediform. (*L. pes*; *forma*, likeness.) Applied to a part, as the *palpus* of the spider, the shape of which somewhat resembles that of a foot.

Pedigam'bra. The same as *Ysam'bra*.

Pedilanthus tithymaloïdes. (*Πεδίλον*, a boot; *άνθος*, a flower; *τιθύμαλος*, euphorbia; terminal, *οίδες*, from *είδος*, form.) A West Indian plant. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*. Called *Jewbush*; also, *Ipecacuanha*. Used for amenorrhœa and, in Curaçoa, as a decoction, for gonorrhœa.

Pedilated. Bearing a *Pedile*.

Pedile. (*L. pes*.) Mirbel's name for a sort of slender support formed, in the *Synantherea*, by the shrinking of the limb of the calyx to the bottom of the *pappus*, as in *Tragopogon*.

Pediluvium. (*L. pes*; *lavo*, to wash.) A foot-bath.

P. cold. Has been used to stop a commencing inflammation. The feet are held for several hours in water kept at a low temperature.

P. hot. Employed as a derivative, in ophthalmia, angular attacks, headaches, &c.

Pedimanous. (*L. pes*; *manus*, a hand.) Hand-footed. Vicq d'Azur's term for a Family, the *Pedimani*, of the *Mammifera*, which have an opposable hallux.

Pedimeter. See *Pedometer*.

Pediolus. (Dim. of *pes*.) See *Petiole*.

Pedion. (*Πεδιον*, a plain; from *πέδιον*, the earth.) The sole of the foot. The plantar surface of the metatarsus, according to Galen; the tarsus, according to Bartholin; used by Casp. Hofmannus for the metatarsus.

Pedionalgia. See *Pedialgia*.

Pedioneuralgia. See *Pedialgia*.

Pedipalpus. (*L. pes*; *palpus*.) Name given by Cuvier, Latreille, and Lamarck to a Family, the *Pedipalpi*, of the *Arachnida*, comprehending those that have palpi in the form of a claw or arm.

Also, Leach's term for that part of the mouth in *Crustacea*, called by Fabricius the exterior palpus, and by Latreille, the exterior foot-jaw.

Pedisymptomatic. See *Podosymptomatic*.

Pedium. (*Πεδιον*, a plain.) See *Pedion*.

Pedogen'esis. (Παις, a child; genesis.) Also spelt *Pædogenesis*. Reproduction by means of larvæ.

Pedo'meter. (L. *pes*; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for recording the number of paces walked.

Pædonosology. See *Pædonosology*.

Ped'ora. (Πέδον, the earth; from the same origin as ποῖος, ποδός, a foot.) Old term for *sordes* of the eyes, ears, and feet.

Pedotrophy. See *Pædotrophy*.

Peduncle. (L. *pedunculus*, a foot-stalk, dim. of *pes*, a foot. F. *pedoncule*; I. *peduncolo*; G. *Stiel*.) The foot-stalk of a flower or fruit, but not of a leaf. See *Petiole*.

Also, in Anatomy, any stalk-like process by which an organ or part of an organ is attached.

P.s., inferior, of cerebellum. The *Restiform bodies*.

P.s. of brain. The *P.s. of cerebrum*.

P.s. of cerebellum. See *Cerebellum*, *peduncles of*.

P.s. of cer'ebrium. The *Crura cerebri*.

P.s. of cor'pus callo'sum. See *Corpus callosum*.

P.s. of medu'lla oblonga'ta. The *Restiform bodies*.

P.s. of op'tic thalamus. Term sometimes used for the radiating fibres passing out from the optic thalamus along the outer medullary lamina to join the fibres of the internal capsule, and to pass thence to the surface of the hemispheres. They have been described as four sets: *anterior, inferior or internal, posterior, and superior*.

P.s. of pi'neal gland. See *Pineal gland*, *peduncles of*.

P.s. of sep'tum lu'cidum. Reichert's term for a band of white fibres in front of the septum lucidum on each side, passing upwards to join the corpus callosum.

P., olivary. See *Olivary peduncle*.

Peduncular. 1. De Candolle's term for *Cirri* that give origin to abortive peduncles, as in *Vitis*. 2. That which has long peduncles; relating to a peduncle or peduncles.

P. arteries. Small vessels supplying the *Crura cerebri*, or *Cerebral peduncles*, derived from the posterior communicating and either the posterior cerebral or choroid arteries.

P. lam'inæ. Term for the pineal gland together with the portion of its stalk which is solid, that is, above the pineal recess in the roof of the third ventricle.

P. lobe of cerebellum. The same as *Flocculus*.

P. sul'ci. The lateral sulci of the crus cerebri which separate *crusta* from *tegmen*tum. The inner is also named *Sulcus pedunculi medialis* or *oculo-motor sulcus*; and the outer, *Sulcus lateralis mesencephali*.

P. tract. The same as *Pyramidal tract*.

Pedunculated. (*Peduncle*.) Attached to a peduncle.

P. hydat'id. Term for *Morgagni*, *hydatid of*.

Pedunculi conar'ii. (Nom. plural of *Pedunculus*.) See *Pineal gland*, *peduncles of*.

Pedunculus. A *Peduncle*; also, a person somewhat splay-footed.

P. cerebell'i infe'rior. Term for either of the *Restiform bodies*.

P. cerebell'i me'dius. The *Cerebellum*, *middle peduncle of*.

P. cerebell'i supe'rior. The *Cerebellum*, *superior peduncle of*.

P. cer'ebri me'dius. The *Cerebrum*, *middle peduncle of*.

P. cer'ebri supe'rior. The *Cerebrum*, *superior peduncle of*.

P. conar'ii. See *Pineal gland*, *peduncles of*.

P. cor'poris mammillar'is. A superficial bundle of white fibres connecting the two corpora mammillaria across the middle line.

P. flocculi. The same as *pedicle of flocculus*. See *Flocculus*.

P. gan'gli haben'ulæ. The bundle of nerve-fibres sent from this ganglion to the interpeduncular ganglion. See *Ganglion of habenula*.

P. hypophys'eos cer'ebri. Term for the infundibulum, or peduncle of the *hypophysis* or pituitary body.

P. medu'llæ oblonga'tæ. Term for either of the *Restiform bodies*.

P. nu'clei globo'si. The narrow, stalk-like anterior portion of the *nucleus globosus* of the cerebellum.

P. oli'væ. See *Olivary peduncle*.

P. pulmo'nis. Term for *Lung*, *root of*.

P. sep'ti pellu'cidi. See *peduncles of Septum lucidum*.

P. substan'tiæ ni'græ. Term for the white fibres of the *crusta* of the crus cerebri which pass upward to the *caudate nucleus* of the corpus striatum.

Pee'nash. Name applied in the Tropics to the disease caused by the larvæ of *Lucilia hominivorax*, when deposited in the nose. See *Lucilia hominivorax*.

Pe'ga. (Πηγή.) See *Pega*.

Peganelæ'on. (Πήγανον, rue; έλαιον, oil.) Old term for *Oil of rue*.

Pegane'rum. (Πήγανον, rue.) Old term for a plaster in which rue was used; described by Paulus Ægineta and by Aëtius.

Peg'anite. Native aluminium phosphate from Strigis, near Freiberg in Saxony.

Peg'anum. (Πήγανον, rue; from πήγνυμι, to make hard; so named because the whole plant and seed are dry and hard.) The Genus *Ruta*.

P. har'mala. The Assyrian wild rue, similar in properties to *Ruta graveolens*.

Pe'gë. (Πηγή, a spring; hence metaphor., "πηγαι (pl.) κλαυμάτων, δακρύων," the source, or fount, of tears, i. e. the eyes.) Old name for the inner *Canthus* of the eye.

Pegologia. See *Pegologia*.

Peg-leg. (F. *pilon*.) The form of artificial wooden leg which consists of a socket and a slightly tapering, turned stick, enlarged at the lower end into a sort of peg.

Peg'li. A winter resort for invalids, in the Riviera, about one mile to the west of Genoa.

Peg'ma. (Πήγνυμι, to make hard.) A concretion, as, for example, a gall-stone or urinary calculus.

Pegmatic. (Πήγμα, a coagulum.) Relating to, or causing, coagulation.

Pegology. (Πηγή, a spring; λόγος, a discourse. F. *pegologie*; G. *Quellenlehre*.) The hygienic application of the uses of springs.

Pegomanti'a. (Πηγή, a fountain; μαντεία, prophesying.) Term for divination based on the condition of springs.

Peg'u cate'chu. The *Catechu* of the U.S. Ph.

Peg'wood. The *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

Peiden. A town in the canton Grisons, Switzerland. It has two mineral springs. The *Frauenquelle* contains, in 1000 parts, and at a temperature of 16° C., sodium sulphate .39 parts, magnesium sulphate 1.2, bicarbonate of calcium 2.1, and bicarbonate of iron .04. The *St. Luciusquelle* contains, in 1000 parts, of the same salts as the above, .95, .35, 1.79, and .02 parts, respectively, at a temperature of 9° C.

Peina. (Πείνα, hunger.) Old term for *fames*, or hunger.

Peinalcous. Belonging to *Peina*.

Peinatic. The same as *Peinalcous*.

Peinē. See *Peina*.

Peinotherapia. (Πείνα, hunger; θεραπεία, a remedy.) Hunger-cure.

Peira. (Πείρα, an experience gained by an attempt or trial.) Old term for *Empiricism*.

Peirama. (Πείραμα, a trial. F. *peirame*; G. *Erfahrungsatz*.) Old term for the result of experience.

Peiramology. (Πείραμα; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of experience.

Peirasis. (Πείρασις, an attempt.) An attempt, experiment.

Peirasma. See *Peirama*.

Peissenberg. A town in Bavaria, in which there is a spring, the *Sulzbrunnen*, or "Brine spring," containing .006 parts of sulphuretted hydrogen per 1000.

Pejo. In the Southern Tyrol, noted for its chalybeate spring, which contains, in 1000 parts, 2.2 of stable ingredients, of which .18 parts consist of carbonate of iron.

Pekan-nut. See *Peccan nut*.

Pela. Chinese name for *China wax*.

Pelada. (Origin uncertain. F. *pelade*; I. *pelatina*.) Applied to varieties of *Alopecia*, especially to syphilitic alopecia.

Peladeo. See *Pelada*.

Pelade'ro. (Sp. *peladera*, shedding of the hair. So called from its causing loss of hair and nails in animals after eating it, and of beak and claws in birds.) The ergot of maize, *Paspalum ciliare*, occurring in Columbia, giving rise to the disease *Pelatina*.

Pelagia. Term for a scaly eruption of the hands or legs, also, of the face; possibly the same as *Pellagra*.

Pelagian. (L. *pelagus*, the open sea; the same as Gr. *πελαγος*.) Applied to shells met with at various depths in the open sea.

Also, to birds that seek their food out at sea.

Pelagic. (Πελαγος, the deep sea.) Marine. Also, Brongniart's term for soils, including those of a sedimentary kind, either from the deep sea, from the chalk, or calcareous from the gryphite exclusively.

Pelagra. See *Pellagra*.

Pelargonic acid. (G. *Pelargon-säure*.) $C_9H_{17}O_2$. It exists in the volatile oil of *Pelargonium roseum*. It is formed, among several volatile acids, when nitric acid is distilled with either *choloidic* or *oleic* acid; also by oxidation of *oil of rue* by nitric acid; also in small quantity, together with many other volatile acids, in the putrefaction of *yeast*. It is a colourless, oily acid, solidifying at 10° F., and boiling at 260° F. It has a slight butyric acid smell. It is slightly soluble in water, readily in ether and alcohol.

Pelargo'nium. (Πελαργός, a stork; from the appearance of its capsules.) A Genus of plants of the Order *Geraniaceae*, from several of which are obtained *pelargonic acid* and an essence used to adulterate otto of roses.

P.an'ceps. (L. *anceps*, two-headed.) A South African plant. The Malays use a decoction of this plant for amenorrhœa, and as an ecbole.

P. antidysenter'icum. Native of South Africa. Used for dysentery by the natives, who boil it in milk.

P. cuculla'tum. (L. *cucullus*, a cowl.) A plant native to Table Mountain, Africa. Given, as decoction, in colic, suppression of urine, and Bright's disease. See *Herba althææ*.

P. roseum. This, as well as several of the other species, has been distilled to make an essence which is used to adulterate otto of roses, and is called oil of rose-geranium.

P. trist'è. A plant growing at the Cape of Good Hope. The root is astringent, and is also useful as an anthelmintic.

Pelargonyl. Chem. Also termed *Ennyl*, and *Nonyl*. The radical C_9H_{19} .

Pelarium. (Πήλος, clay; so named from its consistence.) Old name for a certain collyrium described by Aëtius, according to Goræus and Paulus Aegineta; also, for a plaster made of the dross of silver.

Pelatina. The same as *Pelada*.

Also, a disease allied to gangrenous ergotism, occurring in Columbia, and believed to arise from eating maize which is infested with the *peladero*, or ergot of maize.

Pelicanidæ. A Family of the *Palmipedes*, having the pelican as their type.

Pelecanus. (Πελεκᾶς, to hew with an axe.) The pelican; a bird originally so called, because supposed to use its beak like an axe.

Also, old name for an instrument used for extracting teeth, having a curved extremity like a pelican's beak, described by Paré.

Pelias berus. The *Viper chersæa* of Cuvier.

Pelican. See *Pelecanus*.

P. flower. Name for *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Pellicidæ. Term for *Mel coctum*.

Pelicochirometre'sis. See *Pelycochirometresis*.

Pelico'logy. (Πελική or πελίκη, a wooden bowl, the *pelvis*; λόγος, a discourse.) A discourse or lecture treating of the pelvis.

Pelico'meter. (Πελική or πελίκη, a wooden bowl.) See *Pelvimeter*.

Pelidno'ma. See *Pelioma*.

Pelidnophidro'sis. (Πελιδνός, livid; ἐφιδρώσις, a perspiring.) Copious sweating, with lividity.

Pelid'nos. (Πελιδνός, livid.) Discoloured by extravasated blood; livid.

Pelidnosyphilopsy'drax. (Pelidnos; syphilopsydrax.) Term for a livid *Syphilopsydrax*.

Peli'o'ma. (Πελίωμα or πελιδνώμα, a livid spot from extravasated blood.) Old term for a livid patch due to extravasated blood.

Pel'ios. The same as *Pelidnos*.

Peliosis. (Πελίωσις, extravasation of blood, or a livid spot. F. *péliose*; I. *peliiosi*; G. *Blutfleckenkrankheit*.) The formation of *Pelioma*. Also used for *Pelioma*; also, for *Purpura*.

P. hæmorrhag'ica. *Purpura hæmorrhagica.*

P. rheumat'ica. (F. *pétiöse rheumatismale.*) *Purpura rheumatica.*

Pell'a. (Πέλλα, a hide.) The skin; also, the prepuce.

Pellacia. (F. *allotriophagie.*) Old term for *Pica*.

Pella'gra. (Πέλλα, a hide; *εγγρα*, a catching. F. *pellagre*; G. *mailändische Rose.*) An endemic disease observed in Lombardy, probably due to eating diseased maize. There is a chronic desquamative erythema of the skin, accompanied by neuroses and digestive troubles. See also *Mal de rose*.

Pellagreuse', Fol'ie. French term for the chronic cerebro-spinal symptoms occurring in *Pellagra*, which are somewhat like those of a late stage of general paralysis of the insane.

Pellag'ri's morphine reaction. Used as a qualitative test for the presence of morphine in a solution. A purple colour is obtained by adding one drop of concentrated sulphuric acid to a solution of morphine in concentrated hydrochloric acid.

Pellag'rin. A person suffering from *Pellagra*.

Pella'grous. Pertaining to, or suffering from, *Pellagra*.

Pellarsis. A Latinised term for *Pellagra*.

Pelle di Lix'a. (F. *peau de poisson.*) Italian name for a kind of confluent small-pox occurring in Brazil. The eruption begins on the face, which is the only region where pustules develop. On the limbs and trunk, small black spots occur in place of pustules, and in other places the skin becomes hard and scaly like that of fishes. In many parts the skin becomes slightly raised into large, shallow bullæ, which, when they burst, leave considerable excoriations. The malady very rarely lasts longer than seven days. In many cases there is a continuous state of stupor, in some there is muttering delirium, in some the intellect remains clear.

Pellen'tia medicamenta'. (L. *pello*, to drive; *medicamentum*, a remedy.) Remedies given to favour the catamenial flow, the hæmorrhoidal discharge, or the expulsion of the fœtus.

Pellet, homœopath'ic. Term for the small globules so commonly used by homœopaths.

Pellet's solution. Used for the quantitative estimation of glucose. It consists of 68·7 grammes of copper sulphate, 200 of sodium chloride, 100 of absolutely dry sodium carbonate, and 6·87 of ammonium chloride, dissolved in hot water, the solution being diluted to the volume of one litre. 100 c.c. correspond to ·05 grammes of glucose.

Pelletier, Pierre' Jo'seph. An eminent chemist of Paris. Born 1788, died 1842. He was the discoverer of the active principles of several plants; pelletierine (named after him), strychnine, quinine, &c.

Pelletierine. (After *Pelletier*.) The alkaloid of the pomegranate, *Punica granatum*. It is obtained from the powdered bark by mixing with milk of lime to form a thick paste, washing with water, shaking up with chloroform, treating the chloroform solution with a dilute acid, and evaporating the salt of the alkaloid thus obtained in a vacuum over concentrated sulphuric acid. The free alkaloid is obtained

by adding potassium carbonate to a solution of one of the salts of the former, and shaking up with chloroform. Dose, 3 to 6 grains. The sulphate, nitrate and hydrochlorate of pelletierine are crystalline, very hygroscopic, substances. Action, see *Granati radici cortex*.

Pelletier'ina. *Pelletierine*.

Pelletierinæ hydrobro'mas. (Ex. Ph.) A viscid, brown liquid. It has been found useful in ophthalmoplegia. Dose, 5 to 8 grains.

P. sul'phas. (Ex. Ph.) Obtained as a brown, viscid liquid, readily soluble in water. Used as a vermifuge for the tapeworm, in a dose of 5 to 8 grains, taken on an empty stomach, and followed up by a dose of jalap. It has been also recommended (5 gr. sub cutem) for Menière's disease, hydrophobia, tetanus, &c.

P. tan'nas. (Ex. Ph.) Obtained as a greyish amorphous powder. It is insoluble in water. Given for tapeworm in one dose of 8 grains, usually followed by a dose of castor oil. Galeozowski states that it has occasionally caused diplopia, when administered internally.

Pellicle. (*Pellicula*. F. *pellicule*; I. *pellicola*; G. *Häutehen*.) A thin film, or very delicate membrane.

Pellicula. (Dim. of L. *pellis*, a hide.) A pellicle.

P. o'vi. See *Membrana putaminis*.

P. sum'ma. Term for the *Epidermis*.

P. super'ior. The same as *P. sum'ma*.

Pelliculæ cord'is. (Nom. pl. of *Pellicula*.) The valves of the heart.

Pellicular. Of the nature of a *Pellicle*.

P. enter'itis. See *Enteritis, pellicular*.

Pellionella. See *Tinea pellionella*.

Pellis. (Πέλλα, a hide.) The *Cutis*, or skin.

P. sum'ma. Term for the *Epidermis*.

Pellitory. (S. *pelitre*. L. *pyrethrum*; Gr. *πύρεθρον*, a hot, spicy plant, the feverfew.) See *Xanthoxylum frazineum*.

P. American. The *Parietaria pennsylvanica*.

P., bas'tard. The *Achillea ptarmica*.

P. of Spain. The *Anacyclus pyrethrum*.

P., wall. The *Parietaria officinalis*.

Pell'ous. (Πελλός, dusky.) Dusky; term applied to the skin.

Pellu'cid. (L. *pellucidus*; from *perlucere*, to shine through.) Transparent, or semi-transparent.

P. zone. See *Zona pellucida*.

Pel'ma. (Πέλμα, the sole of the foot.) Old name for the sole of the foot.

Also, name formerly used for the stalk of an apple.

Also applied by Hippocrates to an artificial sole of leather or other material.

Pel'matogram. (Πέλμα, -ατος, the sole of the foot; *γράμμα*, a written character.) Term for a foot-print.

Pelohæ'mia. (Πελός, or πελλός, dark-coloured; *αἷμα*, blood. F. *pélohémie*; I. *pe-loemia*.) A thickened, dark condition of the blood, said to occur in patients suffering from gangrene.

Pel'or. (Πέλωρ, a monster.) A monster, either very large, or with excessive development of some part.

Pelo'riades. (Πελοριάς, the giant-mussel.) Term for very large oysters.

Peloric. Belonging to *Pelor*, monstrous.

Pelorion. The same as *Pelor*.

Pelo'ron. The same as *Pelor*.
Pelosin. $C_{12}H_{21}NO_3$. A bitter alkaloid found in the root of *Pareira brava*, closely allied to or identical with *Beberin* and the same as *Cissampelin*. Its physiological action has not been investigated; but it is known to be bitter, and is believed to be laxative and diuretic. It is obtained from the root by exhausting with dilute sulphuric acid, precipitating with a moderate amount of sodium carbonate, dissolving the precipitate in ether, and evaporating the solution. It forms a transparent, amorphous solid, insoluble in water, slightly alkaline, inodorous, but having a bitter-sweet taste.

Pel'ta. (Πέλτη, a small shield without a rim.) Name given to a variety of the *Calyculus*, called the shield, which is the fruit in lichens.

Peltalis cartilago. (*Pelta*.) Term used for both the *thyroid* and *xiphoid* cartilages.

Peltandra virginica. (Πέλτη, a kind of small shield; *άνθη*, *άνθος*, a man, the sign for an anther.) The *Virginian arum*, or *Wampee*, Order *Araceae*. The seeds and the fresh root are acrid and stimulant; the root is also said to be diuretic and diaphoretic.

Peltate. (*Pelta*.) Shield-shaped, having the stalk inserted into the disk of the leaf instead of into its base.

Peltidea amplissima. (Πέλτη, a kind of small shield.) The *Peltigera canina*.

P. aphthosa. The *Peltigera aphthosa*.

P. canina. The same as *P. amplissima*.

P. leucorrhiza. The *P. amplissima*.

P. malacea. The *P. amplissima*.

P. spuria. The *P. amplissima*.

Peltifolious. (*Pelta*; *L. folium*, a leaf.) Having *peltate* leaves.

Peltiform. (*Pelta*; *L. forma*, likeness.) Applied to *apothecia* that are shield-shaped; also, in Mineralogy, to *couches* or beds that are convex, and inclined on the slope of a mountain.

Peltigera canina. A cryptogamous plant, Order *Lichenes*. It was long thought to be a cure for *Rabies*, hence the name *canina*. It has also been used in asthma and in acute mania.

P. aphthosa. (From *aphtha*.) This species is supposed to be cathartic and antelmintic.

Peltodon radicans. Hab., Brazil. This plant is used as an antidote for snake-bites, and in asthma.

Peltoid. (Πέλτη, a small shield without a rim; *είδος*, form.) Shield-like.

Peludé. The same as *Pelicoide*.

Pelveo-peritonitis. The same as *Pelvic peritonitis*.

Pelvic. (*Pelvis*.) Belonging to the *pelvis*.

P. abscess. See *Perimetris abscess*, also *Parametric abscess*.

P. aponeurosis. See *Fascia, pelvic*.

P. arch. (*G. Beckengurtel*.) The *Pelvis*.

P. articulations. The various joints of the *Pelvis*.

P. axis. See *Pelvis, axis of*.

P. bandage. A strong belt used after rupture of pelvic articulations.

P. brim. See *Pelvis, inlet of*.

P. brim, index of. See *Index, pelvic*.

P. canal. See *Pelvis, canal of*.

P. cancer. Term introduced by Matthews Duncan for cancer affecting the pelvic brim, arising in the bones or elsewhere.

P. cavity. See *Pelvis, cavity of*.

P. cellulitis. See *Parametritis*.

P. connective tissue. This includes the *Fascia, pelvic*, and the loose subperitoneal connective tissue round the neck of the uterus and between the layers of the broad ligament.

P. contraction, absolute. Used to denote a contracted *pelvis* with a true conjugate of less than 2.75 inches.

P. contraction, relative. Determined by the relation of the fetal head to the *pelvis*, and by its position, size, and malleability.

P. diameters. See *Pelvis, diameters of*.

P. diaphragm. See *Diaphragma pelvis*.

P. fascia. See *Fascia, pelvic*.

P. floor, projection of. Term for the amount of projection of the pelvic floor in sagittal mesial section, beyond the antero-posterior diameter of the outlet.

P. floor, segments of. Term employed in Obstetrics and Gynecology. These segments are two, the *pubic* and *sacral*. The *pubic* segment consists of the bladder, urethra, anterior wall of the vagina and peritoneum covering the bladder. It is attached in front to the pubes. The *sacral* segment consists of the rectum, and perineum, together with muscles and connective tissue, and is attached behind to the sacrum and coccyx.

P. girdle. See *P. arch*.

Also, term for *P. bandage*.

P. glands. Under this name are included the following lymphatic glands:—1. The gland at the isthmus uteri (*Championnière*). 2. The hypogastric glands. 3. The sacral glands. 4. The collection of small glands at the obturator foramen ("obturator gland" of Guérin). The lymphatic vessels from all the above open into the lumbar glands.

P. hæmatocoele. Term restricted by some, and especially by Matthews Duncan, to an effusion of blood into the *recto-uterine* pouch of the peritoneum; by others, used to include also *P. hæmatoma*, as defined below. See *Hæmatocoele, pelvic*.

P. hæmato'ma. Term often used as synonymous with *Hæmatocoele, pelvic*; restricted by Matthews Duncan to effusion of blood into the connective tissue between the two layers of the broad ligament of the uterus.

P. hernia. See *Hernia, pelvic*.

P. index. See *Index, pelvic*.

P. inflammation. See *Parametritis* and *Perimetritis*.

P. lie. The relation of the longitudinal axis of the fetus to that of the uterus, at the beginning of labour, in cases where the pelvic extremity of the fetus is downwards.

P. limb. The lower or hinder extremity.

P. measurements. See *Pelvimetry*.

P. members. Term for the lower or hinder extremities.

P. outlet. See *Pelvis, outlet of*.

P. peritonitis. See *Perimetritis*.

P. plexus. (*G. unteres Beckengeflecht*.) The inferior hypogastric plexus of the sympathetic, or the continuation of the *hypogastric plexus* downwards on the internal iliac artery. There are thus two pelvic plexuses, one on each side; they are situated by the side of the rectum, and of the vagina also in the female. The nerves of the two sides communicate frequently, forming small enlargements where they meet; they

PELVICELLULITIS—PELVIS

are also joined by spinal branches, and by some offsets of the sacral ganglia. From the plexus many nerves are distributed to the viscera of the pelvis, corresponding with the branches of the internal iliac artery, and joining to form secondary plexuses, hæmorrhoidal, vesical, &c.

P. presentation. A *Presentation* in which the fœtus lies with its long axis corresponding roughly with that of the uterus, but with its head upwards. It includes breech presentation and the two sub-varieties of this, namely, knee and foot presentation. See *Breech presentation*, *Presentation*, *foot*, and *Presentation, knees*.

P. region, anterior. A term for the region including the lower part of the hypogastrium, and extending laterally to the anterior edge of the tensor fasciæ femoris on either side.

P. strait. The outlet of the pelvis as spoken of in Obstetrics. It is considered as boken behind, not, as is the anatomical outlet, by the tip of the coccyx; but by the lower end of the sacrum.

P. surface of ilium. The internal surface, which faces the so-called cavity of the false pelvis (see *P. cavity*), and to which the iliacus muscle is attached.

P. thrombus. See *P. hæmatoma*.

P. tumour, sanguineous. See *P. hæmatocœle*.

P. version. See *Version, pelvic*.

Pelvicellulitis. *Pelvic cellulitis*.

Pelvicle. (*Pelviculus*, dim. of *pelvis*.) A little pelvis.

Pelvicology. See *Pelvicology*.

Pelvicula oculi. (Dim. of *pelvis*.) Term for the orbit.

Pelvidymus. (L. *pelvis*; Gr. *δύω*, to get into, or mix with.) A double monster, joined at the pelvis but separate above.

Pelviform. (L. *pelvis*; *forma*, likeness.) Pelvis-shaped.

Pelvigraphy. (L. *pelvis*; Gr. *γράφος* = *γράμμα*, a drawing.) The making of a drawing of the outline of the pelvic wall.

Pelvimensuratio. The same as *Pelvicometresis*.

Pelvimetatio. The same as *Pelvimensuratio*.

Pelvi'meter. (L. *pelvis*; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure. G. *Beckenmesser*.) An instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis.

P., great, of Stein. This was made up of two unequal, separable arms, and was intended to be used in the same way as the *P. of Coutouly*.

P. of Baudelocque. See *Baudelocque's pelvimeter*.

P. of Coutouly. An instrument resembling, in appearance, the wooden foot-measure used by shoemakers. The two branches were introduced, approximated, into the vagina, and then separated until the tip of one touched the sacral promontory, and the other, the posterior surface of the pubes. It was manifestly unjustifiable to use such an instrument on the living subject.

P. of Greenhalgh. This consists of a metal rod which is attached to, and can be moved upon, a flexible metal band fitting round the hand, and which has a curved portion to embrace the radial side of the base of the index finger. When the examining index finger touches the sacrum, the rod is withdrawn, until

its curved part abuts against the back of the pubes. The hand is then withdrawn, and the length measured off along the index finger.

P. of Schultze. An instrument, like that of Baudelocque, used for external measurements. It can be folded up, for convenience in carrying.

P., small, of Stein. This had a graduated stem, and was intended merely to measure the antero-posterior diameter of the inlet.

Pelvimetric. Relating to *Pelvimetry*.

Pelvi'metry. (*Pelvis*; Gr. *μέτρον*, measurement.) The measurement of the various diameters of the pelvis. See *Pelvis, diameters of*.

Pelviotomy. (*Pelvis*; Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.) The operation of section of the pelvic bones. See *Symphysiotomy*.

Pelvipерitonitis. *Pelvic peritonitis*.

Pelvi-prostatic fascia. The process of the recto-vesical fascia which forms the sheath of the prostate gland.

Pelvis. (L. *pelvis*, a basin; Gr. *πέλλις* or *πᾶλλας*, a wooden bowl.) The large bony girdle by which the lower or hind limbs articulate with the trunk. It is made up of the two ossa innominata with the sacrum and coccyx. The human pelvis is described as divided into two parts by a plane passing through the sacral promontory, the ilio-pectineal lines, and the symphysis pubis. This plane constitutes the circumference of the brim or inlet of the true pelvis which lies below it; the space above it, between the iliac fossæ, is called the false pelvis, and forms part of the abdomen. The cavity of the pelvis contains the lower bowel, the bladder, the greater part of the generative organs, together with nerves, blood-vessels, &c. The anterior wall formed by the back of the pubes is only about 1½ inches long; the posterior wall formed by the concave anterior surface of the sacrum is about 5 inches long. The outlet of the pelvis is bounded by the tuberosities of the ischia on either side, the sub-pubic arch in front, and the coccyx behind; and, between the sacrum and coccyx and the ischial tuberosity on each side, the space is bridged over in the recent state by the sacro-sciatic ligaments.

Also, certain structures resembling in shape the bony pelvis; namely, the pelvis of the kidney, and also the basal part of the calyx in *Crinoids*.

Also, a Genus of the *Mollusca*.

P. æquabiliter justo major. (Lit., the pelvis uniformly and in right proportion larger, *i. e.* than normal.) An adult female pelvis uniformly larger than normal, in all its diameters. A large pelvis is generally proportionate. It occurs usually in women who are broad and have the feminine characteristics well developed, not in those who are specially tall.

P. æquabiliter justo minor. (Lit., the pelvis uniformly and in right proportion smaller, *i. e.* than normal.) An adult female pelvis that is uniformly less than normal in all its diameters. Usually a pelvis so classed from its appearance is found, when measured, to be of slightly abnormal proportions; the conjugate is sometimes relatively contracted. It occurs most commonly in cretins, and is due to premature arrest of growth. It is sometimes associated with absence or imperfect development of the generative organs, and in these cases the bony parts

PELVIS

of the pelvis continue sometimes through adult life to be united only by cartilage.

P. au'ris. (L. *auris*, an ear.) A name for the *Tympanum*.

P. au'rium. Term sometimes used for the *Cochlea*.

P., axes of planes of. The axis of any plane of the pelvis is an imaginary line indicating the direction in which the centre of the foetal head is normally advancing during labour at the moment when it lies in that plane. Such an axis may be defined as "the tangent to the curved axis of the pelvis at the point where the latter cuts that plane" (Galabin).

P., axis of. An imaginary line indicating the direction of the foetal head as it passes through the pelvis during the first two stages of labour. The centre of the head descends almost in a straight line until it meets the lower, curved portion of the sacrum, and then passes downwards and forwards in a curved line having its concavity forwards.

P., beaked'. See *P., triradiate*.

P., bones of. See *Pelvis*.

P., brim of. See *Pelvis*.

P., caout'chouc. A model of the pelvis in caoutchouc, used to illustrate changes produced in the shape of the pelvic bones in mollities ossium.

P., cavity of. (F. *cavité pelvienne*. G. *Beckenhöhle*.) The space included between the inlet and outlet of the pelvis. Spiegelberg has divided this cavity, for purposes of clinical description, into: 1, peritoneal; 2, subperitoneal; and 3, subcutaneous.

P. cer'e'br'i. A name for the *Infundibulum of the brain*.

P., circum'ference of. A measurement sometimes made round the pelvis externally, from the spine of the last lumbar vertebra, between the iliac crest and great trochanter on either side, to the symphysis pubis. It is of hardly any value.

P., connect'ive tis'sue of. See *Pelvic connective tissue*.

P., contract'ed. The main varieties of contracted adult female pelves are the following:

1. *Flattened pelves*.

a. The simple flattened pelvis.

α. Reniform.

β. Elliptic.

b. The pelvis of double congenital dislocation of the hips.

c. The split pelvis.

2. *Generally contracted pelves*.

a. The pelvis æquabiliter justo minor.

b. The infantile pelvis.

c. The generally contracted rickety pelvis.

d. The masculine pelvis.

3. *Triradiate pelves*.

a. Malacosteon.

b. Rickety or pseudo-malacosteon.

4. *Oblique pelves*.

a. The scoliotic oblique pelvis.

b. The oblique pelvis from disuse or shortening of one leg.

c. The oblique pelvis of Nägele.

5. *Transversely contracted pelves*.

a. Robert's pelvis.

b. The kyphotic pelvis.

c. Infundibuliform pelvis.

6. *The spondylolisthetic pelvis*.

7. The pelvis whose cavity is obstructed by growths; osteo-sarcoma, carcinoma (secondary

growths), exostosis, or osteophytes (in osteo-arthritis).

P., dia'meters of. Three diameters of each plane are described. The measurements here given are the average measurements of normal adult female pelves.

Diameters of the brim.—1. The *antero-posterior or true conjugate* (C. v. = *Conjugata vera*) is measured from the centre of the promontory of the sacrum to a point on the posterior surface of the symphysis pubis half an inch below its upper border. There are three ways of directly estimating the true conjugate in the living woman. The first and most usually applicable is to introduce two fingers into the vagina and touch the promontory of the sacrum with the tip of the fore- or middle-finger. An indentation is then made with the fore-finger nail of the other hand on the spot where the radial border of the hand in the vagina touches the lower border of the symphysis pubis. The hand is then withdrawn, and the distance on it measured. From this, the *diagonal conjugate*, the true conjugate is obtained by subtracting half an inch. The second way is applicable only in cases where the abdomen is lax, its walls are thin, and the patient is not pregnant. The hand is pressed upon the abdomen just above the pubes until the tip of the middle-finger touches the promontory of the sacrum. The distance is then measured off as above. It gives a measurement slightly over the true conjugate. The third way is applicable only immediately after delivery. The whole hand, excepting the thumb, is passed into the vagina in the conjugate diameter, as far as possible; the point where it was arrested is noticed, the hand is withdrawn, and the distance measured off. In the dry pelvis, the true conjugate is directly measured from the mid-point of the promontory of the sacrum to the posterior upper border of the symphysis pubis. The true conjugate may be indirectly estimated from the *diagonal conjugate* (fairly reliable), from the *external conjugate* (unreliable), or from the general size of the pelvis, and the relation between the *distance of the spines* and the *distance of the crests*.

2. The *oblique* is measured between the point where the sacro-iliac synchondrosis cuts the brim, and the ilio-pectineal eminence of the opposite side. The right oblique diameter starts from the right synchondrosis, and the left, from the left synchondrosis.

3. The *transverse* is measured from a point on the brim halfway between the sacro-iliac synchondrosis and the pectineal eminence on one side, to the corresponding point on the other side.

4. The *diagonal conjugate* (C. d.) is measured from the lower border of the symphysis pubis to the centre of the promontory of the sacrum. In the normal pelvis it is three quarters of an inch longer than the true conjugate.

Diameters of the cavity.—The *antero-posterior* is measured from the mid-point of the posterior wall of the pelvis (middle of ant. surface of sacrum, i. e. at junction of second and third sacral vertebrae) to the middle of the posterior surface of the symphysis pubis.

The *oblique* is unimportant and uncertain. It is not taken between two bony points. Spiegelberg gives it from the middle of the upper edge of one great sciatic notch to the upper edge of the obturator foramen of the opposite side.

PELVIS

The *transverse* is measured between those points of the acetabula which, in the erect position, are highest. (Spiegelberg.)

The *sacro-cotyloid diameter* is measured from the sacral promontory to a point corresponding with the centre of the acetabulum on either side.

Diameters of the outlet.—The *antero-posterior* is measured from the anterior surface of the tip of the sacrum to the lower border of the symphysis pubis.

The *oblique* is unimportant and uncertain. It is measured from the middle of one great sacro-sciatic ligament to the opposite pubo-ischiadic synostosis.

The *transverse* is measured between the inner surfaces of the two tubera ischiorum.

External diameters.—The *External conjugate* (*C. e.*) is measured from the tip of the spine of the last lumbar vertebra to the front of the symphysis pubis. To obtain, roughly, the length of the true conjugate from this, in inches, subtract three.

The *distance of the spines* (*Sp. Il.*, or *Dist. Sp. Il.*) is measured between the two anterior superior iliac spines.

The *distance of the crests* (*Cr. Il.*, or *Dist. Cr. Il.*) is measured between the points of the two iliac crests which are widest apart.

The *external oblique diameter* is measured from the anterior superior iliac spine of one side to the posterior superior of the other. It is used for comparison of the two sides to detect any asymmetry.

Average measurements.—*Internal diameters.* Brim, antero-posterior, 4.25 inches; oblique, 4.8 inches; transverse, 5.2 inches.

Cavity, antero-posterior, 4.7 inches; oblique, 5.2 inches; transverse, 4.75 inches; sacro-cotyloid diameter, 3.6 inches.

Outlet, antero-posterior, 4.4 inches; oblique, 4.6 inches; transverse, 4 inches.

External diameters. External conjugate, 7.4 inches. Distance of the spines, 10 inches. Distance of the crests, 10.4 inches.

P., diaphragm of. Term for that part of the floor of the pelvis which is formed by the levatores ani muscles with the pelvic and anal fasciæ.

P., dilatation of. See *Pelvic cavity*.

P., dislocations of. In consequence of severe blows upon or compression of the pelvis, the *sacro-iliac* joint, or, less frequently, the *symphysis pubis* may be dislocated. The diagnosis is readily made from the resulting deformity.

P., dwarf. It is in this form that general contraction is most usually found clearly marked. The bones are generally small and slight, and are often united by cartilage, especially the sacral vertebrae, even in adult life. The general characters of the female pelvis are well marked. It is a rare form. See *P. aequabiliter justo minor*.

P., enlarged. Generally equally enlarged in all diameters (see *P. aequabiliter justo major*); in some cases it is relatively wide, and especially in several cases of double uterus in which it has been measured.

P., false. See *Pelvis*.

P., female. Compared with the adult male pelvis, the adult female pelvis is thinner and less strong, and the prominences for muscular attachment are less marked. It is shallower, wider, and less funnel-shaped, and the outlet is larger in proportion to the inlet, the

tubera ischiorum being farther apart. The iliac fossæ are more spread out. The pubic arch is much wider, and the perpendicular height of the symphysis is less. The sacrum is wider and less deep. The obturator foramen is more triangular. The usual shape of the brim is the outline of an obtuse "ace of hearts" (Spiegelberg); but other forms are found not infrequently which cannot be considered pathological, as parturition is not appreciably affected by them. Such are: 1. A shape markedly elliptical in the transverse diameter. 2. A shape elliptical in the antero-posterior diameter. 3. A shape which is almost circular; usually occurring in very roomy pelves. These characteristics are most marked in the Caucasian or Mediterranean race, and in the Chinese; least in Australian aborigines and the African negroes, Hottentots, and Bushmen.

P., figure-of-8 rachitic. This is a very rare form. It has the general characters of the *P.*, generally contracted, flattened, of the *reniform* variety; but there is also an inward depression at the symphysis pubis. The brim has the shape of an unequal figure of 8, the sacrum projecting inwards more than the pubes.

P., flat. The same as *P.*, flattened, simple.

P., flat tened, simple. This variety of pelvis is contracted in its conjugate diameter, but not notably in any other diameter. It is divided into two varieties, the *elliptic* and the *reniform*. The brim of the former resembles an ellipse flattened on the posterior face; the brim of the latter is kidney-shaped from sinking inward of the sacral promontory. The latter is the commoner variety. Both kinds are probably due to slight rickets.

P., floor of. This is constituted, in the human subject, as follows: the external genitals with the skin, the superficial fascia, the deep fascia with the perineal muscles, the pelvic viscera, the obturator internus, levator ani and coccygeus of both sides, with their fasciæ, and finally, the peritoneum.

P., fracture of. This occurs only from great and direct violence, as by the passage of a cart over the pelvis, crushing in railway collisions, &c. The fracture generally occurs at the rami of the pubes and ischium in front, and across the ilium in the region of the sacro-iliac joint behind, generally on the opposite side to that of the fracture of the pubic and ischial rami. The soft parts on the side of the iliac fracture are liable to severe stretching, laceration, &c. Sometimes a portion of the iliac crest only is broken; sometimes the rami in front are broken without any posterior fracture—such partial fracture cannot arise from a crush. The bladder or urethra may be torn, as may also muscles, blood-vessels, and nerves. However good subsequent union may be, lameness is apt to result from injury to muscles at the time of fracture.

P., funnel-shaped. Excluding the *P.*, *kyphotic*, this form of pelvis is extremely rare. The brim and cavity are usually of normal dimensions; but the outlet is abnormally small, especially in the transverse diameter. In shape, this variety is very like the *P.*, *infantile*.

P., generally contracted. The same as *P. aequabiliter justo minor*.

P., generally contracted, flat tened. The most typical form of the rickety pelvis. There is general contraction together with flattening. The bones are usually small

PELVIS

and thin; but the antero-posterior thickness of the sacrum may be increased. The brim is more often reniform than elliptic. The pubic arch is widened, and the relative length of the transverse diameter of the brim and outlet are both increased.

P., great. The same as *P., false*.

P., inclination of. The normal dip or inclination downwards and forwards of the pelvis in the erect position. It is measured by the angle which the plane of the brim, in the erect position, makes with the horizon; this is, on an average, 60°. (Meyer.)

P., india-rubber. The same as *P., caoutchouc*.

P., infantile. An adult female pelvis that is contracted in all its diameters and approaches in general shape the pelvis of the infant. The sacrum is relatively narrow, with small alæ; its longitudinal curve is less, and the transverse concavity of its anterior surface is greater than normal; the ilia are nearly vertical (in the upright position), and their crests are hardly at all curved; the pubic arch is narrow, and the length of the conjugate is relatively small. This may be the result of any disease interfering with the general nutrition during childhood.

P., inferior. Term for true pelvis. See *Pelvis*.

P., infundibuliform. (*Infundibulum*.) The same as *P., funnel-shaped*.

P., infundibuliform, inverted. A very rare form, in which there is a contracted brim, with an outlet of normal, or even slightly increased, dimensions.

P., infundibuliformis justo major. Term for a variety of the *P. æqualiter justo major* in which the diameters of the brim and cavity are increased, but those of the outlet are normal.

P., inlet of. See *Pelvis*.

P., inver'sa. A severe form of *P., split* (Spiegelberg).

P., kyphotic. (*Kyphosis*.) A form of transversely contracted pelvis which results from lumbar kyphosis, generally due to caries. There is often compensatory lordosis of the dorsal vertebrae; where there is no such compensation, the plane of the brim of the pelvis is nearly perpendicular to the general spinal axis, and the brim becomes consequently, in order to preserve the balance, almost horizontal. Both the longitudinal and transverse curves of the anterior surface of the sacrum are considerably increased. The antero-posterior diameter of the pelvic brim is increased; but those of the cavity and outlet are diminished. The anterior inferior iliac spines and the points of attachment of the ilio-femoral ligaments are markedly developed.

P., major. Term for the false pelvis. See *Pelvis*.

P., malacosteon. See *Malacosteon*.

See also, *P., triradiate, malacosteon*.

P., male. For differences between the male and female pelvis, see *P., female*.

P., mas'culine. A form of the adult female pelvis uniformly contracted, and approximating towards the male type. In marked cases, all the internal diameters may be reduced by as much as one-fourth of the normal. This form of pelvis usually occurs in strong women of a somewhat masculine type and tall in proportion to their breadth.

P., measurements of. See *P., diameters of*.

P., minor. Term for the true pelvis.

P., oblique'. There are three kinds generally described: the *P., scoliotic oblique*, the *P. oblique, from disuse or shortening of one leg*, and the *Oblique pelvis of Nägele* (see *Nägele's pelvis*).

P., oblique', from disuse' or shortening of one leg. Very similar to the scoliotic oblique pelvis. The pelvis is tilted down on the side of the shortening, the line of the body-weight is displaced towards that side, and the shortened leg is overweighted. Where one leg is useless, a similar effect is produced; but is manifested on the sound side.

P., obtect'a. (*L. obtectus*, covered.) A variety of *P., kyphotic* in which the pelvic brim is roofed-in by the lumbar vertebrae, which are in a position of compensatory lordosis. This condition is present in cases where the kyphosis occurs as low as is possible. If the bodies of the lumbar vertebrae become destroyed by caries, the column sinks in, so as to become approximated to the symphysis pubis; this condition has been termed *Spondylolistema*.

P., ocular'is. See *Scaphium oculare*.

P., of double congenital "dislocation" of the hips. The pelvic inclination is increased and there is compensatory lumbar lordosis; the iliac fossæ are abnormally upright, the pelvis is moderately flattened, widened slightly at the inlet and more markedly at the outlet, and the tubera ischia are abnormally far apart. This condition hardly ever causes any obstruction in labour; but may favour the occurrence of "pendulous belly" during pregnancy.

P. of kidney. See *Kidney, pelvis of*.

P. of Nägele. See *Nägele's pelvis*.

P. of Robert. See *Robert's pelvis*.

P., of unilateral dislocation of hip.

In congenital dislocations, the sacrum inclines to the affected side, and this half of the pelvis is therefore narrower. In early-acquired dislocations, where there is much atrophy and the legs have not been used, the sacrum inclines to the affected side of the pelvis, which is also narrower than the other. In other forms of dislocation, the sacrum inclines towards the healthy side, or else remains fairly central, and the affected side of the pelvis is either wider than or as wide as the sound side. These pelves resemble those that are oblique from hip-joint disease.

P., os'teo-mala'cio. (*Osteo-malacia*.) The same as *P., triradiate malacosteon*.

P., outlet of. See *Pelvis*; also, *Pelvic strait*.

P., ova'lis. The elliptical fossa on the inner wall of the middle ear or tympanic cavity situated above the promontory. In its lower part is the *fenestra ovalis*.

P., pseudo-malacosteon. See *P., triradiate rachitic*.

P., rachit'ic. See *P., generally contracted, flattened*; *P., figure-of-8 rachitic*; and *P., triradiate rachitic*; also, *P., flattened, simple*.

P., ren'al'is. (*L. renes*, the kidneys.) Pertaining to the kidneys. See *Kidney, pelvis of*.

P., ren'iform rachit'ic. See *P., generally contracted, flattened*; also *P., flattened, simple*.

P., re'n'um. (*Gen. of renes*, the kidneys.) The same as *P. ren'al'is*.

P., rick'ety. The same as *P., rachitic*.

P., roofed-in. The same as *P. obtect'a*.

PELVIS—PEMMICAN

P., ros'trated. (*L. rostratus*, beaked.) See *P., triradiate malacosteon*.

P., rup'ture of. This occasionally occurs during delivery, the seat of rupture being almost invariably the symphysis pubis. With this there is either a straining or a partial rupture of one or other sacro-iliac synchondrosis. The rupture is usually complete, and is most common in generally contracted pelvis; it has occurred both in instrumental and non-instrumental labours.

P., scolio'tic oblique'. In consequence of scoliosis of the spine, the line of the body-weight upon the pelvis is displaced to the same side as the vertebral bodies. Thus the acetabulum becomes thrust inward on that side, and the symphysis pubis is displaced towards the other side. The ilium and the sacral wing on the over-weighted side are thicker and shorter than on the other side, the pelvic brim is pushed up on the former side, the iliac crest is higher, the iliac fossa looks more inward, and there is inward bulging opposite the acetabulum. There is usually also some flattening of the brim. See *Scoliosis*.

P., scolio'tic rachit'ic. A variety of the *P., scolio'tic oblique*, which is more markedly asymmetrical and has general rickety characters more developed.

P., skolio'tic. The same as *P., scolio'tic*.

P., small. A term for *P., true*.

P., spino'sa. (*L. spinosus*, prickly.) Also called *acanthopelys* (Kilian). A form of rickety pelvis (*P., generally contracted, flattened*) in which there is either a very sharp pubic crest, or a spine at the junction of the pubes and ilium, for the insertion of the tendon of the *psaos parvus*. These spines may be of serious danger in parturition, by causing bruising or laceration of the uterus or vagina.

P., split. In this variety of pelvis there is merely fibrous, not bony, union between the two pubes, owing to faulty development. Associated with this, ectopic vesicæ and imperfectly developed sexual organs are usually found; consequently it is not of obstetric interest, except in illustration of the action of mechanical forces in the development of the characteristic shape of the pelvis. This pelvis is relatively wide and is slightly flattened.

P., spondylolisthet'ic. In this variety, the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra is dislocated forwards upon the sacrum and occasionally downwards on the anterior surface of the latter, and the other lumbar vertebrae are carried forwards with it. The available conjugate is thus greatly diminished; it is measured from the last lumbar vertebra, or from that lumbar vertebra which is nearest to the symphysis pubis, instead of from the sacral promontory. This is an extremely rare variety. For causation, see *Spondylolisthesis*.

P., spondylolisthet'ic. (*Spondylolisthema*.) See *P. obtecta*.

P., supe'rior. Term for *False pelvis*. See *Pelvis*.

P., transverse'ly contrac'ted. See under *P., funnel-shaped*, *P., kyphotic*, and *Robert's pelvis*.

P., trilo'ba. The *P., triradiate rachit'ic*.

P., trira'diate malacost'eon. This variety is due to the pushing inward of the sacrum and acetabula in cases of *Malacosteon* or *mollities ossium*. The peculiar shape is due to the uniform and complete softening of the bones,

and to the fact that the patient (almost always an adult woman) is standing and walking during the early stages of the disease. The centre of the sacrum and the acetabula are sunk inwards, and the pelvis becomes beaked, transverse contraction predominating. The tubera ischia are also approximated. See *Malacosteon*.

P., trira'diate rachit'ic. Two varieties: 1. This is also called *Pseudo-malacosteon*; it closely resembles the *P., triradiate malacosteon*. It is produced in a form of rickets in which the softening of the bones is greater, more general, and more prolonged than in ordinary rickets. It is distinguished from the malacosteon by other signs of rickets, the history of the case, the firmness of the bones, the small size of the pelvis and especially of the two iliac fossæ, and by the reversal of the normal relation of the distance between the anterior superior iliac spines to that between the points on the two crests which are furthest apart. (See *P., diameters of*.) 2. *Rachitic and malacosteon*. In this, after the usual changes have occurred in a rickety pelvis, the adult pelvis becomes affected with malacosteon, and is changed into a soft, irregular mass.

P., vera. The true pelvis. See *Pelvis*.

Pelvis'a'ral. Belonging to the pelvis and sacrum.

Pelvister'nal. Resembling, or belonging to, a *Pelvisternum*.

Pelvisternu'm. (*Pelvis*; *sternum*.) A part of the pelvic arch supposed to be a serial homologue of the *omosternum* of the pectoral arch. It may be osseous, cartilaginous, or ligamentous. The fibro-cartilage of the human symphysis pubis is regarded as a *pelvisternum*. (*Century Dictionary*.)

Pelvitomia. See *Pelviotomy*.

Pelvitrochanter'ian. (*Pelvis*; *trochanter*.) Pertaining to the pelvis and the great trochanter of the femur.

P. re'gion. The space between the great trochanter of the femur and the pelvis posteriorly, occupied by the quadratus femoris, pyramiformis and two gemelli, and the internal and external obturator muscles.

Pelycochirometre'sis. (*Πέλυξ* = *πέλλα*, a wooden bowl; *χείρ*, the hand; *μέτρον*, a measuring.) Measurement by the hand of the available diameters of the pelvis.

Pelycography. (*Πέλυξ*; *γραφή*, a drawing or description.) The detailed description of the pelvis.

Pelycology. See *PelicoLOGY*.

Pelycometer. (*Πέλυξ*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) See *Pelviometer*.

Pelycometre'sis. (*Πέλυξ*, a wooden bowl; *μέτρον*, a measuring.) *Pelviometry*.

Pelycotom'ia. *Pelviotomy*.

Pelymetrum. *Pelviometer*.

Pelyochirometre'sis. (*Πέλυξ*; *χείρ*, the hand; *μέτρον*, a measuring.) See *Pelycochirometresis*.

Pelyometer. *Pelycometer*.

Pelyometre'sis. See *Pelycometresis*.

Pelyotomia. *Pelviotomy*.

Pem'ican. See *Pemmican*.

Pem'ma. (*Πέμμα*, dressed food of any kind.) Any kind of dressed food; but mostly used in the plural for pastry, cakes, or sweetmeats.

Pem'mican. (American Indian.) A form of dried meat, containing a large proportion of nourishment in a small compass, made by drying thin slices of lean meat over the smoke of a

wood fire, pounding them, and then mixing them with nearly an equal weight of their own fat.

Pem'pelos. (Πέμπελος, an epithet for very old persons; perhaps from the same root as δυσπέμπελος, rough and strong.) An epithet applied to very old persons who have become infirm and decrepid.

Pemphigoides. (*Pemphigus*; εἶδος, form, likeness.) Full of blisters, resembling blisters (Hipp.).

Also, an ancient epithet for pyrexia accompanying *Pemphigus*.

Pemphigoides. Resembling *Pemphigus*.
Pemphigous. (*Pemphigus*.) Having the disease *Pemphigus*.

Pemphigus. (Πέμφιξ, a blister. *L. penfigo*; *G. Blasenausschlag*.) A skin disease characterised by the formation of bullæ, sometimes on a rose-coloured or slightly injected ring of skin, sometimes on perfectly natural skin, never upon an actively inflamed or swollen surface. These bullæ are very various in size, appear irregularly over all parts of the skin, and though the contents often become turbid, they are never actually purulent. It is usually, in adults, a very chronic disease, occurring without any general constitutional disturbance, and lasting for months or years.

Also, a Genus of Plant-lice.

P. acutus. A form occurring nearly always in children. It usually runs its course in two or three weeks.

P. apyreticus. (A, negative; πυρετός, a fever.) *Pemphigus* occurring without any rise of temperature.

P. cachecticus. A term for pemphigus occurring in cachectic subjects. It usually has an unfavourable if not fatal termination.

P. chronicus. A distinguishing term for the common form of the disease as occurring in adults.

P. chronicus mortu. The same as *P. mortu*.

P. confertus. (*L. confertus*, thick and close together.) In this form the bullæ are in closely-set groups.

P. contagiosus. A term used by Willan for *P. helveticus*.

P. diphtheriticus. A variety in which round the bases of the bullæ there is a yellowish layer of epidermis resembling wash-leather.

P. disseminatus. In this form there are many bullæ distributed over a wide area.

P. diutinus. (*L. diutinus*, lasting.) Ordinary pemphigus in which the eruption lasts longer than usual.

P. febrilis. The same as *P. acutus*.
P., feigned. The condition in which, in order to feign disease, bullæ have been artificially produced by means of strong acids, and especially nitric acid.

P. foliaceus. A very rare form of pemphigus in which the epidermis is undermined, and the bullæ are flaccid and not much raised. These bullæ usually soon coalesce and then rupture; they are very widely distributed, and succeed one another very rapidly.

P. gangrænosus. A fatal form, occurring in cachectic subjects. (Dühring.)

Also, term incorrectly applied to *Rupia escharotica*.

P. glandularis. Term used by Good for *P. helveticus*.

P. gyra'tus. The bullæ are arranged in irregular, serpentine figures.

P. hæmorrhag'icus. In this form the bullæ are filled with a sanious fluid.

P. helvet'icus. According to Cullen, a name for *Sore throat, putrid*.

P. hungar'icus. Term for *Malignant pustule*.

P. infan'tilis. Term used by Good and Willan for a form of pemphigus occurring in infants a few days after birth, and proceeding to suppuration, and afterwards to ulceration and gangrene.

P. lepro'sus. Term for the formation of cutaneous bullæ which occurs during the prodromal stage of anæsthetic leprosy.

P. loca'lis. The variety in which crops of bullæ appear successively in the same region.

P. major. Term for *P. vulgaris*.

P. malig'nus. In this variety large bullæ form rapidly and then ulcerate. Hæmorrhage is not infrequent, and the general health is seriously impaired.

P. mi'nor. Another term for *P. vulgaris*.

P. mortu. The same as *Mortu*.

P. of conjuncti'va. This is very rare.

It has been seen with *Pemphigus* of other parts, but is not known to occur as a separate disease. There are pain, lachrymation, and photophobia, as the bulla forms; and afterwards the affected portion of conjunctiva degenerates and undergoes cicatricial contraction. Such attacks may recur until the whole conjunctiva is destroyed, and the lids have become adherent to the globe. Opacity or staphyloma of the cornea gradually results. Entropion may form. The treatment is entirely palliative.

P. prurigin'ous. (*L. pruriginosus*, itchy.) This term was formerly incorrectly applied by Hardy to *Herpes gestationis*. It is now applied to the variety of *P. vulgaris* in which itching and burning sensations are present in a marked degree, instead of being slight or absent.

P. serpigino'sus. The same as *P. gyratus*.

P. solitar'ius. A variety of *P. vulgaris* characterised by the successive eruption of single bullæ.

P. syphilit'icus. The eruption so called is not a true pemphigus, but simply *Syphiloderma bullosum*.

P. variolo'des. The variety of *Varicella* termed *coniformis*.

P. vegetans. A fatal variety of pemphigus, in which a few bullæ first form, then break, and in their place warty, condyloma-like growths form.

P. vulgar'is. The commonest variety of *Pemphigus*.

Pemphix. (Πέμφιξ, a blister.) The same as *Pemphigus*.

Pemphix. The same as *Pemphix*.

Pemptæa febris. (Πεμπταῖος, on the fifth day.) *Ague, quintan*.

Pemptæ'ous. (Πεμπταῖος.) On the fifth day; applied formerly as an epithet of intermittent fever, in which the paroxysm recurred every fifth day (*Pemptæa febris*).

Pen. (Mid. E. *penne*, a feather; Anglo-Sax. *pin*; Low. L. *penna*, a quill for writing.) A large feather of the tail or wing of a bird.
Also, a quill.

Also, an internal structure found in certain

PENÆA—PENIS

of the *Cephalopoda*, homologous with the cuttle bone of Scipio; also called gladius, and calamary.

P.-feather. See *Pin-feather*.

P. palsy. *Scriveners' palsy*.

Penæa. (After *Pena*, a French botanist.) A Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Tetrandria*, Order *Monogynia*.

Also, name of a species of *Polygala*.

P. mucronata. The plant which is said to yield the *Sarcocolla* brought from Arabia and Persia. See *Sarcocolla*.

P. sarcocolla. See *Sarcocolla*.

Penaguila. In Spain. It has a sulphur spring of a temperature of 17-5° C.

Penicil-flower. The *Stylosanthes elatior*.

P.s. medical. (*Crayons d'azotate d'argent mittigé*. Fr. Codex.) Pencils composed of nitrate of silver mixed with various proportions, from 10 to 75 per cent., of nitrate of potassium.

P.-wood. The wood of *Juniperus communis*.

Pendactylous. The same as *Pentadactylous*.

Pendin'ski sore. See *Pendjeh sore*.

Pendjeh sore. The same as *Delhi boil*.

Penduliflorous. (*L. pendulus*, hanging; *flos, floris*, a flower.) Having pendent flowers, from incurvation of the peduncles.

Pendulifolious. (*L. pendulus*; *folium*, a leaf.) Having pendent leaves.

Pendulous. (*L. pendulus*, hanging.) Hanging down from some support.

P. abdomen. See *Abdomen, pendulous*.

P. belly. The same as *P. abdomen*.

P. uterus. The anteverted uterus occurring in *P. belly*.

Pendulum palati. The *Velum pendulum palati*.

P. movements. *Obstet.* Term for the to-and-fro or up-and-down movements sometimes necessary in delivery by forceps, or in extraction in a breech case.

Peneanous. (*Πένων*, one who works for daily bread; hence, a poor man. *F. pénén*.) Applied by Brongniart and Omalius to a group of soils, generally poor in metalliferous beds and in the débris of organised bodies.

Penetrating. (*L. penetrare*, to make one's way into.) Entering into from without.

P. medicine. Term used for a medicine absorbed through the skin.

P. wound. A wound entering one of the visceral cavities.

Penetration. (*L. penetrare*, to make one's way into.) In Physiology, and in Forensic Medicine, entrance of the male organ within the labia majora of the female. In Optics, the power of an objective to give a definition of several planes of any object at the same time.

Pengha'war. A drug used formerly as a styptic, especially in Holland, obtained from several kinds of Javan tree-ferns.

P. djambi. The name for the hairy stem of *Ocbotium*, the East Indian tree-fern; used as a hemostatic.

Penial. The same as *Penile*.

Penicillar'ia spicata. Order *Gramineæ*. The grain of this plant and of *Sorghum vulgare* form a staple food among the negroes of Africa.

Penicill'late. (*L. penicillum*, a painter's brush.) Applied both in Zoölogy and Botany to

a body presenting a mass of hairs in the form of a painter's brush.

Penicill'li lie'nis. (Nom. plural of *L. penicillus*; *lien*, the spleen.) Term for the tufts into which the minute arteries of the spleen break up.

Penicilliform. (*L. penicillum*; *forma*, likeness.) Arranged in a brush or tuft.

Penicill'iger. (*L. penicillum*; *gero*, to bear.) Bearing a brush or tuft of hairs.

Penicill'ium. (*F. pinceau*.) Term for a tuft-like mass of vessels or fibres spreading out from one point.

Also, a Genus of saprophytic fungi, of the Class *Ascomycetes*. The branches of the mycelium are septate, and end in a row of conidia; rarely spores are formed in asci.

P. glaucum. Blue mould. The commonest species of all the mould-fungi. Mr. Berkeley thinks that the yeast of beer, *Torula cerevisiæ*, is a modification of *P. glaucum* due to the medium in which it is developed.

Penicill'ous. The same as *Penicillate*.

Penicill'um. See *Penicillus*.

Penicill'us. (*L. penicillum* or *penicillus*, a painter's brush.) Applied to the arrangement of minute ramifications of the vena portæ in the lobules of the liver.

Also, a pessary.

Also, a tent or pledget.

Peniculus. (Dim. of *L. penis*.) A tent or pledget.

Penides. (See *Penidius*.) Term for *Saccharum hordeatum*.

Penid'ius. (From *L. penis*, a tail; so named from the shape.) Old term for *Saccharum penidium*, vel *hordeatum*. Its mode of preparation is described by Schröderus.

Penile. Pertaining to the penis.

P. cal'culus. See *Calculus, præputial*.

P. fis'tula. See *Fistula, penile*.

P. horns. See *Penis*, *horny excrescences* of.

P. portion of ure'thra. See under *Urethra*.

P. sheath. Term for the prepuce.

Penis. (*L. penis*, prob. from *pendeo*, to hang down.) The male organ of copulation. It is made up of two erectile bodies, the corpora cavernosa, placed side by side, and, between and below them, the corpus spongiosum, through the length of which passes the penile part of the urethra. It is covered by loose skin and connective tissue free from fat, and, at the distal end, the skin is reflected on itself, forming the *prepuce*, the reflected layer being attached round the corona glandis (see *Glans penis*).

P., amputation of. This operation is most commonly required for cancer. Very rarely it may be required for other tumours of the penis—cysts, nævi or fibromata—when these are large. It is usually performed with the knife; though the écraseur has occasionally been used. The removal should be performed near the root of the organ, so as to be well clear of the disease, and some efficient mode of compression should be employed, in order to restrain bleeding. Contraction of the urethral opening is obviated by slitting up with scissors the projecting corpus spongiosum and urethra of the stump left after amputation, spreading out the flaps thus formed, and tying them with catgut to the skin below and corpora cavernosa above.

P. bone. (*L. os penis*. *G. Penis Knochen*.)

PENITIS—PENNYROYAL

An ossification occurring in the corpora cavernosa found in many of the mammalia.

P., can'cer of. Almost invariably squamous-celled epithelioma, which usually grows from the sulcus behind the glans; it affects the body of the organ only by extension. It may occur either as a papillary growth, or as a flat tubercle. Congenital phimosis is believed to predispose to this disease. The inguinal glands are affected early.

P. cer'ebr'i. Old name for the Pineal gland.

P., clubbed'. Term for a deformity of the penis consisting in a permanent deflection towards the scrotum. It has been remedied by the operation of removing a wedge-shaped piece with the base upwards, i.e. dorsally, from the corpora cavernosa.

P., cru'ra of. See under *Crura*.

P., crus of. See under *Crus*.

P., erection of. This is due to over-filling of the blood-vessels, so that the volume of the penis is increased four or five times, and there are also increased blood-pressure, a higher temperature, pulsatile movement with increased hardness, and erection. The first factor is dilatation of the arteries, brought about either by local nervous or by cerebral excitation, and the act is completed by the contraction of the erector penis, deep transversus perinei and the ejaculator urinae. The congestion of blood is not complete. The dilatation of the arteries is controlled by the *Nervi erigentes*, and the centre for erection, situated in the lumbar region of the cord, is further controlled by the vaso-motor centre in the medulla.

P., facti'tious. See *Fascinum*.

P. femine'us. The *Clitoris*.

P., gan'grene of. True idiopathic gangrene is very rare. It has generally occurred in old or broken-down subjects, or in those who have had some local affection of the penis and have been attacked by pyæmia, or by some acute fever. It is probably, in some cases, secondary to embolism. When the glans only is affected the prognosis is less grave than when the body of the organ is attacked; death is very likely to occur by hæmorrhage in the latter class of cases.

Sloughing of the integuments to a variable extent is not uncommon as the result of inflammatory phimosis or syphilitic phagedæna in cachectic subjects.

P., herpes of. See *Herpes preputialis* and *H. progenitalis*.

P., horny excres'cences of. Horny growths have been observed, springing from the glans penis.

P. lipoder'mus. (Τὸ λίπος, fat; δέρμα, the skin.) *Paraphimosis*.

P., lymphatics of. The superficial set begin in the prepuce and beneath the skin of the glans and the urethral mucous membrane, and form three vessels, one on the dorsum and one on either lateral aspect of the penis, which unite and again subdivide, and send branches to the oblique inguinal glands of the corresponding side. The deep set pass under the pubic arch with the pudic blood-vessels to the lymphatic glands on the internal iliac artery.

P., malformations of. The penis has been seen adherent to the scrotum.

Also, see *Epispadias*, *Hypospadias*, and *Phimosis*.

P. mulieb'ris. The *Clitoris*.

P. succeda'neus. (*L. succedaneus*, supplying the place of.) See *Fascinum*.

P., suspens'ory lig'ament of. See *Ligamentum suspensorium penis*.

P., tumours of. Fatty, nœvoid, sebaceous and fibrous tumours have all been observed.

Peni'tis. (*L. penis*.) Inflammation of the penis.

Penja'var yam'bi. The hairs of several of the *Cyatheas* (*Filices*) from the Moluccas, used under the above name as hæmostatics. See *Penghawar djambi*.

Penj'deh ul'cer. See *Pendjeh ulcer*.

Penna. Lat. for a pen, feather, or wing.

Penna'ceous. (*L. penna*, a feather. *F. pennacé*; *G. gefiedert*.) In Botany, marked with longitudinal stains looking like feathers.

Pen'nage. (*Penna*.) The same as *Plumage*.

Pennar'ious. (*Penna*.) In Zoölogy, having folds displayed like the barbs of a feather.

Penn'ate. See *Pinnate*.

Pennat'icised. (*L. pennatus*, feathered; *cædo*, to cut.) Applied to leaves that are cut into small teeth or notches. (*Mirbel*.)

Pennat'iferous. (*L. penna*; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing feathers or feather-like appendages.

Pennat'ifid. (*L. pennatus*, winged or feathered; *findo*, to cleave.) Applied to leaves and bracts with pennated nervures, and divided into lobes for nearly half their length; also applied to spines which have *aculei* disposed on the two opposite sides; also, to cotyledons that are divided into many lobes.

Pennatifol'ious. Having *pennatifid* leaves.

Pennatistip'ulate. Having *pennatifid* stipules.

Pennés'electro-chem'ical bath. Considerably used in France. The proportions for one bath are, sodium carbonate 300 grammes, sodium phosphate 8, sodium sulphate 5, sulphate of iron 3 grammes, and 1 gramme of each of the following, potassium bromate, calcium carbonate, alum, oil of rosemary, oil of lavender, and oil of thyme. (*Dorvault*.)

P.'s antiseptic flu'id. A mixture of 8 parts of carbolic acid with 2 of hydrobromic acid. (*Dorvault*.)

Pennicor'nate. (*L. penna*, a feather; *cornatus*, from *cornu*, a horn.) Having pennate or plumose antennæ.

Penni'ferous. (*L. penna*; *fero*.) Covered with feathers; an epithet of Blainville's for birds.

Pen'niform. (*L. penna*; *forma*.) Feather-shaped. Applied to such muscles as have fibres arranged diagonally on each side of the tendon; e.g. the rectus femoris.

Pen'nipede. (*L. penna*; *pes*, a foot.) Term applied to an insect whose legs are ciliated and penniform.

Pennsylvania, min'eral waters of. See *Bedford*, *Carlisle*, *Cresson*, *Gettysburg*, *Minnequa*, and *York*.

P. su'mach. See *Rhus glabra*.

Pen'nule. (*Dim. of penna*.) A small feather with a short stem and with barbs reaching almost to the base.

Pen'nycross. See *Thlaspi*.

Pennyroy'al. (*F. pouliot*. *G. Poleimunze*.) The *Mentha pulegium*.

PENNYWORT—PENTASTOMA

P., American. See *Hedeoma pulegioides*.
P., American, oil of. See *Oleum hedeomae*.

P., hart's. The *Mentha cervina*.

Pennywort. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

P., Asiatic. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica*.

P., marsh. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

P., wall. The Pennywort.

Peñon de los Baños. See *Mexico*, mineral springs of.

Pen-palsy. See *Pen palsy*.

Pensacola. A town in Florida. The climate is fairly equable and mild, and is less liable to north-easterly storms than is St. Augustine. It is recommended for a certain class of pthithisical cases.

Pensile. (L. *pensilis*, hanging down.) Hanging down.

Pensilia. (Nom. plural neuter of *pensilis*.) The external male genital organs.

Pensy. See *Pansy*.

Penta-. (Πέντας or πέντε, five.) A prefix used in Chemistry to denote the presence in a compound of five atoms of the element named.

Pentacam'arous. (Πέντας, five; καμάρα, anything with an arched covering.) Applied by Mirbel to *etairia* formed each of five

Pentacan'thous. (Πέντε, five; ἄκανθα, a prickle.) Applied to a fish which has five spinous rays to one of its fins, either the dorsal or anal.

Pentacaps'ular. Bot. Having five Capsules.

Pentacarpellary. Bot. Made up of five Carpels.

Pentacar'pous. (Πέντας, five; καρπός, fruit. G. *fünf Fruchtblar*.) Epithet applied to a fruit composed of five carpels.

Pentachai'nium. (Πέντε, five; ἄ, priv.; χαίνω, to open wide.) Term for a simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent to the calyx, separating, when mature, into five lobes.

Pentachelate. (Πέντας, five; χηλή, a hoof or claw.) Applied by Klein to a Family of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those with five hoofs.

Pentacho'tomous. (Πένταχα or πενταχῆ, in five divisions; τέμνω, to cut.) De Candolle's term for cymes in which each terminal flower has under it five bractes, and gives origin to five branches.

Pentacoc'cous. (Πέντας or πέντε, five; κόκκος, a kernel.) Composed of five *Coccae*. See *Coccum*.

Pentacotahed'ric. Belonging to a *Pentacotahedrum*.

Pentacotahed'rum. (Παντήκοντα, fifty; ἔδρα, a base.) A crystal the surface of which is made up of fifty facets.

Pentacy'clic. (Πέντας; κύκλος, a circle.) In Botany, having five turns, or whorls.

Pentadactyl'on. (Πέντας; δάκτυλος, a finger.) Name for the *Potentilla reptans*, or cinquefoil; also, for the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant, the leaf of which is like a hand.

Pentadactyle. (Πεντάδακτυλον.) In *Comp. Anat.* 1. Having five free rays on each pectoral fin.

2. Having five divisions in each wing.

3. Having five digits to the manus, or to both the manus and pes.

Bot. Applied to leaves that have five divisions.

Pentadel'phous. (Πεντάς; ἀδελφός, a brother.) Applied to stamens, when the flower presents five androphora, each charged with many anthers.

Pentadyn'amous. (Πεντάς; δύναμις, power.) Epithet applied to a plant that has ten stamens, one five of which are longer than the other five.

Pentæsthesel'on. (Πέντε, five; αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive by the senses. G. *Fünf sinneswerk*.) The title of a book on the five senses, published by Jul. Casserius in 1609.

Pentagyn'ia. (Πεντάς; γύνῃ, a woman, the symbol of the female organ in flowers.) A Class of plants in the Linnæan system the flowers of which are characterised by having five styles.

Pentagyn'ic. See *Pentagynious*.

Pentagyn'ious. (Πεντάς; γύνῃ, a woman, the symbol of the *Pistil*, or female organ of flowers.) Having five pistils.

Pental. C₅H₁₀. Trimethylethylene. Prepared by treating tertiary amyl alcohol with oxalic acid. It has been used as an anæsthetic, but is not a safe drug. Narcosis comes on quickly, and soon passes off. Pental boils at 33° C. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pentalepid'ous. (Πεντάς; λεπίς, a scale.) In Zoölogy, applied to a part that bears five scales.

Penta'merous. (Πεντάς; μέρος, a part.) Bot., Zoöl., and Entom. Composed of five similar parts.

Pentamethylenedia'mine. Cadaverin.

Penta'myron. (Πεντάς; μύρον, a sweet oil, or ointment. F. *pentamuron*; G. *Fünfstealbe*.) Old name for an ointment described by Aëtius, containing five ingredients, namely, storax, opobalsamum, wax, gum-mastic, and unguentum nardinum.

Pentan'dria. (Πέντε, five; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, a man, the symbol of the stamen or male organ of flowers.) The 5th Class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterised by the flower having five stamens.

Pentan'drous. Having five stamens.

Pentane. (C₅H₁₂.) The fifth member of the *Paraffin*, or CnH_{2n+2}, series. See also *Amyl hydride*, which is the same substance.

Pentaneu'ron. (Πεντάς; νεύρον, originally a sinew, later, a nerve.) The five-nerved; a name applied to the *Plantago lanceolata*.

Pentanthe'rous. (Πέντε; ἀνθήρ, from ἀνθηρός, flowery, blooming.) Applied to a plant, of whose stamens five only bear anthers.

Pentan'thous. (Πέντε; ἄνθος, a flower.) Applied to a plant each of whose peduncles bears five flowers.

Pentaphar'macon. (Πεντάς; φάρμακον, a drug.) Anciently applied to any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

Pentaphyllum. (Πεντάς; φύλλον, a leaf.) A name for the *Potentilla reptans*, or common cinquefoil.

Pentapleurum. (Πεντάς; πλευρόν, a rib.) The five-ribbed; a name for the *Plantago lanceolata*.

Pentar'rhénous. (Πεντάς; ἄρρην, ἄρρενος, male.) The same as *Pentandrous*.

Pentasper'mous. (Πεντάς; σπέρμα, a seed.) Term used for a fruit, or one compartment of a fruit, which contains five seeds.

Penta'stoma. (Πεντάστομος, with five

PENTASTOMIDÆ—PEPPER

mouths or openings.) The characteristic genus of the *Pentastomidæ*.

P. constrictum. (*L. constrictus*, contracted or constricted.) This is found in the larval form in the solid abdominal and thoracic organs of the human subject. It occurs in some parts of Europe, Egypt, and the West Coast of Africa. The larva is about five to eight lines in length, and one line in diameter. There are twenty to thirty irregular spiral constrictions at regular intervals. The head is flattened and square, and is marked on its ventral surface by several spots, which are in reality small claws. The caudal extremity is blunt and rounded. This larva tends to cause death from pneumonia and acute peritonitis.

P. denticulatum. The larva, or sexually immature form of *Pentastoma tenioides* (Leuckart), found in the liver and small intestines. It is only about one-eighth or one-twelfth the size of *P. constrictum*. It has an armature of integumentary spines. As it occurs endemically in Germany in the human liver, Frerichs considers it as harmless and devoid of clinical importance.

P. tenioides. This parasite is 3 or 4 inches long; it has the general structure of the *Pentastomidæ*, and it infests man and various animals. It has been found encysted in the human lungs and liver.

Pentastomidæ. The same as *Lingualidæ*.

Pentastomous. Having five mouths or openings.

Pentastomum denticulatum. See *Pentastoma denticulatum*.

Pentasulphide. (*Πεντάς*; sulphide.) A sulphide containing five atoms of sulphur.

Pentateuch, surgical. (*Πεντάτευχος*, consisting of five books in one volume.) Term, by analogy, for the division into five classes, of external diseases; namely, wounds, tumours, ulcers, fractures, and dislocations.

Pentatheton. Old name for a certain plaster, mentioned by Aëtius, which was used for bruises and excoriations of the skin.

Pentathionate. (*Πεντάς*, five; *θειών*, sulphur.) Any salt of *Pentathionic acid*.

Pentathionic acid. Old term for *Dithionic acid*.

Pentatoma. (*Πεντάς*; *τομή*, cutting.) The typical genus of the *Pentastomidæ*.

Pentatomidæ. A Family of the *Heteroptera*, of very wide geographical distribution. Most of its members are plant-feeding bugs.

Pentatomum. (*Πεντάς*, five; *τομή*, a cutting.) A name for the *Potentilla reptans* or cinquefoil, because its leaves are cut into five segments.

Pentene. See *Amylene*.

Penthorum. (*Πέντε*; *ῥος*, a limit.) A Genus of the *Crassulaceæ*.

P. sedoides. (*Sedum*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) The Virginia stonecrop. It is astringent.

Pentico'sa. See *Panticosa*.

Pentorobus. (*Πέντε*, five; *ῥοβος*, the bitter vetch; because it has seeds like that plant.) A name, found in Dioscorides and Pliny, for the *Pæonia officinalis*.

Pentso'o. A spirituous extract of unripe oranges, prepared originally by Tiedemann.

Pentyl. The same as *Amyl*.

P. acetate. See *Amyl acetate*.

P. alcohol. See *Alcohol, amylic*.

P. hy'dride. See *Amyl hydride*.

Pentylene. The same as *Pentyl hydride*.

Penula. (*L. penula*, or *penula*, a kind of cloak.) The *Rumen*, or paunch.

Penumbra. (*L. pene*, or *pene*, almost; *umbra*, shade.) *Astron.* A faint shadow, or the extreme edge of a perfect shadow, as in an eclipse. *Nat. Philos.* A false shadow surrounding the true; a gradual transition from light to darkness.

Penzance. Cornwall. Considered a suitable winter residence for phthical patients. The average temperature is 5°-6° higher than that of London in winter, and 2° lower in summer.

Pe'ony. See *Pæonia*.

Pe'os. (*Πέος*.) The *Penis*.

Peotomy. (*Πέος*; *τομή*, a cutting.) Amputation of the penis.

Pe'pa de cua'jo. Spanish name, used in Brazil and Venezuela, for the *Myristica punctata*.

Pepan'sis. (*Πεπαίνω*, to make ripe.) Old term for maturation, or ripening; applied to the "humours" of the body, and also to dis-

Pepan'tic. See *Pepastic*.

Pepas'mus. (*Περασμός*.) Maturation, ripening; used of diseases.

Also, suppuration.

Pepas'tic. (*Πεπαίνω*, to make ripe.) Concocting, or maturing. Formerly applied to medicines believed to promote *Pepansis*.

Pepe'rus. (*Πέπερος*, ripe.) Ripe or matured. Epithet for a disease at the crisis, *πέπερος νόσος*.

Peperine. See *Piperine*.

Pe'pita nux. (*F. fœcæ de Sainte-Ignace*.) St. Ignatius' bean, the seed of *Strychnos Ignatii*.

Peplis. (*Πεπλís*.) The *Euphorbia peplis*. Also, the same as *Peplus*.

Peplus. (*Πέπλος*, woven cloth.) The *Euphorbia peplis* or *peplus*. Also, the peritoneum.

Pep'o. (*Πέπων*, a kind of melon.) The common pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo*. Also, term for a fleshy, succulent pericarp, having its seeds inserted into the sides of the fruit. Also, the seeds of the *Cucurbita pepo* (U.S. Ph.).

P. lagenar'ius. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*.

P. vulgar'is. The *Cucurbita pepo*.

Peponi'da. The same as *Pepo*.

Peponi'feræ. (*Pepo*; *L. fero*, to bear.) Agardi's name for a Class of Phanerogams all of which have for fruit a *Pepo*.

Pepo'nium. The same as *Pepo*.

Peporesin. A hard substance discovered by Hæckel in the husk of the seed of *Cucurbita pepo*; it is a vermicide. (Villaret.)

Pepper. (*L. piper*.) The berries of *Piper album* and *P. nigrum*, powdered. Used as a condiment and carminative.

P., adulterations of. Of these, a great variety have been enumerated by various authors, namely: linseed-meal, rice, mustard, sago, wheat-flour, woody fibre, chillies, potato, rapeseed, spices, capsicum, maniguette, rye, chicory, powdered laurel-leaves, the stones of olives, sea-salt, bone-dust, and different mineral adulterations.

P., African. The *Capsicum annum*.

P.-agar'ic. See *Agaricus piperatus*.

P., black. The *Piper nigrum*.

PEPPERIDGE—PEPTOGENIC

P., bush, sweet. The *Clethra alnifolia*.
P., Cayenne'. The powdered berries of *Capsicum annuum*.

P., chil'l. The *Capsicum annuum*.
P., cu'bed. The *Piper cubeba*.
P., decorticated, Fulton's. See *Piper nigrum*.

P., dulcê. Common name for *Laurencia pinnatifida*.

P., false. The *Schinus molle*.
P., grass. The *Lepidium iberis*.
P., Guin'ea. The same as *P., Cayenne*.
P., Jama'ca. The *Eugenia pimenta*.
P., Japan'. The berries of *Fagara piperita*.

P., long. The *Piper longum*.
P., Malaguetta. Name applied to the seeds of several of the *Zingiberaceæ*, and also to the *Pimento*; generally used as synonymous with *Grains of Paradise*.
P., meleguetta. The same as *P., Malaguetta*.

P., mush'room. The same as *P., meleguetta*.
P., pod. The same as *P., Cayenne*.
P., poor man's. The *Polygonum hydropiper*.

P., root. A name for the root of *Anthemis pyrethrum*.
P., wa'ter. The same as *P., poor man's*.
P., wood. Term arising from the name used by the French workmen in Brazil for the wood of *Licaria guyanensis*, on account of its pungent dust.

Pepperidge-bush. The *Berberis vulgaris*.
Peppermint. (F. *menthe poivrée*; I. *menta piperita*; G. *Pfeffermünze*.) The *Mentha piperita*.
P. cam'phor. See *Menthol*.
P. drops. (*Rotula mentha piperita*, P. G. F. *pastilles de menthe à la goutte*; I. *pastiglie di menta*.) See *Rotula mentha piperita*, P. G.

P. test. Used for detecting leaks in soil-pipes. Oil of peppermint is poured down the pipe, followed by some hot water. The place of leakage is recognised by the characteristic odour of the peppermint.

P. tree. The *Eucalyptus amygdalina*.
P., wa'ter. See *Aqua mentha piperita*.
Pepperpod. The *Capsicum annuum*.
P., poor man's. The *Polygonum hydropiper*.

P., tailed. The *Piper cubeba*.
P., turnip. The *Arum triphyllum*.
P., wall. See *Sedum*.
P., wa'ter. The *Polygonum hydropiper*.
P., wa'ter, American. The *Polygonum punctatum*.

P., white. The *Piper album*.
Peppermint. The *Lepidium iberis*.
Peptic. See *Peptic*.
Pepsin. (Πέπσω, later pres. for πέσσω, to cook, digest.) A constituent of the gastric juice. It is the characteristic enzyme or hydrolytic ferment that dissolves proteids in an acid medium, and is a colloid, albuminoid substance. It is formed in the chief cells of the fundus-glands of the stomach, not as pepsin itself, but as a "mother-substance," pepsinogen-substance, or pro-pepsin. This pro-pepsin has no action on proteids; but, treated with hydrochloric acid or common salt, it is changed into pepsin. The

pepsin and dilute hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice, at the temperature of the body, transform proteids into soluble and diffusible *peptone*. *Pepsin* is official in the B. Ph.

P., ac'id glycerine of. A mixture composed of pure pepsin 1 ounce, hydrochloric acid 2 drachms, glycerine 8 ounces, and water 12 ounces.

P. and bis'muth tablets. Each contains 3 grains of bismuth subnitrate added to a *Pepsin tablet*. Dose, 1 or 2 tablets. (Ex. Ph.)

P., Bou'dault's. (F. *pepsine amyliacée*.) A French preparation of pepsin, in which it is mixed with starch.

P. elix'ir. See *Vinum pepsinae*.

P. essence. (Liebreich's.) The curdling ferment in dilute glycerine solution; it is weakly proteolytic. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms in water, after meals. (Ex. Ph.)

Also, a name for *Vinum pepsinae*.

P., glycerite of. *Glyceritum pepsinae*. Pepsin 640 grains, hydrochloric acid 80 minims, glycerine 8 fluid ounces, purified tale 120 grains, water up to 16 fluid ounces. Each fluid drachm of the mixture is equivalent to 5 grains of pepsin. (Cooley's *Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts*, 1892.)

P., li'quid. Made in two different ways: (1) by adding water, dilute hydrochloric acid, and glycerine to *pepsina saccharata*; (2) by macerating the mucous membrane of a pig's stomach in water, dilute hydrochloric acid, and glycerine.

P., medicinal. (F. *pepsine medicinale*.) *Pepsin, Boudault's*.

P., saccharated. See *Pepsina saccharata*.

P. tablets. Each contains 3 grains of pepsin made up with chocolate. (Ex. Ph.)

P. wine. See *Vinum pepsinae*.

Pepsina. Pepsin.

P. amylacea. (F. *pepsine acide amyliacée, ou poudre nutritive*.) Pepsin, B. Ph., with the addition of starch, the mixture being slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. (Ex. Ph.)

P. porci. (L. *porcus*, a hog.) Pepsin prepared from the stomach of the pig. See *Pepsin*.

P. saccharata. Sugar of milk is added to the mucous membrane of the calf's or pig's stomach to help in its desiccation. Used preferably to ordinary pepsin in the United States. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. (Ex. Ph.)

Pepsinogen. (*Pepsin*; Gr. γένος, descent.) The *zymogen* which is continually being formed by the protoplasm of the gastric glands, and is converted, during secretion, into pepsin, and discharged from the gland-cells.

Pepsinum. Pepsin.

P. saccharatum. See *Pepsina, saccharata*.

Pepsis. (Πέπσω, to cook, digest.) Digestion.

Peptic. (Πέπσω. F. *peptique*; I. *peptico*; G. *peptisch*.) Concerned in, or promoting, digestion.

P. cells. See *Cells, peptic*.

P. glands. See *Glands, peptic*.

P. persua'der. Name for *Pilula aloes et kinæ kinæ*.

Peptogenic. (Πέπσω; γένεσις, origin.) Pepsin-producing. Term used for those substances which, introduced into the stomach,

stimulate the secretion of the pepsin of the gastric juice.

Pepton. Ger. for *Peptone*. *Albumen-pepton* is peptone derived from albumen.

Peptonate. (*Peptone*.) An organic metallic salt which is obtained by the action of a peptone on a metallic salt of an inorganic acid, and in which the inorganic acid-radical is replaced by the peptone-radical.

Peptonated. Transformed into peptone.

P. iron, solution of. The same as *Peptonized iron, solution of*.

Peptone. See *Peptones*.

Also, a preparation of peptones. A white or light brown powder, soluble in water, made from the proteids and albuminoids of meat, either by acidification followed by the action of heat under pressure, or by artificially digesting with *trypsin* or *pepsin*, the resulting peptone being afterwards freed from saline substances. It is used as a test for bile constituents in urine, and is also added to jelly for artificial germ-cultivation. (Ex. Ph.)

P., salt of, Bou'dault's. Mix 400 grammes of sodium chloride with water to form a thick paste, add 200 of *pepsina porci*, and dry at 40° C. Then mix another 400 of chloride of sodium with 5 of citric acid and add to the first mixture. Sift the still warm mixture, and mix the powder with 25 drops of essence of celery (*G. Sellerie-essenz*).

P. test for bile. Dissolve powdered peptone 30 grains, salicylic acid 4 grains, acetic acid 30 minims, in 8 ounces of distilled water; filter the solution until it becomes clear. Urine containing bile salts added to this solution gives an opalescence, diminishing on boiling, and completely disappearing on the addition of citric or acetic acid. For quantitative estimation, the urine is added to the extent of one-third the volume of the reagent, and the amount of opalescence gives, by comparison, the amount of bile salts. (Ex. Ph.)

P. test papers. Used for testing urine for albumen. Filter paper impregnated with peptone, potassio-mercuric iodide, potassium ferrocyanide and sodium tungstate. (Ex. Ph.)

Peptones. The soluble, diffusible bodies into which proteids are transformed in the process of gastric and pancreatic digestion. They are white, amorphous substances, readily soluble in water, forming a faintly acid solution insoluble in alcohol. With alkaline and earthy bases they form neutral compounds. Their faintly acid solutions are not coagulable by boiling, nor are they precipitated by alcohol, the mineral acids, sulphate of sodium, or neutral acetate of lead; but they are precipitated by mercuric chloride and by tannic acid. They are levo-rotatory, and they afford the xanthoproteic reaction and give a precipitate with Millon's reagent. See also *Dyspeptone* and *Para-peptone*.

Peptonized. Transformed into peptones; usually used of artificial digestion.

P. beef. (Ex. Ph.) Prepared by artificial digestion of beef with acidified fresh gastric juice, and concentration of the product. It has the odour of beef-extract. It is too bitter to be readily taken by the mouth, but is useful as a nutritive enema.

P. beef jelly. (Ex. Ph.) A beef extract containing a large proportion of the fibrin partly digested or changed into peptone by *trypsin*. Dose, 1 teaspoonful at a time.

P. beef suppositories. (Ex. Ph.) Each contains about 50 grains of *P. beef*, mixed with isinglass. In this way it is possible to administer as much as 2 ounces of proteids a day.

P. bismuth. Bismuthum peptonatum, Ex. Ph. A dry, brown powder containing 3·5 per cent. of soluble oxide of bismuth. Dose, 80 grains.

P. foods. These are given in cases where the digestion is feeble. *Tryptic* is preferable to *peptic* digestion, because the latter destroys the flavour of the food, and forms bitter by-products. See *P. beef*, &c.

P. iron, solution of. *Liquor ferri peptonati*. Dried egg albumen 10 grammes, pepsin ·5, solution of dialysed iron 90, syrup 30, brandy 100, distilled water to 1000 grammes. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms. Mode of preparation, see *Extra Pharmacopœia*, 1891.

Peptonizing powders. Powders containing dry pancreatic extract, with a proper amount of carbonate of soda. They are prepared and kept ready for use by various chemists.

Peptonoids of beef. Finely minced lean beef 8 ounces, pepsin 60 grains. Add to the mixture 2 drachms of dilute hydrochloric acid and 1 pint of water. Digest this for three hours at 130° F., neutralize with sodium bicarbonate, and strain. (Ex. Ph.)

Peptonum carneum cacaotinum. In a solution of 250 grammes of peptone, dissolve, with a gentle heat, 180 of white sugar, and add to the solution 100 to 125 of powdered cocoa, free from oil. Flavour with vanilla or essence of orange. On cooling, the mass solidifies to the consistency of a firm paste. (H. Sanders.) It is dissolved, as required, in hot water or milk, and some chocolate is added.

Peptonuria. (*Peptone*; Gr. *ουρον*, urine.) The presence of *peptone* in the urine. Peptone is present in some albuminous urines, and in some non-albuminous urines. It is present in cases where there is supuration, when this is passing off; in these cases it comes from the disintegrating pus-cells. Peptonuria occurs also when many leucocytes become broken up in the blood, being common after parturition. It has no clinical significance.

Pepto'sin. A concentrated preparation of pepsin, used in America for preparing pepsin-syrup, pepsin-wine, &c.

Peptotoxin. (*Πεπτός*, digested; *τοξικόν* [*τοξικός*, belonging to the bow], poison for smearing arrows with.) A poisonous alkaloid formed from peptones during digestion, and becoming decomposed later on, as putrefaction takes place.

Per-. (*L. per*, through, also, thoroughly, completely.) In Chemistry, a prefix denoting an oxygenated compound containing the greatest possible number of atoms of oxygen that can remain in it in a state of combination, without the addition of some other element or compound-radical. Thus, *per-oxides*, *per-salts*, *per-acids*.

P. anum. By the anus.

P. infortunium. (*L. infortunium*, misfortune.) In Medical Jurisprudence, by misadventure; applied to excusable homicide, or death as the consequence of a lawful act done without any intention to hurt.

P. rectum. By the rectum.

P. saltum. (*L. saltus*, a jump.) By a jump. Term applied to the intermittent flow of the blood from a cut artery.

PERA—PERCUSSION

P. ure'tham. By the urethra.

P. vaginam. By the vagina.

P. vias naturales. By the natural passages or channels.

Pera. (*Ψιρα*, a leathern pouch, especially for victuals.) Term for the stomach.

Peraceph'alus. (L. *per*, thoroughly, completely; Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head.) Term for a class of monsters which are not only *acephalous*, but in which there is also a complete absence of the upper extremities, the thorax also being very imperfectly developed, or even absent.

Peracute. (L. *per*, thoroughly; *acutus*, acute.) Extremely acute.

Perarticulation. (L. *per*, thoroughly; *articulus*, a joint.) The same as *Diarthrosis*.

Peratodyn'ia. (*Pera*; *ὀδυνή*, pain.) Pain in the stomach, cardialgia.

Perbromate. A salt of *Perbromic acid*.

Perbromic acid. (L. *per*; *bromine*.) BrO_3 , OH. An oily, colourless liquid. It is formed by the action of bromine on perchloric acid.

Perbromide. That bromide of a polyatomic element or compound radical that contains the largest possible number of bromine atoms in combination.

Perca. (*Πέρκη*, the perch. F. *perche*; G. *Barsch*.) A Genus of the Order *Acanthopterygii*. The perch.

P. fluviatilis. A species of *Perca* common in European rivers; its flesh is edible, and has a pleasant flavour.

Percarburet. (L. *per*, thoroughly; *carburet*, which is the same as *carbide*.) An old term for a combination of carbon with another element, the compound containing the greatest possible number of molecules of carbon (e. g. light carburetted hydrogen is *percarburet* of hydrogen. See under *Hydrogen*.)

Percarburetted. Epithet applied to an element in combination with carbon in the condition of a *Percarburet*.

Percepier. (F. *percer*, to pierce; *pierre*, a stone.) Old name for the *Alchemilla arvensis*, given on account of a supposed solvent action on calculus, or stone.

Percept. (L. *perceptus*.) In *Psychol.*, the thing perceived.

Percepta. (L. nom. plural neuter, signifying doctrines, or principles.) A general term for *Sensations* or *Perceptions*.

Perceptible. Capable of being perceived; that is, of giving rise to *Perceptions*.

Perceptibility. (L. *perceptio*, a receiving; *habilitas*, aptitude.) Power of receiving *Perceptions*; also, sometimes used for the state of being *Perceptible*.

Perception. (L. *percipio*, to feel, perceive. G. *Wahrnehmung*.) The impression received by the cerebral cortex, with the consequent alteration in consciousness, resulting from stimulation of an afferent nerve-ending, or an organ of special sense. The mental operation of gaining knowledge from the action of any object upon the mind.

Also, used to mean simply the referring of a sensation to the object-world; that is, the giving it an objective significance. Originally, merely thought and sense in general.

Perceptive faculties. (L. *percipio*; *facultas*, capability; from *facilis*, easy.) Those

faculties that take cognizance of the existence and physical qualities of external objects.

Perceptivity. (*Perceptive*.) The power of receiving *Perceptions*; that is, of perceiving.

Perch. See *Perca*.

Per'cha lamella'ta, P. G. (*Percha*, the Malayan name for the tree *Isonandra gutta*; *lamella*, dim. of L. *lamina*, a plate of metal.) Gutta-percha formed into thin, flat, transparent sheets; also called gutta-percha paper. (G. *Gutta-perchapapier*.)

Per'chepier. Another spelling of *Percepier*.

Perchidæ. See *Percidæ*.

Perchlorate. (L. *per*, signifying completely; *chlorate*.) A salt of *Perchloric acid*.

Perchlor'ethane. Chloroform, or Carbon tetrachloride.

Perchlor'ic acid. HClO_4 . Name given to an acid discovered by Count Stadion, in 1816, and obtained by distilling perchlorate of potassium with an equal weight of sulphuric acid diluted with a fourth part of water. Also called *Oxychloric acid*. It is formed by the decomposition of *Chloric acid* on exposure to heat or light.

Perchlor'ide. That chloride of a polyatomic base which contains in combination the greatest possible number of chlorine atoms.

P. of formyl. A name for *Chloroform*. See *Formyl*.

Perchlor'idum. L. form of the word *Perchloride*.

Perchlor'methane. See *Carbon tetrachloride*.

Perchlor'uret. Old name for *Perchloride*.

Percidæ. (L. *perca*, a perch.) A Family of the *Acanthopterygii*, having the *Perca* for their type.

Percip'olium. (L. *percipio*, to perceive, comprehend.) Paracelsian term for an approved remedy.

Percolation. (L. *percolare*, to strain through.) The process, used especially in the preparation of the official tinctures of the B. Ph., of placing the substance, the soluble active principles of which it is desired to extract, in a powdered state in a *percolator*, and pouring over it successive quantities of menstruum, until all the soluble matters are extracted, and are present in solution in the various portions of the menstruum.

Percolator. (L. *percolare*.) A conical vessel used for percolation.

Percuss. To perform *Percussion*.

Percus'sion. (L. *percutio*, to strike.) The striking of one body sharply against another. Percussion has been used in Surgery in the treatment of ununited fracture of bone. See *P. in ununited fracture*.

In *Medicine*, the method of striking the surface of the body in order to produce a sound that shall indicate the condition of the subjacent organs. Medical percussion was known to Hippocrates, but was only used in abdominal diseases. It was not until the time of Auenbrugger that its use was suggested for diseases of the chest.

In *Therapeutics*, striking or tapping with the hand or with an instrument, as a part of *massage*.

PERCUTEUR—PERFORATED

P., auscultatory. See *Acouphonia*.
P., deep. Forcible percussion, used to throw into vibration the deeper layers of the part percussed.

P., direct. The same as *P., immediate*.

P., hammer. See under *Plessor*.

P., immediate. This is performed by the fingers striking directly upon the surface to be percussed.

P. in un'united fracture. H. O. Thomas introduced percussion of the ends of the bones, by means of a copper mallet, for un'united fracture, the skin being protected over the fracture by a piece of felt. It is done under an anæsthetic, and may be continued for ten minutes. The limb is put up, as after a recent fracture, for four or six weeks.

P., mediate. In this method, the fingers strike a plessor, placed flat upon the surface to be percussed; the plessor being either an instrument made for the purpose, generally of vulcanite, or a finger of the other hand placed in accurate approximation to the surface.

P. noises. Percussion sounds devoid of tone.

P. note. A percussion sound possessing tone, characterised by a certain intensity, duration, and pitch.

P. resistance. The sense of resistance perceptible by the percussing fingers. It is inversely proportional to the compressibility of the part percussed.

P. resonance. The resonance produced by percussion of the fairly tense walls of an air-containing cavity. The term is used as synonymous with *P. tone*.

P. sounds. Sounds produced by percussion. In all such sounds are recognised loudness or intensity, pitch, and duration, and in some percussion sounds tone is also to be recognised.

P., superficial. Light or gentle percussion, used to throw into vibration only the superficial layers of the part percussed.

P. thrill. The thrill generated by deep percussion of the front of the chest, in cases in which the chest-walls are yielding. It is an invariable concomitant of the "cracked-pot sound."

P. tone. A tone, or musical sound, generated by percussion. All percussion tones are produced by resonance; hence, in percussion, the two words tone and resonance are synonymous.

P. tone, os'teal. See *Resonance, osteal*.

P.-wave. See under *Pulse*.

Per'cuteur. See *Heurteloup's percuteur*.
Perd'esis. (Πέρδης (Hipp.); from πέρδωαι, to break wind.) A breaking wind.

Perd'etum. Old name for the root of *Sium sisarum*.

Perdicar'ia. The same as *Perdicium*.

Perdi'cæ. Applied by D. Don to a Tribe of the *Labiata*, having the *Perdicium* for their type.

Perd'icium. (Πέρδιξ, a partridge; so named, because partridges were said to feed upon it.) Old name for the *Parietaria officinalis*.

Perdi'tio. (L. *perdo*, to lose, or cast away.) Old term for *Abortion*.

Per'dix. (Πέρδιξ.) See *Partridge*.

P. ciner'ea. The grey, or common partridge. This bird is found pretty generally over England and Scotland.

P. ru'bra. The red partridge. Found in some parts of England, also in various parts of Asia, Africa, and Southern Europe. It is accused, in England, of driving off the common partridge, which, it is feared, may in time become extirpated by it.

Perd'onium. Old term for wine medicated with herbs. (Paracelsus.)

Pereira, Dr. Jonathan. An eminent English pharmacologist, born 1804, died 1853.

Pereira. (After Dr. Pereira.) The *Geissospermum lave*.

P. medica. The *Coscinum fenestratum*.

Pereira. The same as *Pereira medica*.

Pereirin. A bitter alkaloid obtained, together with *geissospermmin*, from the *Pao Pereira*. It is a febrifuge.

Pereiro. A Brazilian name for several species of native trees, whose bark has a febrifuge action. See *Pao Pereira*.

Perembryo. (L. *per*; *embryo*. F. *perembryon*.) Link's name for the portion of the embryo in *Monocotyledons* which contains in its interior the radicles and plumule, not apparent externally.

Peren'chyma. (Περλ, around; ἔγχυμα, that which is poured in.) Hagel's term for the cellular tissue of mature plants.

Perennial. (L. *perennis*, everlasting. F. *perpétuel*; G. *beständig*.) Lasting through years; generally applied to those plants the roots of which produce annually herbaceous stems which die down to the neck, or life-knot, each season.

Perennibranchia'ta. (L. *perennis*, perpetual; *branchiæ*, the gills.) A Group of *Amphibia* whose branchiæ persist throughout life.

Peter'ion. (Περστίριον, a borer.) An ancient kind of sharp, straight trephine mentioned by Hippocrates, one special use of which was to make an opening into the chest in cases of pleurisy.

Perez'ia. A Genus of the *Compositæ*. (Billings.)

P. adna'ta. Hab. Mexico. The rhizome and rootlets are purgative. See *Pipitzahoac*.

P. fructico'sa. A syn. for *P. adnata*.

P. na'na. Contains *Pipitzahoic acid*.

P. Wright'ii. Contains *Pipitzahoic acid*.

Perfor'ation. (L. *perfo*, to blow through.) A blowing through.

Also used for *Perspiration*.

Perfolia'ta. A name for the *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

Perfo'liate. (L. *per*, through; *folium*, a leaf.) Applied to plants whose leaves have the stem running through them; also, to opposite leaves united at their bases.

Perforans. (L. *perforo*, to bore through. F. *perforant*; G. *durchbohrend*.) Perforating.

P. Casser'ii. Name for the *Musculo-cutaneous nerve* of the arm.

P. ma'nus. The *Flexor profundus digitorum* muscle.

P. mus'culus. Term used both for the *Flexor profundus digitorum* and *Flexor longus digitorum pedis* muscles.

Perforated. (L. *perforatus*.) Bored through.

P. membrane. See *Fenestrated membrane*.

P. space, ante'rior. The *P. spot, anterior*.

PERFORATING—PERIARTERITIS.

P. space, poste'rior. The *P. spot*, *pos-terior*.

P. spot, ante'rior. See *Locus perforatus anticus*.

P. spot, poste'rior. See *Locus perforatus posticus*.

Perforating. (*L. perforo.*) Boring through.

P. ar'teries. See *Arteria perforans*, and *Arteria perforantes*. Also, see under separate headings.

P. cuta'neous nerve. A slender branch from the fourth sacral nerve, passing backwards through the great sacro-sciatic ligament, and then turning upwards round the lower border of the gluteus maximus, to supply the skin over its lower and inner part.

According to Schwalbe, this nerve is a branch of the *Pudic*.

P. ul'cer of foot. A local disease apparently due to impairment of the nutrition of the foot, either from degeneration of the nerves leading to it, or of the corresponding part of the sensory columns in the spinal cord. It usually begins by a corn opposite the head of the first metatarsal bone. This inflames and suppurates, leaving a sinus which is found to lead down to bare bone. The disease is painless, and there is, more or less widely, anesthesia of the foot, and perhaps also of the lower part of the leg. There is a tendency for the disease slowly to extend, sometimes perforating the foot; the whole foot is cold, and liable to profuse, fetid sweatings.

A similar ulceration has been known to affect the hand, and occasionally both feet are affected by it. The sensory nerve-fibres are mainly, if not solely, affected. (Savory and Butlin.) It is now believed to be in most cases a symptom of *Tubes dorsalis*.

P. ves'sels of bone. The vessels running in *Volkmann's canals* of bone.

Perforation. (*L. perforo*, to bore through.) 1. A hole passing through the whole thickness of any structure. 2. The formation of such a hole, as through the wall of the intestine, stomach, &c. 3. Sometimes used for the operation of *trepining*. 4. In Obstetrics, the operation of making a hole through the fetal skull with the *perforator*, in the performance of *Craniotomy*.

Perforator. (*L. perforo*, to bore through.) An instrument for perforating the fetal skull in order to evacuate the contents, as a preliminary step in the operation of *craniotomy*. The perforator consists, either of two handles and two short, conical, pointed blades which can be approximated or separated at will, or of a trephine with a long handle.

P., Old'ham's. See *Oldham's perforator*.

P., Simp'son's. See *Simpson's perforator*.

Perforatorium. The same as *Perforator*.

Perfora'tus. (*L. perforo*, to bore through. *F. perforé*; *G. durchbohrt.*) Perforated.

P. Casse'rii. Name for the *Coraco-brachialis muscle*.

P., mus'culus. Term for both the *flexor sublimis digitorum*, and the *flexor brevis digitorum pedis*.

Perfrica'tion. (*L. per*, through; *frico*, to rub.) A thorough rubbing or chafing of the skin.

Perfric'tio. (*L. perfrigeo*, *perfrictum*, to shiver with cold.) The same as *Perfrigerium*.

Perfrigera'tio. (*L. per*; *frigus.*) The same as *Rigor*.

Perfrigerium. (*L. per*; *frigus*, cold. *F. perfrigerion*; *G. Durchfrieren.*) A chilling, shivering, or stiffness from cold.

Perfumed spirit. See *Aqua coloniensis*.

Perfu'sio. (*L. per*, through; *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.) Perfusion, a pouring over; applied to bathings of the whole, or a part, of the body.

Perfu'sion can'nula. A two-way cannula; used for washing out internal cavities.

Pergamenta'ceous. (*Περγαμνή*, parchment.) Parchment-like.

Pergular'ia. A Genus of the *Asclepiadaceæ*, growing in India, Madagascar, and the Moluccas.

P. edu'lis. This species yields a milky juice, which is used as a substitute for milk.

P. erec'ta. This species secretes a milky juice, of an unpleasant odour, which has a powerful narcotic action. Landerer extracted from this plant a crystalline substance, *Mardenin*, which is closely allied to *Emetin*.

Perhydriod'uret. Old term for that *hydriodate (hydrioduret)* that contains the greatest possible proportion of hydriodic acid in the compound molecule.

Periac'inous. (*Περί*, round; *acinus*.) Surrounding an acinus. See *Acinus*.

Periadeni'tis. (*Περί*, round; *ἀδήν*, a gland.) Inflammation of the connective tissue round a gland.

Periære'sis. (*Περί*, around; *αίρσις*, to take away.) A circular incision, made by the ancient surgeons, round a large abscess or tumour.

Perial'ges. (*Περί*, a poetic form of *περί*, signifying very much; *ἄλγος*, signifying any pain, bodily or mental. *F. perialge.*) Very painful or sad.

Perial'gia. Excessive, very acute pain. See *Perialges*.

Perial'gic. Belonging to *Perialgia*.

Periam'ma. (*Πεπλάμμα*, anything hung about the body, as an amulet.) An amulet.

Peria'nal. (*Περί*; *L. anus.*) The same as *Periproctico*.

Perian'dric. (*Περί*, round; *ἀντήρ*, *ανδρός*, a man; term applied to a stamen.) Applied to a *nectary* when it encircles the *stamens*.

Periangelo'ma. (*Περί*, round; *ἀγγείον*, a blood-vessel.) A new growth surrounding a blood-vessel.

Perianth. (*Περί*, round; *ἄνθος*, a flower. *G. Blüthendecke.*) The floral envelope, whether it consists of one whorl (as in the typical *Monocotyledons*), when it is termed *simple*, or of two whorls (constituting the *calyx* and *corolla* of typical *Dicotyledons*), when it is termed *double*.

Periantheous. Applied to a flower that has either a *simple* or *double perianth*.

Perianthian. Applied by Mirbel to *indusia* that proceed from a *simple perianth*. See *Indusium*.

Perianthine. Belonging to, or characteristic of, a *perianth*.

Periap'ton. (*Πεπλάπτος*, hung about.) An amulet.

Periarteri'tis. (*Περί*; *arteritis.*)

PERIARTHRITIS—PERICARDITIS

Term for inflammation of the *tunica adventitia* of an artery.

Periarthritis. (Περί; arthritis.) Inflammation of the tissues round a joint.

Periarticular. (Περί, round; L. *articularis*, a joint.) Round a joint.

P. cartilages. Cartilages covering the circumference of an articular surface.

Periatom. (Περί, round; ἀτομος, an indivisible particle of matter.) Barcell's term for the invisible pores constituting porosity.

Periblast. (Περί, round; βλάστος, a bud or germ.) The nucleus or *endoblast*.

Periblem. A tissue lying beneath the *dermatogen* that covers the apex of the growing point in *Angiosperms*. See *Periblema*.

Periblema. (Περιβάλλα, to throw round or over.) The same as *Catablema*.

Periblepsis. (Περιβλέπω, to gaze around.) Old term for the wild expression of face of a delirious patient.

Peribleptic. Belonging to *Periblepsis*.

Peribolē. (Περιβολή, a throwing round; from περιβάλλα, to throw round.) Old term used by Hippocrates for the external dress of the body; also, for the *pericardium*; also, for the morbid cutaneous secretions, or excretions, occurring during the exanthemata and in cutaneous diseases.

Peribolic. Belonging to *Peribolē*.

Peribronchitis. (Περί; bronchitis.) Inflammation of the peribronchial connective tissue.

Peribrosis. (Περιβρώσσω, to gnaw round about.) Term for an ulceration or erosion at the canthi of the eyelids, arising from the irritation due to tears, or from *ægiops*.

Peribrotic. Belonging to *Peribrosis*.

Pericæcal. (Περί; cæcum.) Round the *cæcum*.

P. abscess. See *Abscess, pericæcal*.

Pericaës. (Περικαής, on fire all round, burning hot.) Also written *Pericaësis* and *Perikaës*. Burning hot. An adjective used by Hippocrates to distinguish those fevers in which excessive heat is felt by the hand placed on the skin, from other fevers in which the skin does not feel specially hot.

Perical. (G. *Perical*; I. *perical*.) The French name for *Madura foot*.

Pericambium. (Περί, round; cambium.) A layer of *parenchyma* lying internal to the *endodermis* in the roots of woody plants.

Pericardiac. Belonging to the *Pericardium*.

P. arteries. Small offsets from the thoracic aorta and the internal mammary, supplying the pericardium.

P. pleura. See *Mediastinal pleura*.

P. veins. Small veins that collect the blood from the pericardium, and open, some into the vena cava superior and some into the right *azygos vein*.

Pericardiaco-phrenic arteries. Term for the pericardiac branches of the internal mammary artery which join offsets from the sternal branches of the same artery and others from the superior phrenic, bronchial, and intercostal arteries, to form, beneath the pleura, the *subpleural mediastinal plexus*. (Turner.)

Pericardial. The same as *Pericardiac*.

P. adhesion. A fibrous adhesion formed between the two adjacent surfaces of the peri-

cardium in pericarditis. See *Pericardium, adherent*.

P. effusions. 1. Occurring as a part of *Pericarditis*. In simple pericarditis, there is an effusion of serum between the two layers of pericardium already coated each with a layer of lymph. After a time, the fluid is usually absorbed. In purulent pericarditis, pus is effused into the pericardial sac.

2. *Hydropericardium* and *pneumo-hydropericardium*.

3. *Hæmopericardium*.

P. fluid. The lymph, small in quantity in health, secreted by the two adjacent surfaces of the pericardium. It has the usual composition of serous fluid.

P. friction. The friction between the two adjacent roughened pericardial surfaces in pericarditis. See *P. rub*.

P. rub. The friction-sound produced by the rubbing together of the two adjacent pericardial surfaces when roughened by the deposit of lymph in pericarditis. It occurs early, and usually persists throughout the disease. At first the friction-sound is usually a sort of double-shuffling sound occurring during systole and diastole, but not necessarily synchronous with the heart-sounds. Later on, the sound becomes loud and harsh, resembling the friction of two hard, roughened surfaces. It is occasionally triple. It is heard at first usually at the base, later on over the whole præcordium, and it is rendered more marked by firm pressure of the stethoscope.

P. sounds. See *P. rub*.

Pericardii, paracente'sis. See under *Paracentesis*.

Pericardio-pleural cavity. Name for that part of the *pleuro-peritoneal* cavity or body-cavity of the embryo, which contains the developing pleura and pericardium.

Pericardio-pneumato'sis. (Πνευμάτωσις, a blowing or puffing up.) The same as *Pneumopericardium*.

Pericardio-thyroidæus. (*Pericardium*; *thyroid*.) Name for a band of muscle that passes from the isthmus of the thyroid gland to the anterior surface of the fibrous layer of the pericardium, and is thought to be a separated fasciculus of the *sterno-thyroid muscle*.

Pericarditic. Belonging to *Pericarditis*.

Pericarditis. (*Pericardium*; terminal, -itis. F. *pericardite*; I. *pericardite*; G. *Hertzbeutelentzündung*.) Inflammation of the pericardium. It is very rarely idiopathic, nearly always occurring as a complication of acute rheumatism, Bright's disease, pleuro-pneumonia, scarlatina, or septicæmia. The characteristic symptoms are, intense pain over the præcordium and epigastrium, sometimes radiating over the chest and down the inner side of the left upper arm, accompanied by dyspnoea and pyrexia. Of the physical signs, the earliest are the friction-rub (see *Pericardial rub*) and a disturbed, trembling action of the heart. When fluid has formed, there is the characteristic increase of præcordial dullness, and often there is præcordial bulging. The heart-sounds are feeble and distant, and the apex-beat is either displaced upwards, or is impalpable.

P. exsudatoria sanguinolenta. Term for *Hæmopericardium*.

PERICARDIUM—PERICHOLECYSTITIS

P. hæmorrhagic. This variety is occasioned by the blood-vessels formed in the organised lymph in pericarditis becoming ruptured, and thus forming patches of hæmorrhage on the pericardial surfaces.

P. plastic. That variety in which the formation of plastic lymph is the characteristic process, and the effusion of serum is inappreciable or absent.

P. purulent. In this variety pus is effused into the pericardial cavity. It occurs in pyæmia and septicæmia. It is often secondary to abscess in the heart-muscle, which is frequently the result of acute necrosis of the long bones.

P. suppurative. The same as *P. purulent*.

P. tubercular. This occurs as a part of general tuberculosis. Miliary tubercles are formed in the pericardium, and in the inflammatory new tissue upon its surface.

Pericardium. (Περί, round; καρδιά, the heart.) The double membranous sac in which the heart is contained. It is roughly conical, its wide base resting on the diaphragm, and its narrow upper part surrounding the trunks of the great vessels. It consists of a *fibrous*, external, and a *serous*, internal layer. The *fibrous layer* is composed of dense, interlacing fibres. It is attached below to the upper surface of the central tendon and adjoining muscle (especially on the left side) of the diaphragm. In front, two firm, ligamentous bands pass to join it, from the manubrium and ensiform process of the sternum. (Luschka.) This layer is continued upwards for some distance upon the aorta, the superior cava, the four pulmonary veins and the two divisions of the pulmonary artery; but gradually becomes indistinguishable. The *serous layer* lines the fibrous layer, and is reflected on the surface of the heart. Its parietal part is firmly adherent to the fibrous layer. It becomes reflected and continuous with the visceral part along the great vessels, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the base of the heart. It completely encloses the pulmonary artery and aorta in a common tubular sheath, and is reflected upon the superior cava and the four pulmonary veins, forming a deep recess posteriorly between the junction of the right and left pulmonary veins with the left auricle. The inferior cava is only partly surrounded by this layer for the very short distance between its origin and the opening in the diaphragm through which it passes.

Also, see *P. vestigial fold of*.

P. adherent. This occurs as a result of pericarditis. It varies from the formation of a few thin filaments, to complete union between the two layers of the serous pericardium; the union in the latter case may be either by a thin layer or by a firm fibrous coat a quarter to half an inch thick. Calcareous matter is sometimes deposited in the fibrous tissue. Extensive adhesions sometimes hamper the heart's action, and give rise to dilatation and hypertrophy. The only distinctive symptoms are those of the occasionally-resulting dilatation and hypertrophy. Distinct physical signs are absent except when there are also anterior pleuro-pericardial adhesions; in such cases there is retraction of the lower part of the sternum during the ventricular systole.

P. arteries of. Branches are given off to the pericardium from the *internal mammary*

artery, and also from the *descending thoracic aorta*.

P., development of. The pericardium arises from an extension of the wall of the *cælome*, or body-cavity of the embryo, which becomes folded round each side of the developing heart, after that organ has been formed by the union of the two original tubes. See *Heart, development of*.

P. externum. The outer or *fibrous layer* of the pericardium.

P., fluid of. See *Pericardial fluid*.

P. internum. The inner or *serous layer* of the pericardium.

P., laceration of. This may occur from a severe blow on the chest. Erichsen mentions a case in which the pericardium was torn longitudinally for two or three inches, from the contusion produced by a fall.

P., veins of. See *Pericardiac veins*.

P., vestigial fold of. (Marshall.) A duplicature of the *serous layer* of the pericardium, including areolar tissue and fat together with nerves and blood-vessels, half or three quarters of an inch long, and from half to one inch deep. It is situated between the pulmonary artery and the subjacent pulmonary vein, and is seen when these are separated. It is developed round the left duct of Cuvier, and, in the adult, a fibrous cord, or sometimes a narrow vein, representing part of the remains of that duct, passes down in this vestigial fold to join the coronary sinus, the part of the left duct of Cuvier that still remains pervious.

P. visceralis. (*Visceralis*; from *L. viscera*, nom. plural of *viscus*, the internal organs.) The same as *P. internum*.

P., wounds of. It may be wounded by a stab, without injury to the heart. Collapse usually occurs, followed by inflammation and subsequent pericardial effusion. The symptoms are thoracic oppression, dyspnoea and restlessness, with a small, frequent pulse. One of the coronary vessels may be wounded, with consequent hæmopericardium; in such a case the heart-sounds are weak and remote, the impulse is probably imperceptible, and the dullness diffused. The prognosis is unfavourable.

Pericarp. (Περί, round; καρός, fruit.) The seed-vessel in plants.

Pericarpial. Belonging to a *Pericarp*.

Pericentric. (Περί, round; κέντρον, the central point in a circle.) Round the centre; specially applied to the *stamens* in certain flowers.

Pericepastrum. See *Periscepstrum*.

Pericephalic artery. (Περί-κέφαλος, tied round the head.) A name for the *External carotid*.

Perichætil. Pertaining to the *Perichætium*.

Perichætium. (Περί, around; χαιτη, long, flowing hair.) The scaly sheath investing the fertile flower and the base of the foot-stalk in some mosses.

Pericharacter. (Περί, around; χαρακτήρ (χαρασσω), an instrument for marking or engraving.) Old name for an instrument used for separating the gum from a tooth; probably similar to the modern dental *scarificator*.

Perichareia. (Περίχρηαι, exceeding joy.) Old term for sudden and vehement joy, as opposed to *Eplexia*. (Galen.)

Pericholecystitis. (Περί; chole-

cystitis.) Inflammation of the peritoneum immediately covering the gall-bladder.

Pericholia. The condition of being *pericholous*.

Pericholous. (Περί, beyond, in excess; χολή, bile.) Having an excess of bile; hence bilious, since this condition was formerly supposed to be due to an excessive secretion of bile.

Perichondriodynia. (Perichondrium; Gr. ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain referred to the perichondrium, that is, to the surface of any cartilage.

Perichondritic. Belonging to *Perichondritis*.

Perichondritis. (Perichondrium; terminal -itis. G. Knorpelhautentzündung.) Inflammation of the perichondrium.

P. auriculæ. Perichondritis of the auricle or external ear. This is extremely painful, especially when affecting the anterior surface; when affecting the posterior surface it often results in the formation of large abscesses. The cartilage rarely becomes necrosed. The causes are similar to those of perichondritis in other regions.

P., laryngeal. See *Larynx, perichondritis of*.

P. of epiglottis. This occurs as a secondary affection in tuberculosis, syphilis, carcinoma, &c. The onset is sudden, and is accompanied by general fever, and by dyspnoea. It results in ulceration, not in abscess with consequent necrosis.

Perichondrium. (Περί, round; χόνδρος, gristle. F. *perichondre*; I. *perichondrio*; G. *Knorpelhaut*.) The vascular fibrous membrane covering all cartilages except those of the joints.

Perichondroma. (Perichondrium.) 1. A cartilaginous tumour that has no bony shell. 2. A tumour growing from the perichondrium.

Perichordal. (Περί, round; chorda, the chorda dorsalis or notochord.) Formed round the chorda dorsalis or notochord. The normal type of formation of the vertebral column in Vertebrates.

Perichoroidal. (Περί; choroid.) Encircling the choroid.

P. space. The lymphatic space between the choroid and sclerotic of the eyeball, communicating, where the vessels and nerves pierce the sclerotic, with the space enclosed by Tenon's capsule.

Perichrosis. (Περικρίσις, a besmearing.) Old term for a liniment.

Perichriston. (Περικρίστος; besmeared.) The same as *Perichrosis*.

Perichysis. (Περικύσις, a pouring around.) Old term for insensible perspiration (Galen).

Pericladium. (Περί, round; κλάδος, a young branch.) Link's term for the widening at the base of the petioles in some plants.

Periclasia. (Περικλάσις, a breaking, or fissure.) Old term for a complete fracture; generally used for a compound comminuted fracture.

Periclinium. (Περί, round; κλίση, a bed.) H. Cassini's term for the collection of bracts surrounding the mass of flowers in the *Synanthérées*; the "Calyx communis" of Linnaeus, and "Periophanthium" of Richard.

Periclymenum. (Περικλύμενον, a

creeping kind of shrub, perhaps the honey-suckle.) The common *Honeysuckle*.

Pericnemis. (Περί, round; κνήμη, the leg proper, the part between the knee and ankle.) Nom. sing. fem., the tibia; nom. pl. n., the parts about the leg.

Pericnemious. Pertaining to the *Pericnemis*.

Pericola. (Περί, round; κολεός, a scabbard. F. *pericole*.) FalLOT-Beauvois' name for *Perichatium*.

Pericolonitis. (Περί; colon.) Inflammation of the sub-peritoneal connective tissue round the colon.

Periculpitis. (Περί, round; κόλπος, a sinus or bag, used for the *vagina*.) Inflammation of the connective tissue round the *vagina*.

Periconchæ. (Περί, round; κόγχη, a mussel, afterwards the eye-socket, so named from its shape.) The lining membrane or peristomeum of the orbit.

Periconchitis. Inflammation of the *Periconche*.

Pericorneal. (Περί; cornea.) Round the cornea.

Pericorollate. (Περί; see *Corolla*.) Applied to a Division of the *Monopetala* with perigynous corollæ.

Pericrania. See *Pericranium*.

Pericranioedema. Edema of the pericranium.

Pericranitis. (Pericranium. G. Schädelhautentzündung.) Inflammation of the pericranium.

Pericranium. (Περί, around; κρανιον, the skull. F. *pericrane*; I. *pericranio*; G. *Schädelhaut*.) The periosteum of the outer surface of the skull.

Periculum. (L. *periculum*, a trial, experiment; from root *peri*.) Trial, risk, or danger.

Pericystitis. (Περί; cystitis.) Inflammation of the connective tissue round the urinary bladder.

Pericystomatitis. (Περί; cystoma.) Inflammation of the capsule of an ovarian cystoma or cyst.

Peridectomia. (Περί, around; δ interpolated; ἐκτομή (ἐκτέμνω), a cutting out.) The same as *Peritomy*.

Peridentitis. See *Periodontitis*.

Perideræa. (Περί, round; δέρη, the neck.) That which is placed round the neck; applied to the winding of the umbilical cord round the neck of the fœtus.

Perideria. The same as *Perideræa*.

Periderm. (Periderma.) A strengthened substitute for the epidermis in woody plants. It is developed from the outer side of the *Phellogen* layer.

Periderma. (Περί, round; δέρμα, the skin.) Used in the same sense as *Perideræa*; also, in Botany, the same as *Periderm*.

Peridesmicus. (Peridesmium.) Term for retention of urine caused either by urethral stricture or by a ligature tied round the penis.

Peridesmitis. (Peridesmium; terminal -itis. F. *peridesmite*; G. *Bänderhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the *Peridesmium*.

Peridesmium. (Περί, around; δέσμιον or δεσμός, a band. G. *Bänderhaut*.) The areolar tissue ensheathing a ligament.

Peridiaistolé. (Περί; diastole.) Term for the hardly appreciable interval of time be-

PERIDIDYMIS—PERIMETER

tween the diastole of the heart and the following systole. See also *Perisystole*.

Perididymis. (Περί, round; οἰδιδυμοί, the testicles. F. *perididymus*; I. *perididymo*.) The *Tunica albuginea testis*.

Perididymitis. (*Perididymis*, terminal *itis*.) Inflammation of the perididymis.

Peridium fuscum. (Περί, round; δῖον, a whirling; L. *fuscus*, dusky.) A *Protozoön* of the Order *Euglenæ* found in the water of some rivers, and giving them a red tinge during the summer-time; as, for example, the river Itchen at Southampton.

Peridiodynia. (Περίδιον, dim. from *πίρα*, a leathern pouch; ὀδύνη, pain.) The same as *Perodynia*.

Peridiol. (*Peridiolum*, dim. of *peridium*.) Term for the internal *peridium*, when there are two, the one upon the other.

Peridium. (Περίδιον, dim. of *πίρα*, a leathern pouch. F. *pérignon*; G. *Peridie*, *Umschlag*.) The round, membranous seed-case of some of the mushrooms, e.g. *Lycoperdon*. (Persoon.) Applied by Link to the envelope of a fruit that is either simple or many-valved.

Peridromos. (Περίδρομος, encompassing.) Old term for the extreme circumference of the head, measured round the hair.

Perieges. (Περιγῆς, lying in a circle.) Circular. Applied by Hippocrates, *de Dissect.* 4, to the cartilaginous rings of the *Arteria aspera*, or trachea.

Periencephallitis. (Περί; encephallitis.) The same as *Leptomeningitis*.

Perienchyma. (Περί, around; ἔγχυμα, that which is poured in.) Hayne's term for that kind of vegetable cellular tissue found in spherical organs such as glands, perisperms, and cotyledons, where the cells are disposed without any apparent order.

Perienteritis. (Περί; enteritis.) Inflammation of the subperitoneal connective tissue surrounding the intestine.

Perienteron. (Περί, round; ἔντερον, an intestine, usually the mid-gut of the embryo.) The primitive body-cavity or *Cœloma*.

Periganglitis. (Περί; ganglitis.) Inflammation of the wall of the pathological cyst termed a *Ganglion*.

Perigastritis. (Περί; gastritis.) Term for inflammation of the peritoneum encircling the stomach.

Periglischrous. (Περί, around; γλίσχος, sticky, gluey.) Clammy or viscid. Applied (περίγλισχος) by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iv, 53, to foulness of the teeth in fever.

Periglottis. (Περίγλωττις, a covering of the tongue.) The epithelium of the dorsum of the tongue; also, the *Epiglottidean gland*.

Perigon. (Περί, round; γονή, offspring.) The same as *Perianth*.

Perigraphé. (Περίγραφή, a marking round. F. *périgraphie*; G. *Umschreiben*.) A delineation, marking round, or lineament. Applied by Vesalius, *de Hum. Corp. Fab.*, ii, 3, to the *linea transversæ* of the rectus abdominis muscle.

Perigynan'drum. (Περί, round; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil; άνήρ, a man, the symbol of a stamen.) Necker's term for a floral envelope. He terms the calyx, *P. externum*, the corolla, *P. internum*, and the involucre, *P. commune*, in the *Synanthereæ*.

Perigynium. (Περί, round; γυνή, a

woman, used for the female organ of flowers.) The envelope of the sexual organs in many *Hepaticæ*, forming an open sac extending from the thallus at the base of the archegonium.

Perigynous. (Περί, round; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil.) Applied to stamens when situated round the ovary, or the lower part of the pistil, or inserted into the calyx.

Perihepatitis. (Περί; hepatitis.) A chronic inflammation of the capsule of the liver. The edge of the liver becomes greatly rounded, and the capsule becomes opaque and often separable. The tissue of the liver is usually soft and loaded with fat, it seldom becomes cirrhotic, but there is often an increase of white fibrous tissue round the course of the larger portal vessels. The liver is much reduced in size, and becomes invested by a thick, greyish, separable membrane. Perihepatitis is a frequent cause of ascites; it is rarely found in the bodies of patients killed by accident, or dying of other diseases. The kidneys are usually diseased. As to its causation little is known; Murchison stated that it sometimes began by extension of inflammation from the base of a chronic gastric ulcer.

Perihyster'ic. (Περί, round; ὑστέρα, the womb.) Round the womb. The term in common use is *Periuterine*.

Perikaës. The same as *Pericaeas*.

Perikardi'tis. See *Pericarditis*.

Perilaryngeal. (Περί; laryngeal.) Round the larynx.

P. abscess. See *Abscess, perilaryngeal*.

Perilaryng'itis. (Περί; laryngitis.) Inflammation of the connective tissue round the larynx. It often ends in perilaryngeal abscess.

Perilenticular space. (Περί; lenticular.) The space surrounding the crystalline lens of the eye, which is filled in by the free portion of the suspensory ligament of the lens, the zonule of Zinn.

Per'ilith. (Περί, round; λίθος, a stone.) Lamarck's term for the false epidermis of many marine shells.

Perilymph. (Περί, around; L. *lymphæ*, water.) A clear fluid, filling the osseous labyrinth, vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea of the internal ear.

Perilymphange'itis. See *Perilymphangitis*.

Perilymphang'ial. (Περί; lymphangion.) Surrounding a lymphatic vessel or vessels.

P. nod'ules. Small nodules formed by localised masses of lymphoid cells round lymphatic vessels.

Perilymphang'itis. (Περί; lymphangitis.) Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding a lymphatic vessel.

Perimad'arous. (Περιμάδαρος.) Bald round about. Formerly applied to ulceration of the skin, in cases where the skin round the ulcer was devoid of hair.

Perimening'itis. (*Perimeninx*; terminal *-itis*.) Inflammation of the *Perimeninx*. See *Pachymeningitis*.

Perime'ninx. (Περί, around; μῆνιγξ, any membrane, Hipp; especially that which contains the brain. F. *perimeninge*.) The dura mater, including both its cerebral and spinal portions.

Per'imeter. (Περί, around; μέτρον, a measure.) The circumference.

PERIMETRIC—PERINEAL

Also, an instrument for measuring the dimensions of the field of vision. It is composed of a semicircular metal band revolving upon its middle point, and divided into degrees, from 0° at the middle, to 90° at each extremity. The eye to be examined is placed at the centre of the hemisphere, and the *fixation-point* is placed in the centre of the arc, at 0°. A small square piece of white paper is slowly moved along the inner surface of the arc towards the centre. The point where it comes into view is noted. The horizontal and vertical meridians and two or more intermediate ones are examined in this way. The boundary of the field is drawn on a chart, in which the sphere is projected on to a plane surface. See *Field of vision*.

P. of Aubert and Förster. The eye is placed opposite a fixed point in the middle of a semicircle. Objects are moved along the semicircle, in the different meridians of the field of vision successively, until they just disappear. The periphery of the field of vision is thus estimated.

Perimetric. (Περὶ, round; μήτρα, the womb.) Round the uterus. Term usually restricted to the part of the peritoneal cavity surrounding the uterus.

P. abscess. An intraperitoneal abscess in the neighbourhood of the uterus, most commonly *retro-uterine*. It may be due to disease of the uterus, the ovary, or the Fallopian tube. It occurs most commonly after abortion or delivery at term as a consequence of *Perimetritis*. It also sometimes occurs as a consequence of gonorrhœa, chill, especially at the menstrual period, venereal excess, the irritation of instruments (sounds, pessaries, tents). It usually terminates spontaneously; but it may burst into the rectum, through the anterior abdominal wall, into the bladder, uterus, or vagina, or into several of these cavities, one after the other.

Perimetritis. (Περὶ, round; μήτρα, the womb; terminal -itis.) This disease, also called *pelvic peritonitis*, is very common. It may be either serous or purulent. For its causes, see *Perimetric abscess*. Its symptoms are those of peritonitis in general, but localised to the pelvis. Peritoneal adhesions form, which may disappear, or may remain and become organised, *Adhesive perimetritis*.

P., adhesive. See *Perimetritis*.

P., encysted serous. A form of perimetritis in which there is an effusion of peritoneal serous fluid, which becomes encysted by the formation of peritoneal adhesions. The history is the same as that of *Perimetric abscess*; the symptoms are usually less acute. The disease may entirely disappear; it has often been mistaken for ovarian dropsy, which accounts for some of the so-called cures of that disease.

Perimetry. (Perimeter.) The measuring the dimensions of the field of vision by means of the *perimeter*.

Perimorphosis. (Περὶ, near, concerning; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) Term for the transformation of the *pupa* of an insect into the *chrysalis*.

Perimorphous crystals. (Περὶ; μορφή, form.) Crystals which are made up of a nucleus of one mineral surrounded by an envelope of another.

Perimyelitis. (Περὶ, round; μυελός, marrow.) The *Endosteum*.

Perimyellitis. Term for *Meningitis, spinal*.

Perimysitis. (Perimysium; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the *Perimysium*.

Perimysium. (Περὶ, round; μῦς, a muscle. I. *perimysio*; G. *Muskelhaut*.) The connective tissue sheath surrounding a muscle, and becoming continuous with the *Endomysium*, which forms partitions between the muscular fibres.

P., internal. Another name for *Endomysium*.

Perin. (Πριν.) Old term for the perineum; also for the testicle, the anus, the vagina, and the peritoneum. All these later meanings are doubtful.

Perinauxesis. See *Perineauxesis*.

Perineocele. See *Perineocele*.

Perineum. See *Perineum*.

Perineal. (L. *perinealis*; from *perineum*.) Pertaining to the perineum.

P. abscess. A collection of pus in the perineum, beneath the deep layer of the superficial fascia. It may burrow widely along the urethra and round the urethral bulb.

The chief forms are:—

(1) Abscess from suppuration in a lacuna or follicular gland of the spongy portion of the urethra, either from gonorrhœa or stricture.

(2) Abscess beginning in ulceration of the urethra behind a stricture.

(3) Abscess from injury by an instrument.

(4) Abscess of Cowper's gland, in gonorrhœa, or more rarely from irritation caused by a stricture.

(5) Abscess of the prostate may point in the perineum.

P. aponeurosis. The *P. fascia*.

P. artery, superficial. A branch given off by the pudic in the fore part of the ischio-rectal fossa. It passes under or over the transversus perinei muscle, and then lies beneath the superficial perineal fascia. It supplies the sub-jacent muscles, and divides into long branches supplying the back of the scrotum in the male, and the labium in the female, and anastomosing with the external pudic branches of the femoral artery.

P. artery, transverse. This generally arises in common with the above, sometimes separately from the pudic. It passes inwards towards the central point of the perineum, supplies the parts between the urethral bulb and the anus, and anastomoses with its fellow of the opposite side.

P. band. A band, padded where it lies in the fold of the groin and perineum, which passes round the perineum and inner side of the upper end of the thigh, and is attached to the upper end of Liston's splint, in order to make counter-extension. See *Liston's long splint*.

P. body. The mass of tissue filling up the angular space, in the female, between the lower third of the posterior wall of the vagina and the anterior wall of the rectum, its base being formed by the *perineum*.

P. canal. The gutter-shaped pouch or passage formed, during parturition, for the child's head, by the stretching of the pelvic floor (Spiegelberg).

P. cutaneous nerve. See *Nerve, long pudendal*.

P. cystotomy. See *Cystotomy*.

P. fascia. (F. *aponeurose du périnée*; G.

PERINEAUXESIS—PERINEUM

Dammbinde.) See *Fascia, perineal, deep*, and *F., perineal, superficial*.

F. fistula. See *Fistula, perineal*.

F. flexure of rectum. The short curve forwards made by the rectum just above the sphincters.

F. fossa. The *Fossa, ischio-rectal*.

F. hernia. See *Hernia, perineal*.

F. ischuria. Sauvages' name for retention of urine due to the pressure of a perineal tumour on the walls of the urethra.

F. laceration, central. See *Perineum, laceration of, central*.

F. ligament. The *Fascia, perineal, deep*.

F. lithotriety. See under *Lithotriety*.

F. nerve. The largest of the three divisions of the *puclie*. It is contained in a special sheath of the obturator fascia below the pudic vessels, along the outer wall of the ischio-rectal fossa, and it divides into deep and superficial branches. There are two *superficial perineal branches, internal and external*. The *external* or *posterior* runs along the outer part of the perineum to the scrotum (or labium), and sometimes gives a branch to the inner and upper part of the thigh. The *internal* or *anterior* branch, rather larger, runs forwards near the middle line, and divides into long slender branches going to the integument of the scrotum (or labium). The two branches communicate freely, and the *external* is usually connected with the inferior pudendal and inferior hæmorrhoidal nerves. The *superficial perineal* and *inferior pudendal* nerves are together called *long scrotal nerves*. The *deep* branches arise usually by one trunk and supply the perineal muscles. They supply the anterior part of the external sphincter and levator ani, the transversus perinei, the bulbo-cavernosus and the ischio-cavernosus. One branch perforates the bulbo-cavernosus and corpus spongiosum, and supplies the mucous membrane of the adjacent part of the urethra.

F. nerves, deep. See *F. nerve*.

F. nerves, superficial. See *F. nerve*.

F. re'gion. See *Perineum*.

F. section. Division of a urethral stricture from without (*external urethrotomy*) by a perineal incision, introduced by Syme for the treatment of a urethral stricture permeable to an instrument, but not curable by catheterisation.

Perineauxe'sis. (*Perineum*; αύξησης, growth, increase.) Any operation for the restoration of a ruptured perineum.

Perineocele. (*Perineum*; κήλη, a tumour.) A perineal hernia.

Perineoplastic operation. (*Perineum*; Gr. πλαστικός, belonging to forming or moulding. 1. *perineoplastica*; G. *Perineoplastik*.) *Perineorrhaphy*.

Perineorrhaphy. (*Perineum*; Gr. ραφή, sewing. F. *perineorrhaphie*; G. *Perineorrhaphie*.) An operation for restoring the perineal body, useful in slight cases of prolapse of the uterus, or, in combination with *Episioperineorrhaphy*, in worse cases; term used also simply for restoring a ruptured perineum.

Perineosyn'thesis. (*Perineum*; σύνθεσις.) Langenbeck's operation for ruptured perineum.

Perineo-vag'inal. (*Perineum*; vagina.) Relating to the perineum and vagina.

F. fistula. See *Fistula, perineo-vaginal*.

Perineph'ric. In the region immediately surrounding the kidney. See *Perinephros*.

P. abscess. 1. This may occur secondarily to pyelitis, either from direct extension of inflammation by continuity, or by ulceration and perforation of the wall of the pelvis of the kidney, with escape of urine and pus into the perinephric connective tissue. The pus may remain localised to the loin, or may enter the sheath of the psoas muscle and pass down into the groin, and even burst into the hip-joint, or pass in front of the iliacus muscle and point just above Poupart's ligament, or burst into the intestine with escape of gas and fæces into the abscess-cavity, or it may burrow upwards into the chest beneath the internal arcuate ligament of the diaphragm, burst into the lung and discharge itself by way of the bronchi. For symptoms, see *Abscess, perinephritic*.

2. An abscess resulting from caries of the spine may be perinephric in situation; and Erichsen mentions a case where such an abscess opened into the pelvis of the kidney, simulating chronic pyelitis.

3. It appears sometimes to occur as the result of a fall or other injury to the loins, independently of laceration of the kidney. See *Abscess, perinephritic*.

Perinephrit'ic. Relating to *Perinephritis*.

P. abscess. See *Abscess, perinephritic*; see also *Perinephric abscess*.

Perinephrit'is. (*Perinephros*.) Inflammation of the subperitoneal perinephric connective tissue.

Perinephros. (Περί, round; νεφρός, usually in the plur., the kidneys. G. *Nierenhaut*.) The capsule of the kidney.

Perineum. (Τό περίνεον, or περίνειον. F. *perinée*; I. *perineo*; G. *Mittelfleisch*.) In the male, the space between the anterior margin of the anus and the posterior surface of the scrotum; in the female, the space between the anterior margin of the anus and the fourchette, or posterior commissure of the labia majora. In both male and female, the perineum is bounded laterally by the ischial tuberosities. Also, term for the *Perineal body*.

P., body of. See *Perineal body*.

P., laceration of. This often occurs to the female perineum during the last part of the second stage of labour. It usually occurs where the pains are violent and the perineum greatly resists dilatation, especially therefore, in primiparæ. It varies from a slight rent in the fourchette to a complete tear of the sphincter and recto-vaginal septum. In every first labour there is unavoidably a slight internal laceration immediately below the hymen.

P., laceration of, central. This consists in a laceration or rupture of the central portion of the perineum, the anterior and posterior portions remaining intact. Birth of the child has been known to occur through such a rupture, without its becoming complete.

P., poste'rior. Term for that region which lies between the posterior border of the anus and the tip of the coccyx.

P., rig'id. Term for a female perineum which remains rigid during the course of parturition. The condition is due to tightness of the aponeurosis and skin, especially in primiparæ, or else to the presence of cicatrices.

PERINEURITIS—PERIOÖPHORIC

P., rupture of. The same as *P., laceration of*.

Perineuritis. (Περὶ; νεύρου. *F. névrité* or *perinevrite*.) Term for inflammation of the *Neurilemma*.

Perineurium. (Περὶ, round; νεύρου, a tendon, or nerve. *F. périnevre*; *I. perineurio*; *G. Nervenhaut*.) The connective tissue sheath enclosing a bundle of nerve-fibres.

Perinychtides. (Nom. pl. of *perinychtis*.) Used in the same sense as *Perinychtis*.

Perinychtis. (Περὶ, about; νύξ, night.) The same as *Epinyctis*.

Periocular space. (Περὶ, round; *L. oculus*, an eye.) The space that surrounds the eyeball, and is between it and the wall of the orbit.

Period. (Περίσδος, a marching round.) A stated time. The time during which a disease progresses from its accession to its declension; also, those marked changes that characterise the progress of a disease, of which there are said to be five—the *invasion*, the *augment*, the *state*, or full development, the *decline*, and the *termination*.

In Physiology, formerly applied to the circulation of the blood, the *Periodus sanguinis*.

Also, a walking round and about, used in reference to disease; also, the movements of food in the body.

Lastly, there were three periods, of the sun, moon, and stars, which corresponded respectively with the three "faculties" of the body, viz. 1, vital (the sun); 2, natural (the moon); and 3, animal (the stars). These three circuits of the heavenly bodies were supposed to influence and strengthen the bodily faculties; firstly by force passing by way of the heart and arteries; secondly by way of the womb and other internal cavities, passing thence by way of the liver, &c., into all parts of the body; thirdly, by way of the brain and nerves.

The term period was also applied to the time between two attacks of intermittent fever. It was divided into two parts, the accession (*παροξυσμός*), and the remission (*ἀνασσις*).

P., lying-in. The *Puerperal state*.

P.s. Term for the *Menses*.

P.s., month'y. The same as *P.s.*

P.s. of life. Those stages through which the living organism passes to complete development and then towards dissolution; as, infancy, puberty, &c.

P., placen'tal. The time occupied in the expulsion of the placenta, i.e. the third stage of labour.

Per-iodate. A salt of *Per-iodic acid*.

P. of calcium. A whitish, granular powder without odour. It is slightly soluble in water, and is composed of iodic and per-iodic acids, in part combined with calcium. Its action is that of an antiseptic, deodorant, and weak germicide. Dose, 1 to 15 grains. Addition of a solution of morphine causes separation of free iodine. (*Ex. Ph.*)

Periodel'a. (Περιοδὲλα, a circuit.) The same as *Period*.

Periodeu'sis. (Περιοδῆσις, or *περιοδὲλα*, a circuit, or travelling round about; from *περιοδεύω*, to travel round about; metaphorically, to cure by systematic regimen and medicine.) A circuit or course; term applied to the occupation of a quack or mountebank.

Periodeu'ta. The same as *Periodeutes*.

Periodeu'tes. (Περιοδευτής, one who travels round about.) A quack who perambulates the country; a quack-salver.

Periodeu'tic. Appertaining to *Periodeuta*.

Period'ic. (*Period.*) Pertaining to a period. Recurring at stated times, or periods.

In *Bot.*, applied to flowers that open and close many days in succession, at fixed periods, such movements being spoken of as *periodic*.

P. fever. Term for *Malaria*.

P. law. *Chem.* This is stated thus: "The properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights."

P. movements. *Bot.* See main heading.

Per-iod'ic acid. (*L. per*; *iodic*.) *HIO₄*. Per-iodate of hydrogen. Its basicity is doubtful; it forms salts, *per-iodates*, many of which have a very complicated chemical constitution.

Period'ical. (*F. périodique*; *I. periodico*; *G. periodisch*.) The same as *Periodic*.

P. diseases. Diseases characterised by symptoms that recur at definite intervals.

P. fever. The same as *Periodic fever*.

Periodicity. (From *Period*. *F. périodicité*; *I. periodicità*; *G. Periodicität*.) Tendency to recur at definite periods.

Periodology. (Περίσδος, in the sense of a fit of intermittent fever; λόγος, word, deliberation.) The doctrine of periodicity both in health and disease.

Periodontal. (Περὶ, round; ὀδόντος, ὀδόντος, a tooth.) Surrounding a tooth.

P. membrane. The *dental periosteum*, which covers the fang of the tooth and lines the wall of the alveolus.

Periodontitis. (*Periodontal*; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the periodontal membrane.

P. gingivarum. (*L. gingiva*, a gum.) *Gingivitis*.

Periodontium. A Latinised term for *Periodontal membrane*.

Periodoscope. (Περίσδος, a period of time; σκοπεῖν, to look at.) *Obstet.* A dial, constructed to help in calculating the day on which labour will most probably occur, invented by Tyler Smith.

Period'uret. Old term for *Periodide*.

Per'iodus lunar'is. The lunar period. A term for the *menstrual period*.

P. mor'bi. The type to which any disease belongs.

P. sanguinis. Old term for the circulation of the blood.

Periodyn'ia. (Περὶ, around; ὀδύνη, pain.) Violent and wide-spread pain. A term of the same spelling but different derivation (πῖρα, a leathern pouch; ὀδύνη, pain) has been used for *Cardialgia*.

Periœsophage'al. (Περὶ; œsophageal.) Immediately round, or surrounding, the œsophagus.

Periœsophagi'tis. (Περὶ; œsophagus; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the periœsophageal connective tissue.

Periom'phacous. (Περὶ, around; ὄμφακός, [from ὄμφαξ, an unripe grape, and εἶδος, likeness], sour, like unripe grapes. *F. périomphacous*.) Full of unripeness; applied to abscesses, &c.

Perion. (Περὶ, round; ὠόν, an egg.) Term for the *Decidua*. (*Breschet*.)

Perioöphor'ic. (Περὶ; ὠφώφρος, bear-

PERIOÖPHORITIS—PERIPENIAL

ing eggs, applied to the ovary, τὸ ὑποφόνον.) Situated in, or belonging to, the region immediately surrounding the ovary.

Perioöphoritis. (Περί; ööphoritis.) Inflammation of that part of the pelvic peritoneum contiguous to the ovary, usually occurring as a part of *Perimetritis*.

Periophthalmic. (Περί; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Surrounding the eyeball.

Periopic. (Περί; optic.) Anat. Surrounding the orbit.

Perioral. (Περί; L. *os, oris*, the mouth.) Surrounding the mouth.

Periorbita. (Περί; orbita, from L. *orbita*, a circle.) A term for the periosteum of the orbit; more correctly, *Periconche*.

Periorbital membrane. The same as *Periconche*.

Periorbititis. An incorrect term for *Periconchitis*. It ought to be *Periorbititis*.

Periorbititis. (Periorbita; terminal -itis.) See *Periorbititis*.

Periorchitis. (Περί, round; ὄρχις, a testis; terminal -itis.) Term for inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

Periosteal. (Periosteum.) Pertaining to the Periosteum.

P. abscess. An abscess occurring between the periosteum and the bone, generally secondary to an attack of periostitis (q. v.).

P. node. An enlargement of the bone, due to inflammation, and associated with chronic periostitis. It may either undergo ossification (*hard node*) or may tend to suppurate or caseation (*soft node*).

P. sarcoma. The same as *Subperiosteal sarcoma* (q. v.).

P. whitlow. The same as *Paronychia*.

Periosteitis. See *Periostitis*.

Periosteœdema. (Periosteum; œdema.) Œdema of the periosteum.

Periosteoma. See *Periostoma*.

Periosteophyma. (Περίστυον, the periosteum; φύμα, or φύμα, an inflamed swelling. G. *Beinhautgeschwulst*.) A swelling of the periosteum. Also, a *Periosteophyte*.

Periosteophyte. (Περίστυον; φυτόν, a plant. G. *Knochenhautgewächs*.) An adventitious bony growth from the periosteum.

Periosteosis. See *Periostosis*.

Periosteotome. The special knife used for *Periosteotomy*.

Periosteotomy. (Periosteum; τομή [from τέμνω], a cutting.) The operation of cutting through the periosteum.

Periosteous. The same as *Periosteal*.

Periosteum. (Τὸ περίστυον, from περί, and στυόν. F. *périoste*; L. *periostio*; G. *Beinhaut*.) A fibro-vascular membrane covering the bones; made up of an outer, fibrous layer, and an inner, vascular layer which is the main source of the blood-supply of the bone, and is also *osteogenetic*.

P. alveolo-dental. The P., *dental*.

P. dental. Each dental alveolus is lined with a periosteum which encircles also the contained fang as high as the neck of the tooth, where it becomes blended with the dense tissue composing the gums.

P. internum. The *Endosteum*.

P. orbitæ. The periosteum of the orbit.

Periostic. *Periosteal*; also, relating to the parts immediately surrounding a bone.

Periostitis. Belonging to, or the subject of, *Periostitis*.

Periostitis. (Periosteum; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the periosteum.

P., acute diffuse. See *Necrosis, acute*.

P., acute simple. Generally due to injury. The periosteum shows the usual appearances of inflammation, and becomes readily separable from the bone. The inflammation may end in complete resolution, or may pass on to suppuration; or, as is more usual, it may become chronic and *osteoplastic*.

P., acute suppurative, infective, diffuse. See *Necrosis, acute*.

P., acute suppurative, simple, localised. This occurs as a continuation of P., *acute simple*. The pus forming between the periosteum and bone slowly perforates the former; it does not usually extend widely beneath the periosteum. There is sometimes necrosis of the exposed piece of compact bone.

P., chronic osteoplastic. It occurs from the slighter kinds of irritation, following on acute periostitis, or accompanying inflammation of the medulla or the cancellous tissue, or about diseased joints. Abundant new bone is formed beneath the periosteum, either in smooth longitudinal layers, in nodules, or in sharp processes (*osteophytes*). Billroth believes that the new bone is formed, not only from the periosteum, but also from the granulations growing out of the openings of the Haversian canals.

P., chronic suppurative. This is uncommon, and is usually only secondary to destructive changes of the subjacent bone. The periosteum becomes separated from the bone by a small quantity of curdy pus.

P., infective, and osteomyelitis. A syn. for *Necrosis, acute*.

P. osteoplastic. See P., *chronic osteoplastic*.

P., syphilitic. See *Node*.

Periostoma. (Περί; ostoma or osteoma.) A morbid bony growth surrounding a bone.

Periostomedullitis. (Periosteum; medulla; terminal -itis.) Term for *Periostitis* occurring with *Osteomyelitis*.

Periostosis. (Περί; ostosis. G. *Knochenhautwucherung*.) The formation of *Periostoma*; also, disease of the periosteum.

Periosteitis. (Περίστυον; στυον; terminal -itis.) Term for periostitis accompanied by osteitis.

Periostacrum. (Περί; ὄστρακον, a shell.) The horny epidermic covering of the shell in many of the *Mollusca*.

Periotic. (Περί, round; ὅς, ὡτός, an ear.) Round the ear.

P. bone. The *petro-mastoid* portion of the temporal bone of Mammals. It is formed by the fusion of the three ossifications named respectively *prootic*, *epiotic*, and *opisthotic* (Huxley).

P. portion of temporal bone. The same as P. *bone*.

Peripachymeningitis. The same as *Pachymeningitis, external*.

Peripapillary. (Περί; papilla.) Situated round the optic papilla.

Periparoba. A plant of the Genus *Potomorphe*, Nat. Order *Piperaceæ*, native to Tropical America. The root is used as a remedy in various abdominal affections.

Peripenial muscle. (Περί; L. *penis*. F. *muscle péripénien*.) Sappey's name

PERIPETALÆ—PERIPNEUMONIA

for the subcutaneous layer of unstriped muscle-fibres surrounding the penis, and comparable with the *dartos tunic* of the scrotum.

Peripetalæ. (Περί; πέταλον, a leaf, or any flat, leaf-like body.) Term used by Desvauux for a class of Dicotyledons in the Jussieuan system, which are polypetalous, and have perigynous stamens.

Peripetalous. Bot. Mirbel's term for nectaries which surround the corolla.

Zoöl. Situated round the petal-like *ambulacra* in Echinoderms.

Peripetas'ma. (Περί; πέτασμα (πετάννυμι), anything spread.) Anything spread round as a cloak or covering; applied to the bedding of the sick.

Periphacit'is. (Periphacos; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the *Periphacos*.

Periphacos. (Περί; φακός, a lentil.) The capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Peripharynge'al. (Περί; pharyngeal.) Round the pharynx.

Peripherad. (Periphery.) A term of Dr. Barclay's, used adverbially to signify "toward the peripheral aspect."

Peripheral. (Periphery. F. *périphérique*; L. *periferico*.) Pertaining to the *Periphery*.

P. akine'sia. *Akinesia* consequent upon a lesion of the motor nerves, or of the muscles; also used for akinesia due to a lesion of the anterior horns of grey matter of the spinal cord.

P. anæsthê'sia. See *Anæsthesia*, *peripheral*.

P. ep'ilepsy. The same as *Epilepsy*, *reflex*.

P. lay'cr. (G. *Deckschichte*.) Term for the superficial part of the molecular layer of the cerebral cortex, which is entirely made up of medullated nerve-fibres.

P. necro'sis. See under *Necrosis*.

P. neurit'is. See *Neuritis*, *peripheral*.

P. organs. Zoöl. Organs which are distinct from the main part of the body, as, e.g., the wings of an insect.

P. vas'cular sys'tem. General term for the *Capillaries*.

P. veins. A name for the *interlobular veins* of the liver.

Peripherally. Upon, or with respect to, the *Periphery*.

Peripher'ic. The same as *Peripheral*.

P. lin'ear extraction. See *Cataract*, *extraction of*, v. *Gräfe's*.

Periph'er'ical. The same as *Peripheral*.

Periph'erit'is. (Periph'eria, the periphery; terminal -itis.) The same as *Ophthalmoperiph'eritis*.

Periph'erosyphilo'lepis. (Periph'eria, the periphery; *syphilolepis*.) *Peripheral syphilolepis*.

Periph'ery. (L. *periph'eria*, *periferia*. Gr. περιφέρεια, the circumference of a circle; περιφέρω, to carry round; F. *périphérie*; G. *Umfang*.) The circumference of a circle, ellipse, &c.; the superficial part of a solid body or organ.

Periphimo'sis. (Περί, about; φήμωσις, a muzzling.) The same as *Paraphimosis*.

Periphlebit'ic. Belonging to *Periphlebitis*.

Periphlebit'is. (Περί; phlebitis.) Inflammation of the connective-tissue sheath of a vein.

Periph'oran'thium. (Περιφέρω, to carry round; άνθος, a flower.) See *Periclinium*.

Periph'ore. (Περιφέρω, to carry round.) Bot. L. C. Richard's term for a fleshy body, quite distinct in nature from an ovary, raised from the base of the calyx, and bearing the petals and stamens attached longitudinally by their base to its internal surface.

Periph'oric. Of, or belonging to, a *Periph'ore*. Epithet applied by A. Richard to the insertion of stamens on the surface of a periph'ere.

Periph'racteryth'e'ma. (Περιφρακτος, fenced round; έρυθήμα, redness of the skin, a blush.) Term for circumscribed *erythema*.

Periph'ractoli'chen. (Περιφρακτος, fenced round; λειχήν, a lichen-like eruption on the skin of animals.) Term for circumscribed *lichen*, or *herpes*.

Periph'yllum. (Περί, round; φύλλον, a leaf.) Name applied by Link to the scales surrounding the ovary in the *Graminaceæ*.

Periph'ysis. (Περίφυσις, a growing round about.) Bot. A sterile filament growing from the *hymenium* in the part outside the *asci*, in *Fungi*.

Periplast. See *Periblast*.

Periplas'tic. Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the *Periplast*. Also, surrounding the *Endoplast*.

Periplan'eta. (Περί; πλανήτης, a wanderer; from πλανάω, to wander.) A Genus of the Family *Blattideæ*.

P. orienta'lis. The more modern name for *Blatta orientalis* (q. v.).

Peripleu'monia. (Περιπλευμονία, Ionic form of περιπνευμονία, inflammation of the lungs.) See *Peripneumonia*.

Peripleur'itis. (Περί; pleuritis.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue beneath the costal pleura. It often goes on to the formation of an abscess, and has in some cases been found to occur in *Actinomycosis*.

Perip'loca. (Περιπλέκω, to twine round about.) A Genus of twining vines, Order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

P. emet'ica. The *Hemidesmus indicus*.

P. græc'a. The acid, milky juice of this species, *Wolf's bane*, has been used to poison wolves.

P. in'dica. The same as *P. emetica*.

P. mauritia'na. An East Indian species. It has an emetic action; from it *Bourbon scammony* is obtained. See *Scammony*, *Bourbon*.

Perip'lysis. (Περίπλυσις, a washing out; περίπλυνσις κοιλίας, a thin discharge from the bowels, Hipp. F. *périp'lysse*; G. *Auswaschung*.) *Diarrhœa*.

Peripneumonia. (Περιπνευμονία, inflammation of the lungs; from περι, and πνεύμων.) Term formerly used interchangeably with *Pneumonia*. Under these two terms, the ancients comprehended all acute diseases of the chest not accompanied by any marked pain in the side. Kraus considers this term as signifying more widespread inflammation of the lung than *Pneumonia*.

P. bilio'sa. Term for pneumonia occurring in *Remittent*, or the so-called *Bilious*, *fever*.

P. catarrha'lis. The same as *P. notha*.

P. noth'a. (Νόθος, illegitimate, spurious.) An inexact term, generally used for the chronic bronchitis or winter-cough of old people.

PERIPNEUMONIC—PERISSODACTYLA

P. pituito'sa. The same as *P. vera*.
P. vera. The same as *Peripneumonia*.
Peripneumon'ic. Belonging to *Peripneumonia*.
P. catar'rh. Synonym formerly used for *Broncho-pneumonia*.
P. pern'icious fe'ver. Term for the pneumonic form of *Pernicious malarial fever*. (Trousseau.)
Peripneumon'itis. (*Peripneumonia*; terminal -itis.) The same as *Peripneumonia*.
Peripneum'ony. The same as *Peripneumonia*.
P., bas'tard. The same as *Peripneumonia notha*.
Peripod'ium. (Περί, about; ποὺς, ποδός, a foot.) Hedwig's term for *Perichæ-tium*.
Periportal. (Περί; portal.) Surrounding the *vena porta*.
Periproct. (Περί; πρωκτός, the anus.) That part of the *perisoma* of an Echinoderm which immediately surrounds the anus.
Periproctic. (Περί, round; πρωκτός, the anus.) Round, or in the region of, the anus.
Periproct'itis. (Περί; πρωκτός; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the loose areolar tissue surrounding the lower part of the rectum.
Periproct'ous. The same as *Periproctic*.
Periprokt'itis. The same as *Periproctitis*.
Periprostatic. (Περί; prostate.) Situated round the prostate gland.
P. ab'scess. An abscess beginning in the envelope of areolar tissue enshathing the prostate gland. See *Prostatic abscess*.
Peripsyx'is. (Περί, about; ψύξις, a becoming cold.) A general feeling of chill.
Peripterous. (Περίπτερος, winged all round.) Bot. Encircled by a thin, wing-like border.
Peripto'sis. (Περί, about; πτώσις, a falling.) A term used by the school of *Empirics* (q. v.), to denote any chance or unforeseen occurrence by which they happened to light upon a new disease or upon new remedies for any disease. It represented the first of their methods of gaining knowledge.
Peripy'e'ma. (Περιπύημα [πύειω], sup-puration round about, Hipp.) A collection of pus round the fang of a tooth. (Fœsius.)
Peripy'esis. Περί, round; πύσις, (a suppurating.) The process of formation of *Peripyema*.
Peripylephlebi'tis. (Περί; pyle-phlebitis.) Inflammation of the connective tissue immediately surrounding the portal vein.
Perirec'tal. (Περί; rectal.) The same as *Periproctic*.
Perire'nal. (Περί; renal.) The same as *Perinephric*.
Perirh'inal. (Περί; rhinal.) Surrounding the nose.
Perirrhex'is. (Περίρρηξις, a breaking off round about.) A general breaking up or falling, as of the bones, muscles, &c.
Perirrhe'æ. (Περίρρηξις, to flow round, to overflow.) Afflux of the fluids of the body from all parts towards an excretory organ; as, in dropsy, of water to the bowels or kidneys. Also, *Enuresis*.
Per'is. (Πήρα, a leathern pouch.) The vagina. Also, the perineum. Also, the female

perineum. Also, the anus. Also, the testis. Also, the penis, especially the glans.
Perisalping'itis. (Περί; salpingitis.) Inflammation of that part of the pelvic peritoneum in immediate relation with the Fallopian tube, or *Salpinx*, occurring as a part of *Perimetritis*.
Perisarc. (Περίσαρκος, surrounded with flesh.) The chitinous covering possessed by many of the *Hydrozoa*.
Periscelis. (Περισκελῖς [σκέλος, the leg], a garter or anklet. *F. jarretière*.) A sort of herpes associated with considerable formation of epidermic scales, occupying the part of the leg where the garter is worn.
Periscepas'trum. (Περισκεπάζω, to cover all round.) The same as *Parascepastra*.
Periscler'itis. The same as *Epi-scleritis*.
Periscop'ic. (Περσκοπῖω, to look around.) Allowing of distinct vision, both axially and obliquely.
P. lens. See *Lens, periscopic*.
Periscopism. (Περσκοπῖω.) The power of distinct vision over a wide field without change of the point of sight.
Periscyph'is'mos. The same as *Periscythismus* (Castellus).
Periscythis'mus. (Περισκυθίζω, to scalp in the Scythian fashion.) Term for an old operation (περισκυθισμός) consisting in making transverse incisions on the forehead, and triangular ones above the temples; described by Paulus Ægineta, vi, 7, Adams' Transl. vol. ii, p. 258; and Aëtius, vii, 22. It was employed for habitual weakness of the eyes, pains of the head, &c.
Periso'ma. (Περί; σῶμα, the body.) The body-wall of the *Echinodermata*.
Periso'mal. The same as *Perisomatic*.
Perisomat'ic. Belonging to the *Perisoma*.
Periso'mial. The same as *Perisomatic*.
Perisperm. (Περί; σπέρμα, a seed.) Bot. Term originally used by Jussieu for the albumen in the seeds of plants (*Endosperm*); more recently, the albumen outside the *embryo sac*.
Perisper'mic. Of, or belonging to, *Perisperm*.
Perisphal'sis. (Περίσφασις, an up-setting.) An old term for *circumduction*. Also, term anciently used for the replacing of a dislocated bone into the joint-socket by circumduction (Hipp., *de Artic.* ii, 1).
Perisphinx'is. (Περίσφινγξις, a tying tight all round.) A binding round; *ligation*.
Perisplen'itis. (Περί; splenitis.) Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen. See *Splenitis*.
Perisporan'gium. (Περί; sporangium.) The cellular membrane covering the *sporangium* in ferns.
Per'ispore. See *Perisporium*.
Perisporium. (Περί; σπορά, a seed.) The same as *Sporangium*.
Peris'sad. (Περισσός, more than the regular number.) Chem. Having a valency which is represented by an odd number.
Zoöl. Belonging to the *Perissodactyla*.
Perissarteria. See *Arterioperissia*.
Peris'sia. (Περίσσειω, to be superfluous or excessive. *F. perisie*; *G. Ueberfluss*.) An overflow or excessive quantity.
Perissodact'yla. A Suborder of the

PERISSODACTYLATE—PERITEXIS

Ungulata, comprehending those hoofed quadrupeds that have an odd number of digits.

Perissodactylate. The same as *Perissodactyle*.

Perissodactyle. (Περισσοδάκτυλος, with more than the usual number of fingers or toes.) Having an odd number of digits.

Also, epithet for an individual with a supernumerary digit or digits on the hand or foot.

Perissodactyll. The same as *Perissodactyla*.

Perissodactylic. The same as *Perissodactyle*.

Perissodactylus. (Περισσοδάκτυλος.) Term for an individual with a supernumerary digit or digits on the hand or foot.

Perisso'ma. See *Perittoma*.

Perissopractical. (Περισσός, excessive; πρακτικός, busy.) Excessively active or busy. Term applied to an overworked physician; also, to one who gives medicine in excessively large doses.

Perissosis. (Περισσώσις, from περισός, from περί, exceedingly, very much.) Excessive abundance. Also, used generally by Hipp. as synonymous with *Perittoma* (q. v.).

Perissotes. The same as *Perissia*.

Peristachyum. (Περὶ, round; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) G. G. Panzer's term for the external envelope, *glume*, of the flower in the *Graminaceæ*.

Peristalsis. (From *Peristaltic*.) A rhythmic, vermicular contraction of the unstriped muscular fibres of a tubular organ, travelling along the tube, and tending to press onwards its contents. It occurs most characteristically in the walls of the intestines.

Peristaltic. (Περισταλτικός [περιστέλλω], compressing; δύναμις περισταλτική, the peristaltic action of the bowels, Galen.) Belonging to *peristalsis*.

P. action. The same as *Peristalsis*.

P. action, inverted. See *Antiperistaltic*.

P. movements. The same as *Peristalsis*.

Peristaltically. After the manner of *Peristalsis*.

Perista'men. See *Peristemon*.

Peristamin'ia. (Περὶ; stamen.) A Class (the sixth of Jussieu) of dicotyledonous, apetalous plants with *perigynous* stamens.

Peristaphyl'inus. (Περὶ, round; σταφυλή, the uvula, when swollen at the free end so as to resemble a grape on a stalk, Hipp.) Connected with the uvula; name applied to the tensor and levator palati muscles.

P. exter'nus. The tensor, or circumflexus, palati.

P. infe'rior. The same as *P. externus*.

P. inter'nus. The Levator palati.

P. super'ior. The same as *P. internus*.

Peristaph'ylo - pharyngeal muscle. The Pharyngo-staphyl'inus or Palato-pharyngeus muscle.

Peristem. A contraction of the word *Perimeristem*.

Peristemon. (Περὶ, round; στήμων, a thread, stamen.) The *Perianth*.

Peristera an'ceps. (Περιστέρα, a pigeon.) The *Pelargonium anceps*.

Peristerium. (Περιστέρα, a pigeon.) A name applied to the *Verberna officinalis*, because pigeons are fond of it.

Perister'na. (Περιστέρνιον, the region

round the breast.) Term for the lateral parts of the chest.

Peristeromor'phæ. (Περιστέρα, a pigeon; μορφή, form.) Huxley's name for the *Columbidae*.

Periste'thium. (Περιστήθιος, surrounding the breast; τή, a breast-band.) 1. In Surgery, a chest-bandage.

2. Kirby's term for the anterior piece of the *medipectus* in insects; now used as synonymous with *Mesosternum*.

3. Applied, in Ichthyology, to a species of the *Dactylati* of Duméril, the *pectus* of which has a mailed appearance.

Peristolé. (Περιστολή, clothing.) Term for the *peristaltic* movement of the intestines.

Peristoma. (Περὶ, round; στόμα, the mouth.) Zoöl. The margin of the mouth, or of any mouth-like opening. Also, term for the mucous membrane round the openings of the intestinal glands.

Peristomal. Belonging to a *Peristoma*; also, surrounding the mouth.

Peristomata. Plur. of *Peristoma*. Also, according to Lamarck, a Family of the *Gastropoda*, characterised by possessing a complete *peristome*.

Peristomatic. Belonging to, or having the characters of, a *Peristoma*.

Peristome. (*Peristoma*.) Zoöl. The same as *Peristoma*.

Bot. The fringe of hair-like appendages round the mouth of the *theca*, beneath the operculum, in mosses.

Peristom'ia. Plur. of *Peristomium*.

Peristomial. The same as *Peristomal*.

Peristom'ic. Characteristic of a *peristoma*. Applied by A. Richard to the insertion of stamens round the orifice of the tube of the calyx; by Mirbel, to the nectary when it spreads out on the receptacle to the line of insertion of the stamens.

Peristom'ium. The same as *Peristome*.

Peristro'ma. (Περίστρωμα, a covering.) Old term for the mucous lining of the stomach and intestines.

Peristyl'ic. (Περὶ, round; στῦλος, a pillar; terminal -ικός.) Epithet applied to the insertion of stamens between the ovary and the calyx with partial adherence to the latter, in cases where the ovary is inferior.

Perisyno'ial. (Περὶ; synovial.) Immediately surrounding the synovial membrane.

Perisymphè. See *Perisysphæ*.

Perisys'phè. (Περὶ, about; συσφαιρώ, to round off.) Desvaux's term for *Perichætiolum*.

Perisys'tolé. (Περὶ, around; συστέλλω, to contract.) The short interval of time between the systole and the following diastole of the heart; inappreciable except when the heart's action is failing.

Perisystol'ic. Relating to the *Perisystole*.

Peritasis. (Περίτασις [περιτίτω], a stretching or extension all round.) Extension on all sides; a swelling in all directions.

Peritendin'eum. (Περὶ, round; L. tendo, tendinis, a tendon.) The vascular connective tissue sheath of a tendon, which is well supplied also with nerves and lymphatics.

Perite'ri'on. See *Peretëri'on*.

Perites'tis. (Περὶ; testis.) The same as *Perididymis*.

Perite'xis. (Περίτηξις, a melting all

PERITHECIUM—PERITONITIS

round.) An old term used by Hippocrates for the passing of a continual or frequent watery discharge from the bowels or elsewhere; applied especially to the alvine discharges in dropsy.

Perithecium. (Περὶ, round; θήκη, a case.) The tough receptacle that encircles the *theca* of Fungi.

Perithelium, vas'cular. The same as *Epithelium, vascular*.

Perithoracic. (Περὶ, round; θώραξ, the breast.) Round the thorax.

Peritomē. (Περιτομή.) Circumcision. **Peritomy.** (Peritome.) Circumcision of the cornea. See *Syndectomy*.

Peritonæalgia. (Peritoneum; Gr. ἄλγος, pain. F. *peritonéa*lgie; G. der *nervöse* *Bauchfellschmerz*.) Peritoneal neuralgia.

Peritonorrhæxis. (Peritoneum; Gr. ῥήξις, a rending.) Laceration of the peritoneum.

Peritonæum. See *Peritoneum*.

P. duplicat'um. The Great omentum.

Peritone'al. (Περιτόναιος, or περιτόνιος, -τος, stretched over.) Appertaining to the peritoneum.

P. cavity. The space included between the visceral and parietal layers of the *peritoneum*.

P. fe'ver. Term for *Peritonitis*.

P. fos'sæ. See under *Fossa*.

P. hook, Ad'ams'. See *Peritoneum hook, Adams'*.

P. lig'aments. Reflections of peritoneum from the abdominal walls to certain viscera; e.g. the ligaments of the liver, the false ligaments of the bladder, &c.

P. sac. Syn. for *P. cavity*. Also, term for that part in the embryo *Echinoderm* which gives rise to the peritoneum.

Peritone'io. The same as *Peritoneal*.

Peritoneoclysis. (Peritoneum; Gr. κλύσις, a washing out, especially by a *clyster*.) Washing out of the peritoneal cavity.

Peritoneovaginal. In connection with the peritoneum and vagina.

P. fis'tula. A vaginal fistula communicating with the peritoneal cavity.

Peritone'um. (Τὸ περιτόνιον, or τὸ περιτόναιον, the peritoneum; literally, that which is stretched over. F. *péritoine*; I. *peritoneo*; G. *Bauchfell*.) 1. The serous membrane of the abdominal cavity. It is much the most complicated and extensive of all the serous membranes. In the male, it forms a closed sac; but in the female, the fimbriated ends of the Fallopian tubes open into its cavity. It is composed of two layers, a *parietal*, lining the abdominal wall, and a *visceral*, thinner than the parietal layer, forming a more or less complete covering for most of the abdominal and pelvic viscera. The *parietal* layer is connected with the fascia that lines the abdomen and pelvis, by the sub-peritoneal areolar tissue. Along the middle line of the body anteriorly, and on the under surface of the diaphragm, this layer is more firmly adherent than elsewhere.

2. The structure in the *Brachiopoda* that holds the alimentary canal suspended in the perivisceral cavity.

3. The outer layer of the digestive canal in the *Insecta*.

P., devel'opment of. With the rest of the lining of the celome, or body-cavity, the peritoneum is developed by a superficial delami-

nation from the mesoblast. The stomach, originally placed longitudinally in the abdomen, becomes horizontal, the pylorus and duodenum passing to the right, the original left side of the primitive stomach thus becoming ventrally, and the original right side dorsally, situated. The *mesogastrium* grows rapidly and becomes doubled on itself, enclosing a cavity; and a fold of peritoneum arising from the original ventral border, now the lesser curvature of the stomach, and passing to the liver, becomes contracted round the entrance into the *cavity of the great omentum*, forming the *gastro-hepatic* or *lesser omentum*, and the *foramen of Winslow*. The dorsal fold of the great omentum only later becomes united with the transverse mesocolon, being originally quite unconnected with it. The occurrence of umbilical hernia is due to the persistence of fetal conditions, in which more or less of the intestinal canal is contained in the umbilical cord.

P.-hook, Ad'ams'. A hook consisting of a steel bar bearing two backward-bent teeth, and mounted on a handle. It is used to raise the peritoneum, for facility in opening it in abdominal operations.

P., pari'etal. See *Peritoneum*.

P., toi'let of. Term for the cleaning out of the peritoneal cavity at the completion of an abdominal operation.

P., vis'ceral. See *Peritoneum*.

Peritonit'io. Belonging to, or affected with, *Peritonitis*.

Peritonitis. (Peritoneum; terminal -itis. F. *péritonite*; G. *Bauchfellentzündung*.) Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may be either *acute* or *chronic*, and either general or local.

P., acute'. The cause is most often a lesion of or near the abdominal viscera, as, for example, ulceration of the stomach or intestines, abscess of the liver, &c. The inflammation is often set up by the passage of irritating products into the peritoneal cavity. Bright's disease is an occasional cause of peritonitis. Cold is stated to be a cause in some instances. Acute peritonitis may begin and continue as a local inflammation, resulting in an abscess. The symptoms of acute general peritonitis are constant pain, first localised afterwards diffused, with great tenderness; vomiting, later on becoming feculent; a rise of temperature to 102°, or even 104° or more (in some cases, the temperature is normal or subnormal); and a small, hard, frequent pulse. Collapse is usually a marked symptom, and hiccough is very common. The bowels are usually constipated, though diarrhoea sometimes occurs. The urine is scanty, and may be retained. The disease is very fatal. In *acute circumscribed peritonitis* the constitutional symptoms are less severe, and the abdominal symptoms are more localised. The disease may subside, or an abscess may form, and burst externally, or into the chest, or one of the abdominal viscera. Its commonest causes are typhlitis, and, in the female, inflammation in connection with the uterus or its appendages. It is much less fatal than the *general* variety.

P., cel'lular. Peritonitis in which the process does not go further than hyperplasia of the endothelial cells.

P., chron'ic. This may follow upon acute peritonitis, especially when localised, or be caused by local irritation. It also sometimes occurs in

PERITONSILLAR—PERIVASCULITIS

Bright's disease. The symptoms are variable. There is usually pain, or a feeling of abdominal discomfort. Occasional vomiting may occur; there is generally constipation. Irregular fever may be present. Locally, there may be signs of fluid in the peritoneal cavity, or irregular resistance from matting together of viscera. The prognosis is, as a rule, unfavourable.

P., chronic adhesive. Chronic peritonitis in which the formation of adhesions is very marked; it may be either local or diffuse.

P., chronic hæmorrhagic. Chronic peritonitis in which there is a false membrane supplied with thin-walled vessels, hæmorrhage occurring into its substance.

P. deformans. A form of primary chronic general peritonitis of the *adhesive* kind, in which considerable thickenings of the peritoneum take place, the mesentery often contracting, and the omentum shrinking and becoming twisted. The abdominal organs that have a peritoneal covering become extensively adherent. The liquid effused may be either in small or large amount. This form of peritonitis is usually the result of great engorgement of the abdominal vessels, as in morbus cordis or hepatic disease.

P., erysipelatous. It was formerly held that erysipelas was a cause of acute peritonitis; but this is not now believed to be the case.

P., erythematic. Term for *Puerperal fever*.

P., external. Term used by J. P. Frank and by Hildenberg to denote a variety of peritonitis in which the anterior parietal peritoneum was supposed to be specially affected. There was extreme tenderness of the abdominal walls, with inflammation of the muscular and connective tissue, leading to localised swellings, with hardness and tension; and these were associated with the usual symptoms of peritonitis. It is not considered now that such a variety can be recognised clinically.

P., fibrino-purulent. Peritonitis in which there is a formation of plastic lymph, together with a certain amount of pus.

P., hepatic. *Perihepatitis*.

P., non-plastic. Term for *Puerperal fever*.

P., pelvic. See *Perimetritis*.

P., puerperal. *Puerperal fever*.

P., septic. Peritonitis consequent upon *sepsis*, either from perforation of one of the viscera, or spreading from the uterus. In this variety the pus is very fetid. The disease is extremely fatal.

P., tubercular. This is generally co-existent with tubercle elsewhere. The peritoneal surface is studded over with miliary tubercles, which are usually most numerous on the diaphragmatic peritoneum and in the flanks. The great omentum often undergoes caseous infiltration, and becomes irregularly thickened and contracted, in the form of plaques which can be felt by abdominal palpation. The intestines become matted together, and the mesentery is often affected in the same way as the omentum. Ulceration of the intestine may coexist. The mesenteric glands become involved, and may sometimes be felt. The symptoms are mainly those of chronic peritonitis. Progressive loss of flesh and strength occurs, with irregularity of the bowels; there is not usually very marked ascites. The skin round the umbilicus is sometimes red and infiltrated. The usual tendency

is towards a fatal ending, but many apparent recoveries are recorded.

P., typhnæmic. (*Typhus*; αἷμα, blood.) Term for *Puerperal fever*.

Periton'ssilar abscess. The abscess that often forms in acute tonsillitis, usually round one tonsil only. The main symptoms are pain and tension. The palate in front of the tonsil bulges a good deal, on the affected side.

Periton'ssili'tis, suppurative. See *Tonsillitis, suppurative*.

Peritonydrocyst'stis. (*Peritoneum*; *hydrocystis*, a hydatid.) Peritoneal hydatid.

Perit'racheal. (Περί; *tracheal*.) Immediately surrounding the *trachea* in the *Intestina*.

Perit'réma. (Περί; τρήμα, a hole.) The minute chitinous ring often present encircling the *spiracle* in *Insects*. Also, the margin of the aperture of a univalve shell.

Perit'rématus. Belonging to *Peritremata*.

Perit'ropë. (Περί, about; τροπή, a turning round.) A turning round or whirling.

Peritropous. (*Peritropë*). *Bot.* Epithet applied by L. C. Richard to seeds directed from the axis of the fruit towards the sides of the pericarp. Also, having the radicle directed towards the side of the pericarp.

Perittarte'ria. See *Arterioperissia*.

Peritto'ma. (Περίστωμα, Att. περίττωμα, anything over and above; especially that which remains after digestion of food, namely, excrement.) Excrement.

Perit'otés. (Περιστός, or περιττός, excessive.) The same as *Perissia*.

Perityphlit'ic. (*Perityphlitis*.) Relating to, or affected with, *Perityphlitis*.

P. abscess. See *Abscess, perityphlitic*.

Perityphlit'is. (Περί, round; *typhlitis*.) Used in two senses:

1. As synonymous with *Typhlitis*.

2. As meaning an inflammation of the connective tissue behind the cæcum, which runs a chronic course and is very seldom fatal, unless from prolonged suppuration.

Periu'terine. (Περί; *uterus*.) The same as *Perimetric*.

P. hæ'matocele. See *Hæmatocele, perituterine*.

Perivas'cular. (Περί; *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Situated round a blood-vessel.

P. canals'. See *P. sheath*.

P. lymphatics. A lymphatic vessel or close interlacement of lymphatic vessels, often found partly or wholly ensheathing an artery or vein.

P. lymphat'ics of spleen. See under *Spleen*.

P. sheath. The fibrous sheath which encloses the blood-vessels of the *pia mater*, and is formed by that membrane itself. The diameter of the lymphatic canal thus formed may be considerably larger than that of the vessel it encloses. The *pia mater* sends inwards a similar sheath enclosing the vessels as they pass into the brain.

P. space. See *Virchow-Robin's space*.

Perivasculi'tis. (Περί; *L. vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a small vessel; terminal-*itis*.) Inflammation of the *perivascular sheath* of a blood-vessel; especially used of the retinal vessels.

P. spec'ifica. A *perivasculitis* due to a

PERIVISCERAL—PERMEABILITY

specific germ, or to substances produced by that germ.

Perivisceral. (Περὶ; viscus.) Round the viscera.

P. cavity. The body-cavity of the embryo.

Perivitelline space. (Περὶ; vitellus.) The space in the developing ovum formed between the *zona pellucida* and *vitellus*, by the shrinking of the latter.

Periwinkle. (Mid. E. *peruénke*, a periwinkle, with dim. suffix *-le*, and insertion of *i*. Doubtless a name originally given to a twining plant, being allied to *L. vincire*, to bind. *F. pervenche*; *I. pervinca*; *G. Sinningia*.) *Bot.* Name common to plants of the Genus *Vinca*.

Zoöl. (Anglo-Sax. *pinewincian* or *wine-wincian*, sea-snails.) Any species of the Genus *Littorina*.

P., greater. Common name for *Vinca major*.

P., lesser. *Vinca minor*.

Perizōma. (Περὶζώμα, a belt; from *περιζώνω*, to gird round.) A girdle. Anciently used for the diaphragm (Gorræus). Old term for a *truss*. Also, a term for *Herpes zoster*.

Perizōsis. (Περὶζώσις, a girding round. *F. périzose*; *G. Umgürtung*.) Used in *Med.* and *Surg.* to denote a girding or bending round.

Perizōstra. (Περὶζώστρα, a belt.) A belt or bandage.

Perkinism. See *Metallic tractors*.

Perkinist. One who practises or believes in *Perkinism*.

Perkinist'ic. Belonging to *Perkinism*.

Perkins' metallic tractors. See *Metallic tractors*.

Perla. (L. and S.) 1. A name for the *Margarita*, or pearl, regarded in ancient times as a panacea.

2. Formerly used to designate *Pannus*; also, a spot, *Leucoma*, on the centre of the cornea.

3. Name for a Genus of the *Perlidæ*.

4. Term for a gelatin capsule. (Billings.)

Perlarious. (*Perla*.) Having a pearly lustre; applied to bivalve shells having pearls on their interior surface.

Applied also to a Family, *Perlariæ*, of the Neuroptera, having the *Perla* for their type.

Perla'ta materia. Old term for a preparation used to cure *hypochondriasis*, according to Dan. Ludovicus, *Diss. i. Pharm.* p. 121, in which the pearl (*perla*) was included.

Perlate acid. Bergman's name for acid phosphate of sodium.

Perla'tum medicamen'tum. Old name for any medicine of which the *Perla* was an ingredient.

Perla'tus. (*Perla*.) 1. *Med. Pharm.* Belonging to the *Perla*; the same as *Margaritaceus*.

2. *Zoöl.* Term applied to bodies that are grey like pearl, marked with white shining spots, or studded with round, pearly granulations.

3. *Bot.* Term applied to leaves that are raised from small, firm, round eminences; to expansions of lichens the edges of which are studded with round tubercles, like a string of pearls; and to plants with white flowers disposed in small oblong clusters.

4. *Mineral.* Pearly, as applied to a lustrous surface.

5. A word of the same spelling, but different derivation (*L. per*, through; *fero, latum*, to carry), signifies brought or carried through.

Perle. (F. and G.) A pearl.

In Pharmacy, a *globule* coated with gelatine, and containing some liquid substance, either volatile or of unpleasant taste.

P.s of A'piol. These have been given in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and suppressio mensium. Dose, 1 or 2 perles containing 3 minims each. (Ex. Ph.)

P.s of carbolic ac'id. Perles made up with carbolic oil, each containing 1 grain of the acid. Dose, 1 or 2. (Ex. Ph.)

P.s of chlo'roform. Each contains 3 minims. Dose, 1 or 2. (Ex. Ph.)

P.s of e'ther. Each contains 3 minims. Dose, 1 to 4. (Ex. Ph.)

P.s of e'ther and tur'pentine. Given to relieve the pain of gall-stone colic. Dose, 1 to 4. (Ex. Ph.)

P.s of gua'iacol. Each contains 1 minim of guaiacol dissolved in oil. Dose, 1 or 2, the maximum dose of guaiacol being 2 minims. (Ex. Ph.)

P.s of monobro'mated cam'phor. Each perle contains 2 grains of *Camphora monobromata*. Dose, 1 to 5. (Ex. Ph.)

P.s of phos'phorated oil. Imported from France. They are prepared in three sizes, containing respectively 1-32 grain, 1-65 grain, and 1-100 grain each. Dose, 1 perle after meals. (Ex. Ph.)

P.s of sul'phate of quinine'. (Pellétier's.) Each perle contains 1½ grain of quinine sulphate; for dose, see *Quinina sulphas*.

P.s of tar. Each contains approximately 2½ grains of *Pice'liquida*. Dose, 1 or 2 perles. (Ex. Ph.)

Perlidæ. (Nom. pl.) A tribe of pseudo-neuropterous Insects whose type is *Perla*.

Perline. Belonging to the *Perlidæ*.

Permanent. (*L. per*, through; *maneo*, to remain.) Lasting throughout life; used in Botany in the same sense as *Persistent*.

P. cartilage. (*L. cartilago perennis*. *G. bleibende Knorpel*.) See under *Cartilage*.

P. hardness of water. See under *Water*.

P. teeth. (*F. dents permanentes*. *G. bleibende Zähne*.) See *Dentition*, *permanent* and *d., second*.

Permanganas. *Permanganate*.

Permanganate. (*L. per*, with intensive force; *manganate*.) A salt of *Permanganic acid*.

P. of cal'cium. Used for making disinfecting mouth lotions. It has but little taste.

P. of potas'sium. See *Potassii permanganas*.

P. of so'dium. See under *Sodium*.

P. of zinc. See under *Zinc*.

Permanganic ac'id. Mn_2HO_4 . This acid is obtained in aqueous solution by decomposition of the barium salt with sulphuric acid. It may be obtained pure by dissolving potassium permanganate in sulphuric acid, and distilling the greenish-yellow solution over the water-bath at 60° or 70° C. Violet vapours of pure permanganic acid appear, and then condense to form a soluble greenish-black liquid. The pure acid possesses very great oxidising power.

Permeability. (*Permeable*. *F. perméabilité*; *I. permeabilità*; *G. Durchdringlichkeit*.) The state of being permeable, that is, capable of being passed through without dislocation or breaking of parts; especially used of

substances that allow the passage of fluids. (*Century Dict.*)

Permeable. (L. *per*, through; *meo*, to pass; *habilis*, suitable.) Having the property of permeability.

Permissus. (L. *permitto*, to allow to pass through.) Term for a *Licentiate*.

Permistio. (L. *per*, through; *misceo*, *mistum*, or *mixtum*, to mix.) The same as *Permixtio*.

Permixtio. (L. *per*, through; *misceo*, *mixtum*, to mix.) 1. Term for a thorough mingling or mixture.
2. The same as *Coitus*.

Permutate. (L. *permuto*, to exchange.) De Candolle's epithet for flowers in which the abortion of the sexual organs determines a marked change in the appearance of the flower.

Pernambu'co wood. Peach wood, or Brazil wood; obtained from the *Casalpinia echinata*.

Pernicious. (L. *perniciosus*, destructive. G. *verderblich*, *schädlich*.) Destructive; tending towards a fatal issue.

P. anæmia. See *Anæmia*, *progressive pernicious*.

P. fever. See *Fever*, *pernicious*.

P. intermittent fever. A syn. for *Pernicious fever*. Trousseau describes three main varieties, viz. *algid*, *burning*, and *sudoral*. He also describes what are called the "*comitæ*" group, in which there is functional disturbance of various organs, and, under this head, the following groups: *apoplectic*, *cardialgic*, *choleraic*, *comatose*, *convulsive*, *delirious*, *dysenteric*, *gastralgic*, *hæmatemesic*, *hæmorrhagic*, *lethargic*, *peripneumonic*, *petechial* and *scorbutic*, *pleuritic*, *soporose*, *syncopie*, and, finally, *tetanio* or *epileptic*.

P. malarial fever. A syn. of *P. fever*.

Pernio. (Ἰέρνα; from πέρνα, the heel.) A chilblain.

Pernoctatio. (L. *per*, through; *nox*, *noctis*, the night.) The same as *Pervigilium*.

Perobrachi'us. (Ἰνρός, maimed; βραχίον, the arm.) Epithet for an individual with either congenital absence, or malformation, of the arms.

Perocephalus. (Ἰνρός, maimed; κεφαλή, the head.) Gurlt's term for a class of foetal monstrosities characterised by defective formation of the head.

Perochirus. (Ἰνρός, maimed; χεῖρ, the hand.) Having a malformation of one or both hands.

Perochidium. (F. *pérochidion*.) Necker's name for the *involucre* that surrounds the fruit of mosses.

Peroecormus. (Ἰνρός, maimed; κορμός, the trunk of a tree.) Gurlt's term for defective formation of the body or trunk.

Perodactyl'us. See *Perodactylus*.

Perodactyl'us. The same as *Peronodactylus*.

Perodactylus. (Ἰνρός, maimed; δάκτυλος, a finger.) Having malformed fingers.

Perodyn'ia. (Ἰνρα, a leathern pouch, in this case the stomach; δόδυ, pain.) The same as *Cardialgia*.

Peroma. (Ἰνρωμα, a laming or maiming of the limbs or senses.) A lame or maimed individual.

Peromelia. (*Peromelus*.) Congenital mutilation or defective formation of the limbs.

Peromelus. (Ἰνρός, maimed; μέλος, a limb.) An individual having the deformity *Peromelia*.

Peronæ'us. See *Peroneus*.

Peronarthro'sis. (*Arthrosis*.) See *Saddle-joint*.

Perona'tus. (Peronē, the fibula. F. *peroné*; G. *gestieft*.) Epithet applied by Willdenow to the stem of the mushroom.

Peronē. (Ἰνρόν, anything pointed for piercing; afterwards used to designate both the *fibula* and the *radius*.) The *fibula*.

Perone'al. (Peronē.) Belonging to the *Peronē* or *fibula*.

P. artery. (F. *artère péronière*; G. *Wadenbeinarterie*.) A branch of the *posterior tibial artery*. It arises about one inch below the lower border of the popliteus muscle, passes first downwards and slightly outwards upon the *tibialis posterior*, then vertically upon the inner border of the *fibula*. At the lower end of the interosseous space it gives off its *anterior peroneal branch*, and is thence continued as the *posterior peroneal artery* over the inferior *tibio-fibular joint* and posterior surface of the external malleolus, breaking up into *terminal branches* running over the outer and posterior surfaces of the *os calcis*. It gives off also *muscular branches*, a *communicating branch* to the posterior *tibial*, and a *medullary branch* to the *fibula*.

P. artery, anterior. This branch arises from the *P. artery* about one inch above the ankle, passes forwards below the interosseous membrane, and then downwards in front of the lower *tibio-fibular joint* to the outer surface of the *tarsus*. It forms communications with the *external malleolar branch* of the posterior *tibial*, and, by its *terminal twigs*, with the *tarsal* and *posterior peroneal arteries*; and it gives off also *muscular and articular twigs*.

P. artery, descend'ing. The *P. artery*, *posterior*.

P. artery, perforating. The *P. artery*, *anterior*.

P. artery, poste'rior. See under *P. artery*.

P. bone. See *Peronē*.

P. communicat'ing nerve. The largest of the cutaneous branches of the *peroneal nerve*. It usually joins the short *saphenous nerve* in the lower half of the back of the leg; but is sometimes continued as a separate nerve, giving cutaneous branches as far as the heel and outer side of the foot.

P. groove. Term for the groove on the outer surface of the *os calcis* in which the tendon of the *peroneus longus* lies.

P. muscles. See under *Peroneus*.

P. nerve. See *Popliteal nerve*, *external*.

P. ridge. The same as *P. spine*.

P. spine. A ridge on the outer surface of the *os calcis*, separating the grooves for the respective tendons of the *peroneus longus* and *p. brevis*.

P. tubercle. The same as *P. spine*.

P. type of mus'cular atrophy. This is an affection which was fully described by Dr. Tooth in 1886, and by Charcot and Marie in the same year. It occurs in early life, frequently after an attack of measles, more in males than females, is occasionally hereditary, though more often it is members of the same generation who suffer. Wasting begins first in the *extensor longus pollicis pedis* or *extensor communis digitorum*, or in the *peronei*. As the disease

PERONEDACTYLIIUS—PERONOSPORA

advances, it attacks the small muscles of the foot, then the muscles of the calf, and later those of the thigh. The muscles of the hands and arms are invaded much later. Double talipes varus and clawing of the fingers commonly result from the unequal affection of the muscles. The pathology of the disease is at present uncertain, but it seems to resemble a neuritis rather than a spinal affection, though cases occur which apparently combine both forms. Fibrillation of the muscles is usually present, together with early loss of faradic irritability and distinct reaction of degeneration.

P. veins. The two venæ comites of the *P. artery*. They open into the posterior tibial veins.

Peronedactyl'ius. See *Peronodactyl'ius*.

Perone'o-. (*Peronē*.) A prefix used to signify in connection with, or belonging to, the fibula.

P-calca'neal. Belonging to the *peronē* and *calcaneum*.

P-calca'neus inter'nus. See *Musculus accessorius ad musculum accessorium*.

P-in'fra-phalangettia'nus. (*F. phalangette*, a terminal phalanx. *F. péroneo-sous-phalangettien*.) Name applied by Chaussier in the same sense as *peroneo-phalanginianus* by Dumas.

P-in'fra-tarsia'nus. (*Tarsus*. *F. péroneo-sous-tarsien*.) Name applied by Chaussier to the *peroneus longus* muscle, because it passes from the fibula, beneath the tarsus, to the first metatarsal bone.

P-mal'leolar. (*F. péroneomalléolaire*.) Belonging to the fibula and (external) malleolus; epithet applied by Chaussier to the external saphenous vein.

P-phalangia'nus. (*Phalanx*. *F. péroneophalanginien*.) Belonging to the fibula and a phalanx of one of the toes; applied by Dumas to the *flexor longus hallucis* muscle.

P-su'pra-metatarsia'nus ma'jor, and min'or. (*F. péroneosis-métatarsien*.) Name applied by Chaussier to the *peroneus brevis* and *peroneus tertius* respectively, as attached, the one to the fibula, and the other to the base of the fifth metatarsal bone.

P-su'pra-phalangettia'nus. (*F. phalangette*, a terminal phalanx. *F. péroneo-sous-phalangettien*.) Name applied by Chaussier (*Peron.-sup.-phal. communis*) to the *extensor longus digitorum pedis* muscle; also (*Peron.-sup.-phal. pollicis pedis*) to the *extensor proprius hallucis* muscle.

P-su'pra-phalangia'nus. Name applied by Dumas to the *extensor proprius hallucis*, the *Peron.-sup.-phal.-pollicis pedis* of Chaussier.

P.-tib'i-su'pra-phalangettia'nus. (*F. péroneo-tibi-sus-phalangettien*.) Name applied by Dumas to the *extensor longus digitorum pedis*, the *Peron.-sup.-phal. communis* of Chaussier.

P.-tib'ial. Belonging to the *peronē* and *fibula*; the same as *Tibio-fibular*.

Perone'um. (*Peronē*.) The same as *Peronē*.

Perone'us. (*Peronē*.) Belonging to the *peronē* or *fibula*; used to designate the several *peronei* muscles.

P.accessor'ius. See *P. quinti digiti*.

P.anti'cus. The *P. brevis*.

P.brev'is. This muscle arises from the

lower two-thirds of the outer surface of the fibula, and from the intermuscular septum on each side of itself. Its tendon passes behind the external malleolus, and is inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. There is generally a slip from this tendon to the extensor tendon of the little toe. This muscle and the *P. longus* are both supplied by the musculo-cutaneous branch of the external popliteal nerve.

P. lon'gus. A muscle arising from the outer tuberosity of the tibia, the head and upper two-thirds of the outer surface of the fibula, from the two intermuscular septa between which it lies, and from the fascia of the leg. Its tendon passes behind the external malleolus, over the outer surface of the os calcis, along the groove in the plantar surface of the cuboid bone, and then inwards and forwards across the sole, to be inserted into the base of the first metatarsal bone, and partly into the internal cuneiform, another slip being sometimes attached to the base of the second metatarsal. Its nerve-supply is the same as that of the *P. brevis*.

P.me'dius. Term used both for the *P. brevis* and the *P. quinti digiti*.

P.posti'cus. The *P. longus*.

P.posti'cus brev'is. The *P. brevis*.

P.posti'cus lon'gus. The *P. longus*.

P.pri'mus. The *P. longus*.

P.quar'tus. The same as *P. quinti digiti*.

P.quin'ti dig'iti. A muscle present in many mammals, arising from the external surface of the fibula just below the fibular attachment of the *peroneus longus*, and inserted into the outer side of the base of the first phalanx of the fifth toe. It is present in some human subjects (about one-third examined, Testut); but is usually represented merely by a tendinous slip between the *peroneus brevis* and the tendon of the *extensor longus* to the little toe.

P.quin'tus. The same as *P. quinti digiti*.

P.secun'dus. The *P. brevis*.

P.sex'tus. The same as *P. quinti digiti*.

P.ter'tius. A muscle arising just below the *extensor longus digitorum pedis* from the lowest fourth of the anterior surface of the fibula, from the corresponding part of the interosseous membrane, and from the intermuscular septum which separates its outer surface from the *P. brevis*; and inserted into the base of the dorsum of the fifth metatarsal bone. Its nerve-supply is from the anterior tibial nerve.

Peronodactylia'us. The same as *Peronodactyl'ius*.

Peronodactyl'ius. (*Περών, the fibula; δακτύλος, a digit. F. péroneo-dactyliem*.) Pertaining to the fibula and digits (of the toes); term for the *flexor longus digitorum pedis*.

Peronospora. (*Περών, anything pointed; σπορά, a seed*.) A Genus of phycomycetous Fungi, giving its name to the Order *Peronosporæ*.

P.infes'tans. Since 1845 this species has been known in all countries where the potato is grown, as the cause of the rot. It first shows itself on the leaves, which curl up, blacken, and then become dry. The fungus grows on the under surface of the leaves, and the spores drop off, get washed by the rain into the earth, and thus reach the tubers, on which they grow, finally causing them to decay. Sometimes the disease begins within the tubers. It is occasionally propagated very rapidly by zoospores, which are produced within the spores.

PERONOSPORACEÆ—PERSEA

P. ver'ans. This species lives as a saprophyte on potato tubers; but is unable to penetrate into the living tissues of the plant.

P. viti'cola. (De Bary.) This species is a parasite upon the vine; it was first introduced into Europe from America in 1877. Millardet has found that by repeated hybridisation of the European vine (*Vitis vinifera*) with American species, it is possible to produce a vine that can withstand this fungus and other fungi, and also the *Phylloxera*.

Peronospora'ceæ. The same as *Peronosporæ*.

Peronospor'æ. (*Peronospora*.) A Family of phycomycetous *Fungi*, most of which live as parasites within living plants, but some of which live as saprophytes. They have a large, vegetative mycelium, and they propagate almost entirely asexually, either by non-motile gonidia or by swarm-spores.

Pero-olfacto'rius. Wilder's name for that part of the *olfactory bulb* from which the filaments of the olfactory nerve arise. (Billings.)

Peropla'sia. (Πηρός, maimed; πλάσις, a moulding.) Malformation due to defective development.

Peropt'erēs. (Πηρός, maimed; πτερόν, a wing.) Duméril's term for a Family of osseous *Holobranchii*, with complete absence of the ventral fins and a partial absence of the other fins.

Peroptery'gil. (Πηρός, maimed; πτέρυξ, πτερυγος, a wing.) A name used by Goldfuss, Ficinuss and Carus for an order of fishes without ventral fins.

Peropus. (Πηρός; πούς, ποδός, a foot.) Having a malformation of one or both feet.

Pero'sis. (Πηρός, maimed.) Old term for *Lesio*; also, for a deficiency in the number of digits; also, for other organic lesions of the limbs and joints (Foësius).

Pero'smic ac'id. (*L. per*, through, completely; *osmic*.) The same as *Osmic acid*.

Perosomous. (Πηρός, maimed; σῶμα, the body.) Having an imperfectly or badly formed body.

Perosplanch'nica. (Πηρός, maimed; σπλάγχχνον, any part of the viscera.) Congenital malformation of viscera.

Pero'tis latifolia. An Indian plant, Order *Gramineæ*. It has the reputation in India of being diuretic.

Perox'idate. The same as *Peroxidise*.

Peroxida'tion. The process of being completely oxidised.

Peroxide. (*L. per*, with intensive force; *oxide*.) That oxide which contains the greatest possible proportion of oxygen in combination with a polyvalent element or basic radical.

P. of hy'drogen. See *Hydrogen peroxide*.

P. of iron. See *Ferri peroxidum*.

P. of man'ganese. See *Manganese peroxide*.

Perox'idise. To completely *oxidise*; also, in a passive sense, to undergo the process of *Peroxidation*.

Peroxidum. See *Peroxide*.

Peroxyda'tus. (*L. per*; *oxidum*, or *oxydum*.) Adjective applied to a metal or other element combined with oxygen in the form of a *peroxide*.

Peroxy'dum. The same as *Peroxidum*.

Perpendicular external mus'cle of Za'glas. The vertical fibres of

the tongue which decussate with the transverse fibres and the insertions of the genio-hyo-glossus, and form curves in each half of the tongue, with their concavity outwards, the outermost fibres being the shortest.

P. line of ul'na. The longitudinal line on the posterior surface, separating an inner, smooth surface covered by the extensor carpi ulnaris, from an outer, irregular surface covered by the extensor muscles of the thumb and the extensor indicis.

P. plate of eth'moid. The central vertical plate. See *Ethmoid bone*.

Perpendicu'lum hepatis. (*L. perpendiculum*, a plumb-line; *hepar*.) The suspensory ligament of the liver.

Perperacu'tus. (Intensive form of *peracutus*.) Excessively acute; applied to dis-

Perplex'i mor'bi. (*L. perplexus*, entangled; *morbus*, a disease.) The Complications of a disease.

Perplica'tion. (*L. per*, through; *plico*, to fold.) A method of arresting hæmorrhage from a cut artery, by making an incision in its sheath near the cut end of the vessel, and passing the cut end by means of forceps through the aperture in the sheath, so as to bend the vessel on itself.

Per'rosin. A name for *Frankincense*.

Per'ry. (*F. poiré*; *I. sidro di pera*; *G. Birnwein*, *Birnmost*.) A vinous liquor made from pears in the same way as cider is from apples.

Per'ry county springs. Pennsylvania. Warm springs, temperature 67° F.

Per'ry springs. Pike County, Illinois. Mild alkaline waters. The *Middle* or *Magnesium Spring* contains in 1 pint, potassium carbonate .199 grains, magnesium carbonate 1.260, carbonate of iron .051, calcium carbonate 1.38, sodium sulphate .055, double silicate of potassium and sodium .33, sodium silicate .015 grains. The *Upper* or *Sulphur Spring* contains in 1 pint, potassium carbonate .181 grains, magnesium carbonate .097, carbonate of iron .04, carbonate of lime 1.715, sodium sulphate .137, double silicate of potassium and sodium .285, sodium silicate .048 grains. The *Lower* or *Iron Spring* contains in 1 pint, potassium carbonate .157 grains, magnesium carbonate .777, carbonate of iron .025, calcium carbonate 1.708, sodium sulphate .173, double silicate of potassium and sodium .431, sodium silicate .072, aluminium silicate .034 grains. They issue from the limestone, and have a flow of from 1 to 2 gallons a minute.

Per'sea. (Περsea; *L. persea*.) An Egyptian tree whose fruit grows from the stem; also, term applied to the Genus *Laurus* (Kraus).

P. cam'fora. The *Camphora officinarum*.

P. cas'sia. The *Cinnamomum cassia*.

P. cinna'momum. The *Laurus cinna-momum*.

P. cube'ba. The *Cubeba officinalis*.

P. gratis'sima. The Avocado, or Alligator Pear, Order *Laurineæ*, a large South American tree sometimes more than sixty feet high, growing on the eastern slopes of the Andes. Its berry is fleshy and butyraceous (*beurre végétale*), tastes like pistachio, and is eaten with meat and spices. Many kinds of animals feed on it. Its seeds yield a black dye, used for marking linen, and the berry itself yields an oil, composed of 70 per cent. *olein* and 21.9 per cent. *palmitin* (Oude-

PERSECUTION—PERSPIRATION

mann's), used in soap-making and for illuminating purposes. The seeds are also astringent, and the leaves are considered to be useful in chest-affections, and locally for wounds.

P. pichurim. See *Pichurim* beans.

P. sas'safras. The *Sassafras officinale*.

Persecution, insanity of. See under *Insanity*.

Per'seite. A body resembling *mannite*, present in the leaves and fruit of *Laurus persea*.

Persian apple. A name for the *Peach*.

P. bal'sam. The *Tinctura benzoini composita*, B. Ph.

P. ber'ry. The fruit of several species of *Rhamnus*, from which is obtained a yellow dye.

P. fire. A name for *Anthrax*.

P. in'sect-pow'der. A name for the powdered flowers of *Pyrethrum carneum* and *P. roseum*, which are used to kill insects.

P. man'na. See *Manna*, *Persian*.

P. o'pium. See *Opium*, *Persian*.

P. pel'litory. Name for both the *Pyrethrum carneum* and *P. roseum*. See also *Persian insect powder*.

P. tick. The *Argas persicus*.

P. ul'cer. See *Ulcers*, *endemic*.

Pers'ica. (From *Persia*, of which country the peach is a native.) A Genus of the *Rosaceæ*; also, the *Peach-tree*. See *Amygdalus persica*.

P. læ'vis. The *Nectarine*. Fruit edible, having a soft pericarp. It is probably a variety of *P. vulgaris*; but its origin is unknown.

P. vulgari's. The *peach-tree*. See *Amygdalus persica*.

Persicaria. (*Persica*, the *peach-tree*; because its blossoms are like those of the peach.) The specific name of the *Plumbago* or *leadwort*. See *Polygonum persicaria*.

P. mi'nor. The *Polygonum persicaria*.

P. mit'is. (*L. mitis*, mild.) The *Polygonum persicaria*.

P. urens. The *Polygonum hydropiper*.

P., wand'spiked. The *Polygonum virginianum*.

P., wa'ter. The *Polygonum amphibium*.

Per'sico. An Italian liqueur flavoured with the kernel of the peach.

Persicot. (*L. persicum*, a peach.) An alcoholic drink prepared by macerating the kernels of peaches, apricots, &c., with lemon peel and spices, in alcohol.

Pers'icus. (*F. persique*; *G. persisch* or *parsisch*.) Belonging to *Persia*, *Persian*; applied to the peach, *Malum persicum*. Formerly applied, *Ignis persicus*, to a disease accompanied by a burning heat; either *anthrax*, or *carbuncle*, or some disease very like these. Also, applied to the increased heat in *angina*, or *sore-throat*.

P., ign'is. (*Persian fire*.) See *Ignis persicus*.

Persim'mon. The fruit of *Diospyros virginiana*, very astringent when unripe, but edible when ripe. See also *Chinese persimmon* and *Japanese persimmon*.

Persi'mon. The same as *Persimmon*.

Persis'tens, fe'bris. (*L.*) Persistent fever. Term for an intermittent fever with regularly-recurring paroxysms. (Hooper.)

Persis'tent. (*L. persisto*, to continue standing; hence, to persist.) Permanent. Also, in *Bot.*, evergreen; applied especially to leaves that remain on a plant one winter or longer.

P. pulp. See *Tooth pulp*, *persistent*.

P. pupil'ary mem'brane. The capulo-pupillary membrane forms in the earlier

stages of development of the eye a complete fibro-vascular investment for the lens, having its origin in the deepest layers of the enclosed mesoblast, its blood supply coming from a branch of the central artery of the retina. It is the anterior part of this membrane which in young animals, such as kittens or puppies, closes the opening of the pupil for certain days after birth. In man, the whole membrane usually atrophies before birth; but occasionally traces are left in the form of thin bands of tissue connected with the anterior surface of the iris. This connection serves to distinguish them from remains of old iritis, as the latter are connected with the posterior surface. In rare cases, so much of the membrane may be left as to render operation necessary.

Persola'ta. The *Arctium lappa*.

Persolu'ta. The same as *Persolata*.

Personal equa'tion. Term used in Physiology for the special reaction-time of an individual for a given stimulus. See *Reaction-time*.

Personal'ity, disorders of. See *Consciousness*, *double*.

Persona'ta. (*L. persona*, a mask.)

Masked. A name for the *Arctium lappa*, given because, in ancient times, actors used its leaves as masks.

Personate. See *Personatus*.

Persona'tus. (*L. persona*.) Masked, disguised. Applied, in *Bot.*, to a monopetalous, irregular corolla, when the tube is expanded and the two lips are unequal and approximated so as to contract the orifice.

Perspicilla'tus. (*Perspicillum*.) Spectacled, or having an appearance round the eyes resembling that given by a pair of spectacles. Adjective applied to certain animals whose eyes are surrounded by a naked space, or by a space coloured differently from the rest of the face.

Perspicillum. See *Perspicillum*.

Perspicill'um. (*L.*) A magnifying glass of any kind; in plural, *perspicilla*, spectacles.

Perspirab'ilē reten'tum. (*L.*) Retained perspiration. This has been cited as an important factor in the causation of some diseases, for almost as long as medicine has been studied. All efforts, however, to discover any poisonous products of perspiration have failed. The belief is grounded on the injurious effects of varnishing the whole surface in animals, and the fatality of extensive skin-burns; but the former is probably due to increased loss of heat, and the latter is possibly due to the thickening of the blood from transudation of lymph. (Tappeiner.)

P. Sanctoria'num. (After *Sanctorius*.)

Term for *Perspiration*.

Perspirability. The condition of being *Perspirable*.

Perspirable. Capable of being perspired; also, capable of perspiring.

Perspira'tion. (*L. per*, through; *spiro*, to breathe.) 1. The process of secretion and evaporation of sweat; divided into *insensible perspiration*, in which the sweat secreted is immediately evaporated and passes off as vapour as rapidly as it is formed; and *sensible perspiration*, in which the sweat remains for an appreciable time on the surface of the skin in the form of drops of clear fluid, before becoming evaporated.

2. Used for *sweat*, the secretion of the sweat-glands. See *Sweat*.

PERSPIRATORY—PES

P., insens'ible. See *Perspiration*.
P., mor'bid. (L. *morbidus*, causing disease, unwholesome.) See under *Ephidrosis*.

P., obstruct'ed. See *Adiaphoresis*.

P., retain'ed. See *Perspirabile retentum*.

P., sens'ible. See *Perspiration*.

Perspiratory. Belonging to *Perspiration*.

P. duct. Term for the duct of a sweat gland.

P. gland. A sweat gland.

Perspire'. (L. *per*; *spiro*.) To excrete sweat or perspiration; also, to be excreted as sweat.

Perstriction. (L. *perstringo*, *perstric-tum*, to tie tightly.) Term for arrest of hæmorrhage by ligature of the bleeding vessel.

Persudatio. (L. *per*, through; *sudatio*, a sweating.) Term for *Diapedesis*; also, for *Hæmatidrosis*.

Persulphate. That sulphate which contains the greatest possible proportion of the sulphuric acid radical (SO_4)_x in combination with a polyvalent element or basic radical.

P. of iron. *Ferric sulphate*.

P. of mercury. *Mercuric sulphate*.

Persulphide. That sulphide of any element or basic radical which contains the greatest possible proportion of sulphur.

Persulphuretum. (L. *per*, completely, thoroughly; *sulphuretum*.) Old term for *Persulphide*.

Persultatio. (L. *persulto*, to leap through.) The same as *Persudatio*.

Pertica. (L. *pertica*, a pole.) A long pole with which to beat down fruit; also, term used for *Priapism*.

Perticalis. (*Pertica*.) Belonging to *Pertica*, in either of its two meanings.

Pertrophic. (L. *per*, with intensive force; Gr. τροφή, nourishment.) Relating to excess of nutrition.

Pertusio mutua. (L. *per*, through; *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust; *mutuus*, reciprocal, mutual.) The same as *Endosmose*. See under *Osmosis*.

Perturbatio. (L. *perturbatio*, disturbance; also, figuratively, mental disturbance. F. *perturbation*; G. *Verwirrung*.) 1. Term applied to irregularities in the rotation of the planets as regards the direction of that rotation, consequent upon irregularity in their form and want of homogeneity of structure, so that the line representing the force of the sun's attraction does not always pass through their centre of gravity.

2. Excessive restlessness, mental disquiet, or perturbation; disturbance of function.

P. critica. A term for the critical perturbation of the organism which constitutes the crisis of a disease.

Perturbationes animi. (Nom. plural of *Perturbatio*.) Disturbances of the mental faculties.

Perturbatrix, medic'na. (F. *médicine perturbatrice*.) See *Medicina perturbatrix*.

Pertusate. (L. *pertusus*, bored through.) Bot. Having a perforation at the apex.

Pertussal. Belonging to *Pertussis*.

Pertus'ia. (*Pertussis*.) Term proposed by Dr. William Farr for the "zymotic principle" of *Pertussis*.

Pertus'is. (L. *per*, with intensive significance; *tussis*, a cough.) See *Whooping cough*.

Pertussor'ium. (L. *pertusus*, *per-tundo*, perforated; more correctly *Pertusorium*.) Term for an instrument for opening and gradually draining a cystic tumour; a sort of *trocar*.

Pertusus. (L. *pertusus*, perforated. F. *pertus*; G. *durchstossen*.) Epithet applied to leaves that are perforated with large, irregularly arranged openings.

Peru' balsam of. See under *Balsam*.

Peru'iferus. (Peru; *fero*, to bear or carry. F. *peruifère*; G. *Perubalsamtragend*.) Bearing that which is Peruvian; applied to the *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

Perula. (Dim. of *Pera*.) Med. Pathol. Term applied, according to Paracelsus, de *Pustul. Gallie. Ulcer*, &c., vii, 6, to a local affection in jaundice.

Bot. Term applied by A. C. Richard to a kind of sac formed by the prolonged and adherent bases of two of the lobes of the perigon of certain species among the *Orchideæ*; by Mirbel and J. G. Zuccharini, to those envelopes of the buds of native British trees which arise from aborted leaves, as in *Daphne*, from the bases of petioles, as in *Juglans*, or from stipules, as in *Carpinus*.

Perula'tus. (*Perula*.) Epithet applied by Mirbel to an *alabastrus* of a plant when provided with a *perula*.

Perunctio. (L. *perungo*, *perunctum*, to anoint.) A general anointing of the skin.

Peru'vian balsam. See *Balsam of Peru*.

P. bark. See *Cinchona*.

P. ipecacuan'ha. The root of *Psychotria emetica*, sometimes substituted in commerce for the root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*.

P. mas'tich. See *Mastich*, *Peruvian*.

Peruvia'nus, -a, -um. *Peruvian*.

P. cor'tex. *Peruvian bark*.

Perversio. (L. *perverto*, *perversus*, to turn the wrong way. F. *perversion*; G. *Verkehrtheit*.) The same as *Diastremma*.

Perversion. (*Perversio*.) A turning the wrong way, or to wrong or abnormal uses. Term employed in Psychology to denote a change for the worse in the mental or moral characteristics of a person.

Pervigil'ium. (L. *per*, with intensive force; *vigilo*, to watch.) Disinclination for sleep; also, vigilance.

Pervin'ca. (L. *per*, through; *vinca*.) The specific name for the lesser periwinkle, *Vinca pervinca*.

Pes. (L. *pes*, *pedis*.) The foot.

P. accesso'rius. Accessory foot; term for a smooth eminence, also termed *Eminentia col-lateralis*, situated in the lateral ventricle of either cerebral hemisphere, at the junction of the descending with the posterior horn, between the hippocampus major and the hippocampus minor.

P. alexandri'nus. The *Anacyclus py-rethrum*.

P. anseri'nus. (L. *anserinus*, belonging to a goose.) See *Facial nerve*. Also, old name for the *Chenopodium murale*, or goose-foot.

P. anseri'nus fas'ciæ la'tæ. A name given to the radiating fibres formed on the inner side of the knee by the insertions of the sartorius, semitendinosus, and gracilis muscles.

P. anseri'nus ma'jor. The *Pes anse-rinus*.

P. anseri'nus mi'nor. A name for the *Infracorbital plexus*.

PESSARY

P. anserinus nervi mediani. See *Plexus anserinus nervi mediani*.

P. anticus. Term for *Manus*.

P. avis. Bird's-foot. Old name for the *Ornithopus perpusillus*.

P. calcaeus. See *Talipes calcaeus*.

P. capræ. (*L. capra*, a she-goat.) Goat's-foot; a name for a species of *Convolvulus*; also, for a species of *Oxalis*.

P. cati. (*L. catus*, a cat.) Cat's-foot; a name for the *Antennaria dioica*.

P. cavus. See *Talipes cavus*.

P. columbinus. (*L. columba*, a dove or pigeon.) Dove's-foot; a name for the *Geranium rotundifolium*.

P. coronæ radiatæ. The narrow base or origin at the medulla of the *Corona radiata*, from which the fibres of the latter spread out.

P. equino-varus. See *Talipes equinovarus*.

P. equinus. (*L. equinus*, pertaining to horses.) The horse-foot, *Talipes equinus*.

P. equinus of Rumphius. See *Hydrocotyle asiatica*.

P. fabricians. A name for *Elephantiasis arabum cruris*. (Billings.)

P. galli. Fowl's-foot. Old name for *Ranunculus*.

P. gigas. An affection, also called *Macropodia*, limited to one extremity, in which there is great congenital hypertrophy, mainly of the bones and the integuments. The whole foot may be equally involved, forming the *symmetrical* or *true* variety; or only certain parts of the foot may be affected, the *unsymmetrical* or *false* variety. In the latter case the disease may take the form of large fatty excrescences on the foot, or one or more toes may grow to a gigantic size, or both these conditions may be present. Large capillary nevi may occur, and though the arteries do not seem to be affected, the veins are usually thickened and varicose. The bones are greatly and equally enlarged in every part; but the muscles do not show much change. The tendons are greatly lengthened. There is also thickening of ligaments; and some distortion of joints may occur secondarily. No cause is known. Treatment consists mainly in carefully regulated pressure, and amputation of excrescences, or of the large toes, in unsymmetrical cases.

P. gryphii. More commonly *Pedes gryphii*. (*F. pieds de griffon*). An instrument described and figured by Paré, as copied from Dalechamps, for the extraction of the head after decapitation of the fœtus in utero. It consisted of two or four strong hooks, fixed at their lower ends by a framework, so that they could be approximated and firmly held, thus enabling traction to be made.

P. hippocampi. (*Hippocampus*.) The anterior and lower part of the *Hippocampus major*, near its extremity, where it is notched on its edge, somewhat resembling a quadruped's paw.

P. hippocampi majoris. The same as *P. hippocampi*.

P. hippocampi minoris. A name for the *Hippocampus minor*.

P. leo'nis. Lion's-foot. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

P. leporinus. Hare's-foot. Old name for several species of *Trifolium*, and especially *T. arvense*.

P. olfactorius. Wilder's term for the inner root of the *Olfactory lobe*.

P. peduncul. Term for the *Crusta* of the *Crus cerebri*, or cerebral peduncle.

P. planus. Flat-foot. See *Talipes valgus, spurious*.

P. tigridis. (*L. tigris, tigridis*, a tiger.) Tiger's-foot; a name for a species of *Ipomœa*.

P. valgus. See *Talipes valgus*.

P. varus. See *Talipes varus*.

P. vituli. Calf's-foot. Old name for the *Arum maculatum*, or cuckoo-pint.

Pessary. (*Low L. pessarium*, from *L. pessus*. *Gr. Πέσος*, an oval-shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts; afterwards also a kind of plug of linen, resin, wax, &c., mixed with medicinal substances, to be introduced into the vagina. *F. pessaire*; *I. pessario*; *G. Mutterkranz*.) An instrument for introduction into the vagina to remedy prolapse of the uterus or of the vaginal wall. In ancient times, a topical medicine introduced into the vagina, of a cylindrical shape and about the size of an average finger, made of a small bag of linen, or of wool or cotton, steeped in medicinal substances; also, an incorporation of honey, galbanum, laudanum, wax, &c., moulded into a cylindrical form; also, simply a small vaginal suppository. They were also used for introduction into the cervix uteri, and often had a thread fixed to them, by which they were attached to the thigh. As more than 120 kinds of pessaries have been described at different times, it is impossible to do more here than mention a few of those in common use. Those who wish to find full accounts with drawings of the various forms of pessaries are referred to the encyclopædic dictionaries of medical science, French and English, and to instrument makers' catalogues (*e. g.* Tiemann's, of New York, which describes and figures more than 100 forms).

P., air. Gariel's pessary. See *P., Gariel's*.

P., air-ball. The same as *P., air*.

P., anal. An olive-shaped pessary made of pewter, which has been used in the treatment of *prolapsus ani*. They are generally of no use, as the sphincter is too much relaxed to keep them up, and, even if kept in position, they cause irritation by pressure.

P., ante'flexion. A specially adapted vaginal pessary recommended by Thomas for the treatment of ante'flexion of the uterus.

P., ante'version cradle, Grrally Hewitt's. This is made of vulcanite. The posterior half is like a Hodge pessary, its posterior extremity fitting into the posterior fornix and its anterior part into the anterior fornix; from this part the pessary curves down at a slightly obtuse angle, the two arms meeting in a loop similar in shape to that of a Hodge pessary, which lies against the vaginal wall at its lower opening.

P., ante'version, Geh'run'g's. This is a pessary consisting of two arms meeting in a curve at either extremity, the whole instrument being so curved upon itself at the centre that the two halves are parallel to one another for the greater part of their length. Gehrun'g inserts the instrument so that one extremity is in the anterior fornix, the corresponding half of the pessary partly encircling the cervix, and the other, or lower half, resting against the posterior wall of the vagina. Mundé places this pessary so that the bend at the middle is in the anterior fornix and the two extremities rest against the

PESSARIES—PESSIMA

posterior vaginal wall, their curves lying antero-posteriorly.

P., anteversion, Thom's. Thomas has invented several kinds. One form is merely a Hodge pessary with a projecting pair of arms starting from near the centre of the pessary on either side and meeting in a curve, this part being passed up into the anterior fornix. This form of pessary occasionally sets up pelvic cellulitis.

P., Borghnet's "bung-hole." Short, thickish, and upright; supported by cross straps fastened to a belt. Recommended by Pozzi for hospital use, as being cheap and effective and easily cleaned.

P., Cutler's. Stem curved round to belt round waist, and having either a ring or a cup to support the cervix.

P., Egyptian. See *Aegyptius pessus*.

P., Fehling's stem. Made of thick glass, fenestrated and so tempered that its curve can be altered when heated over a lamp. It is filled with iodoform powder kept in place by a plug of cotton wool. It should always be $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. shorter than the previously measured uterine cavity. It is kept supported by the uterine mucous membrane bulging into the fenestra.

P., Fritsch's. Combination of Schultze's sledge-shaped pessary and Hodge's pessary; it has a hard caoutchouc cross-bar.

P., Galabin's anteversion. Like a Hodge pessary with the anterior cross piece made very broad.

P., galvanic. Introduced by Simpson, as an intra-uterine pessary. The stem is copper for one half its length, and zinc for the other, fixed on an ovoid disc. Modified later by Noeggerath, who substituted a stem of parallel strips of copper and zinc; and later again modified by Thomas, who substituted a wire stem, on which were threaded alternate beads of copper and zinc.

P., Garle's. This consisted of a hollow india-rubber ball with a small tube attached. When empty of air, it was easily passed into the vagina; then, by means of a small syringe, air was pumped in through the tube, thus expanding the ball.

P., gimblette. (*Gimblette*, a small round cake, thickish at the edges, with a hole through the middle.) Pessary so called from resemblance to a popular form of cake.

P., Hewitt's. See *P., anteversion cradle, of Graily Hewitt*.

P., Hodge. This is made of vulcanite; it is in the shape of an elongated horse-shoe with a nearly straight cross-bar joining the free (lower) ends. In profile, it has a short upper, sacral curve which lies, with its concavity forwards, in the posterior fornix, and a longer, less-marked pubic curve.

P., Hodge's improved. Made with double curve and anterior concavity to fit round the urethra. (a) Modified by A. Smith, is narrowed. (b) Modified by Thomas, thickened posteriorly, and curve accentuated.

P., Hodge, modified by Albert Smith. The lower half is contracted to a beak-like extremity; in profile, the pubic curve is more pronounced.

P., Hodge, modified by Thomas. The pessary is longer, the upper bar thicker, and the sacral curve more pronounced.

P., intra-uterine. This consists of a

straight stem, a quarter of an inch shorter than the uterine canal, attached to a flat, perforated disc. The stem is introduced into the uterus in the same way as a sound, the disc lying in the upper part of the vagina.

P., intra-uterine, Greenhalgh's. In this form, the stem is of gutta-percha, and is hollow.

P., intra-uterine, Simpson's. The stem in this instrument is of copper. A pessary of similar shape but with a vulcanite stem has been made, as being lighter.

P., Landowski's flexible pewter. Bent so as to have a ring at one end of the stem, and a sort of handle at the other as a support. The ring goes round the cervix. The stem being flexible, it can be used either for retro- or ante-flexion or -version.

P., Mundé's, for prolapsed ovary. This varies in shape for unilateral and bilateral prolapse. The shape is somewhat like that of a Hodge pessary, but the curves are less marked. The end which is to support the prolapsed ovary in cases of unilateral prolapse, is slightly hollowed out.

P., ring. Made of elastic caoutchouc, introduced either by fingers or by specially devised forceps. In France known as *Dumont-pallier's*, elsewhere as *Mayer's*. First invented by Meigs.

P., Ro'ser-Scanzo'n's. Stem-pessary, or *Hystero-phore*, q. v.

P., Schultze's. Two forms. (1) Figure-of-8, made of copper wire covered with caoutchouc, smaller loop round cervix. (2) Sledge-shaped.

P., Thom's anteversion. Usual shape of a Hodge pessary, with moveable cross-piece, shaped like a horse-shoe to fit into anterior fornix.

P., Vallet's. Sledge-shaped.

P., Zwanck's. This consists of two semi-oval, perforated pieces of wood united by a hinge. From the two extremities of the hinge, two bars of metal pass down perpendicularly to the plane of the two pieces of wood when these are extended. These two bars fit together at their free end with a simple clip. To insert the pessary, the two metal bars are separated so as to fold the two pieces of wood together, the instrument is passed into the vagina with the metal bars lying antero-posteriorly, and finally the instrument is rotated through a quarter of a circle, and the bars are gently brought together and clipped, so that the two halves of wood pass respectively into the anterior and posterior fornices. The two united bars rest against the anterior vaginal wall, and have been known to cause ulceration when the instrument has not been removed regularly.

P., Zwanck's, modified by Schilling. In this form the two limbs of the stem are never separated; the wings are opened or closed by turning a screw to the right or left.

Pessaries, medicated. See under *Pessary*; also, under *Pessus*.

P.s., medicated, gelatine mass for. Place 1 ounce of gelatine in 4 ounces of water for a few seconds, drain off the water, and after half an hour add 4 ounces of glycerine. Dissolve, with the aid of heat. (Ex. Ph.)

Pesse'ma. See *Pessima*.

Pes'si. Nom. plural of *Pessus*.

Pessima. (*Πεσσίον*, a draught-board.)

PESSIMISM—PESTLE

A skin disease characterised by indurated, yellowish-brown pustules universally distributed over the skin, each surrounded by an inflamed area, the whole giving an appearance somewhat resembling a draught-board. (Bergh.)

Pessimism. (*L. pessimus*, worst.) 1. The mental habit of putting the worst possible construction upon everything, and of always exaggerating evils, and looking on them rather than on good or cheerful things. It occurs as a most prominent symptom in *Melancholia*. 2. The doctrine which embraces the mental practice stated in 1.

Pessula. (Dim. of *Pessus*.) The same as *Pessary*.

Pessulus. The same as *Pessary*. Also, in *Ornithol.*, the cartilaginous or bony rod which forms part of the *Syrinx*, lying across the lower end of the trachea.

Pes'sum. The same as *Pessus*.

Pes'sus. (*Πεσός*.) A pessary. Used in the original sense of a medicated pessary or vaginal suppository, introduced into the vagina to produce the local effect of the drug used. See *Pessary*.

P. ac'id'i bor'ici. Each contains 10 grains of boric acid together with oil of theobroma.

P. ac'id'i tan'nic. Each contains 10 grains of tannic acid.

P. alu'minis. Each contains alum, wax, and catechu, of each 1 drachm, prepared lard 5½ drachms. (Cooley's *Cyclop. of Prac. Receipts*.)

P. atropi'næ. Made either with gelatine mass or oil of theobroma. Each contains approximately 1-20 grain of atropine. See *Pessaries*, medicated, *gelatine mass* for.

P. belladonnæ. Each contains, of the official extract of belladonna (the green extract) 10 grains, of white wax 22½ grains.

P. belladonnæ extracti ra'dicis. Each contains ½ to 1 grain of the official *Extractum belladonnæ*. (Ex. Ph.)

P. bismu'thi oxychlo'ridi. Each contains 10 grains of oxychloride, and is made up with oil of theobroma. (Ex. Ph.)

P. coca'i'næ. Each contains ½ grain of cocaine made up with cacao-butter. (Ex. Ph.)

P. con'i'næ. Each is made up of conia ¼ minim, *gelatine mass* 20 grains. (Ex. Ph.) See *Pessaries*, medicated, *gelatine mass* for.

P. iodoform'i. Identical with the *Suppositoria iodoformi*, namely, 3 grains of precipitated iodoform made up with oil of theobroma. (Ex. Ph.)

P. plum'bi iodi'di. Each contains 5 grains of the iodide. (Ex. Ph.)

P. plum'bi iodi'di cum atropi'na. Each contains 5 grains of lead iodide with 1-20 grain of atropine.

P. potas'sii bromi'di. Each contains 10 grains of the bromide.

P. potas'sii iodi'di. Ten grains of the iodide in each.

P. zin'ci ox'idi. Ten grains of the oxide in each.

P. zin'ci sulphocarbola'tis. Ten grains of the sulphocarbonate in each.

Pest. See *Pestis*.

P.-house. A hospital for the reception of persons suffering from any *Pestilential* malady.

Pest'ichia. (*L. pestis*, a plague; so called because symptomatic of the *Plague*.) The same as *Petechia*; sometimes also applied to the rash of all *Exanthemata*.

Pest'icia. The same as *Pestichia*.

Pest'ifer. (*L. pestis*, a plague; *fero*, to carry.) Bringing or inducing pestilence; contagious.

Pest'iferous. The same as *Pestifer*.

Pest'ilenice. (*Pestis*.) A malignant, infectious disease; generally used to mean the *Plague*.

P., chol'er'ic. *Cholera Asiatic*.

P., gland'ular. The *Plague*.

P., hæmogast'ric. *Yellow fever*.

P., sept'ic. The *Plague*.

P. weed. The same as *Pestilent wort*.

P. wort. See *P. weed*.

Pestilent. (*Pestis*.) Belonging to, or favouring, the occurrence of *Pestis*; more usually, simply poisonous, or carrying disease germs.

P. wort. (Mid. E. *wort*; Ang. Sax. *wyr't* a plant.) The butter-bur, *Tussilago petasites*.

Pestil'entia. The same as *Pestis*.

P. hæmogast'rica. *Yellow fever*.

Pestilen'tial. The same as *Pestilent*, in its more general sense.

P. fe'ver. See *Fever*, *pestilential*.

Pestil'itas. (*Pestis*.) The same as *Pestis*.

Pestiloch'ia. (*F. pestilochie*.) A name for the *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Pest'ine. (*Pestis*.) A term suggested by Dr. William Farr to designate the "specific zymotic principle" of the *Plague*.

Pest'is. (*L. pestis*, an infectious disease, or a pestilence.) The *Plague*.

P. acutis'sima. The *Plague*.

P. adenosept'ica. (*Ἀδέν, a gland; σηπτικός, putrefying.*) The *Plague*.

P. america'na. *Yellow fever*.

P. Antoninia'na. The *Plague of Antoninus*.

P. bel'lica. (*L. bellicus*, pertaining to war; cp. the term *Fever, army*.) *Typhus*.

P. bovi'lla. (*L. bovillus = bubalus*, pertaining to oxen.) See *Cattle plague*.

P. britan'nica. The *Sweating sickness*.

P. bubonar'ia orienta'lis. (*Bubonarius*, from *bubo*.) The *Plague*.

P. contagio'sa. The *Plague*.

P. glandulo'sa. The *Plague*.

P. glossan'thrax. *Glossanthrax*.

P. inguinar'ia. (*Inguinarius = inguinalis. L. inguen, the groin.*) The *Plague*.

P. intertrop'ica. *Yellow fever*.

P. ni'gra. (*L. niger, black. F. peste noire; G. die schwarze Pestilenz*.) The *Black Plague* or *Black Death*. A form of the *Plague* which occurred during the fourteenth century, A.D., was of almost world-wide distribution, and has been estimated as having been, during its prevalence, fatal to about one-fourth of the human race existing at that time. It was especially characterised by its extreme fatality, and by the occurrence of black petechiæ of the skin.

P. occidenta'lis. *Yellow fever*.

P. orienta'lis. The *Plague*.

P. sept'ica. The *Plague*.

P. variolo'sa. (*Variola*.) *Smallpox*.

Pest'le. (*Pistillum*; from *L. pinco, pinsutum, pinsum* or *pistum*, to pound or crush. *F. pilon*; *L. pestello*; *G. Stößel*.) A cylindrical instrument, usually having a wooden handle, and fitted with a stone portion for crushing, which latter is convex and slightly enlarged at the free end. It is used for crushing substances in a mortar, which is most commonly also of stone.

PESTOID—PETIOLAR

P., spring. A pestle which is attached to a spring above, so as to minimise the work of pounding.

Pestoid. Resembling the plague, or *pest*. (*Century Dict.*)

Petal. (Πέταλον, a leaf. *F. pétale*; *G. Blumenblatt.*) Term for each of the coloured leaflets of the corolla of a flower.

Petala. (Nom. pl. n.) Petals. See *Petal.*

P., rhœados. See *Rhœados petala.*

P., rosæ. See *Rosæ petala.*

Petalanthous. (Πέταλον, in the sense of a petal; άνθος, a flower. *F. pétalanthé*; *G. kronenblättrig.*) Having flowers with petals.

Petalé. (Πέταλος, flat, from the shape of the louse.) Term for *Phthēiriasis*.

Petaliform. (*Petalum* = πέταλον, a petal; *L. forma*, likeness.) Petal-shaped.

Petaline. Relating to a petal.

Petalocerata. (Nom. pl. n. Πέταλον, a leaf; κέρας, κέρατος, a horn.) Duméril's name for a Family of the *Coleoptera*, in which the antennæ are foliated at the free end.

Petalodes. (Πέταλον, a leaf; terminal -ώδης.) Having abundance of leaves or petals; applied by Hippocrates to urine that has leaf-like or scale-like bodies floating in it, a condition which he considered as indicative of ulceration of the bladder.

Petalodeus. (Incorrect form of *Petalodes*.) Epithet applied by G. Allman to flowers that have petals; by De Candolle, to double flowers formed by development into *Petals* of bractæ, as in *Hortensia*; the calyx, as in *Primula*; stamens, as in *Clematidææ*, *Ranunculaceæ*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*; or carpels, as in *Anemone nemorosa*.

Petaloid. (Πέταλον, in the sense of a petal; είδος, form.) Resembling a single petal, or a corolla.

Petalomania. (Πέταλον, in the sense of a petal; μανία, madness. *G. Kronenblätttheit.*) Term employed by botanists to designate the tendency displayed by some plants for organs other than petals to assume the appearance of petals.

Petalopoda. (Nom. pl. n. Πέταλον, a leaf; πούς, ποδός, a foot.) Schweigger's and Eichwald's name for a Family of *Zoöphytes*, from whose homogeneous bodies project parallel tubular processes.

Petalosomata. (Nom. pl. n. Πέταλον, a leaf; σῶμα, σώματος, the body.) Duméril's name for a Family of osseous holobranchiate fishes, in which the body is flattened and lengthened out in the form of a leaf.

Petalosomi. Incorrect form for *Petalosomata*.

Petalostemonēs. (Nom. pl. f. Πέταλον, in the sense of a petal; στήμων, -ονος, a thread, hence a stamen.) Term applied by Mœnch and Gleditsch, and also by G. Allman, to a Class of plants in which the stamens are inserted on the corolla.

Petarkura. The *Gynocardia odorata*.

Petasites. (Πετασίτης, a kind of colt's foot; from πέτασος, a broad-brimmed kind of hat; so named from its expanded leaves.) The specific name for the Butter-bur, or pestilent-wort, *Tussilago petasites*. It was formerly used in fevers.

P. hybrida. The same as *Petasites*.

P. major. The same as *Petasites*.

P. officinalis. The same as *Petasites*.

P. rubeus. The same as *Petasites*.

P. vulgaris. The same as *Petasites*.

Petasophorus. (Πέτασος, a broad-brimmed kind of hat; φέρω, to bear.) *Ornithol.* Having the form of a hat; also, having an appearance as of wearing a hat, either from a large tuft of feathers on each side of the neck, as in *Trochilus petasophorus*, or from spots extending behind the eyes, as in *Ornismya petasophora*.

Petaurum. (Πέταυρον, a pole or perch for fowls to roost on.) Term for a kind of swing-seat suspended from ropes, in which a person was swung backwards and forwards for the purpose of gentle exercise.

Petechia. (Low *L. petechia*, or *peticula*, a fleabite. *F. pétchie*; *I. petecchia*; *G. Petechin.*) A small red spot in the skin, caused by extravasation of blood into the superficial vascular layer of the corium. It may be bright red, dark red, or purple; it does not disappear on pressure; and it is gradually absorbed, the colour changing through brown, green, and yellow. An *ecchymosis* differs from a *petechia* merely in being larger.

Petechia. Nom. pl. of *Petechia*.

P. sinè febrè. Term for *Purpura simplex*.

Petechial. Belonging to, or made up of, *petechiæ*, or of red spots resembling *petechiæ*.

P. fever. Term for *Meningitis, cerebrospinal*; also, for *Typhus*.

P. fever of the hog. Swine fever.

P. scurvy. Term for *Purpura simplex*.

P. typhus. (*L. Typhus exanthematicus*. *G. Petechialtyphus*.) A name for *Typhus*, in contradistinction to *Abdominal typhus* or enteric fever.

Petechiano'sis. (*Petechia*; νόσος, a disease.) Term for *Fever, petechial*; also, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

Petechiæ. Having *Petechia*.

Peter's pills. The *Pilule aloës et cambogæ*.

P.'s springs. (*G. Petersquellen.*) In the town of Terek, in the province of Karbarda, Russia; hot sulphur springs.

Petersen's bag. The india-rubber bag, first recommended by Petersen of Kiel, introduced into the rectum and then distended with water, in the operation of supra-pubic lithotomy. It is of a pyriform shape, and holds about sixteen ounces.

Petersthal. In the Schwarzwald, Baden, Germany; noted for its three cold mineral springs. The *Salzquelle* contains, in 100 parts, hydrated ferric carbonate ($\text{FeH}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2$), .045 parts, carbonic acid 1366 cc.; the *Petersquelle*, .046 parts and 1330 cc.; the *Sophienquelle*, .044 parts and 1319 cc.; and also chloride of lithium .01 parts. The two former springs also contain lithium, and all three contain calcic and sodic sulphate. (*Real Encyc. der Pharm.*, Geissler and Möller.)

Peticula. Old term for *Petechia*.

Petigo. The same as *Impetigo*.

Petina. (*L. pes*, a foot.) Term for the sole of the foot.

Petiola'ceous. (*Petiole*.) Epithet applied by De Candolle to buds, when the bases of the leaf-stalks or petioles, dilated into shells, form an investiture for the young shoot, as in *Juglans regia*.

Petiolar. (*Petiole*.) The same as *Petiolate*.

PETIOULATE—PETRO-HYOID

Petiolate. *Bot.* Provided with a petiole. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Having a stalk or peduncle resembling the petiole of a leaf.

Petiolation. The condition of leaves on a leaf-stalk or petiole.

Petiole. (*Petiolus.*) *Bot.* A leaf-stalk. *Entom.* The *Sclerite* uniting the thorax and abdomen in many insects.

Petioleanus. (*Petiole.*) Epithet applied to those organs of a plant which are formed by metamorphosis or degeneration of the petiole.

Petioled. The same as *Petiolate*.

Petiolular. Epithet applied to stipules of compound leaves, growing at the bases of the folioles and upon the bases of the petioles.

Petiolulate. Epithet applied to a foliole that is borne upon a petiole.

Petiolule. (*Dim.* of *Petiole.* *G. Blattstielen.*) The particular petiole of each foliole of a compound leaf.

Petiolulous. Having abundance of petiolules; applied to a plant with very long petiolules.

Petiolus. (Or *Pediolus*; *dim.* of *L. pes, pedis*, a foot.) A *Petiole*.

P. epiglottidis. Term for the compressed, narrow base of the epiglottis.

P. mallei. The manubrium of the malleus. See *Malleus*.

Pétiot's process. A process for obtaining an increased quantity of wine from grapes. The pressed grapes are treated with solution of sugar, and the mixture is left to ferment. The resulting alcoholic liquid is either coloured with cochineal or red litmus and sold as natural wine, or else it is added to Spanish or Italian wine.

Petit, François Pourfour du. French surgeon and anatomist. Born 1718, died 1794. He first described what has been since called "the canal of Petit."

P., canal of. A sacculated canal which encircles the crystalline lens, occupying the interstices of its suspensory fibres, and filled during life by serous fluid, or perhaps partly by vitreous humour. It is of importance as a channel by which nourishment can reach the lens; in deep-seated diseases of the eye, this canal not infrequently becomes involved.

Petit, J. L. French surgeon. Born 1674, died 1750.

P.'s operation for hernia. Herniotomy without opening the sac; first performed by Petit in 1718, revived of late years by Aston Key and Luke.

P., sling of. See under *Sling*.

P., triangle of. *Anat.* Formed immediately over the iliac crest by the gap usually present between the external oblique and latissimus dorsi: the base of the triangle is formed by the iliac crest, and its floor by the internal oblique. Through this gap a lumbar hernia occasionally protrudes.

Petit co'co. (*F. petit*, small.) Name employed in St. Domingo for the crushed seeds of *Theophrasta Jussieu*, which are there used for making bread.

P. mal. (*F.* "The little evil," as compared with *Haut mal*, or *Grand mal*.) See *Epilepsy*.

Petiveria. (*Nom. pl. n.*) Bartling's name for a Tribe of the *Phytolaccaceæ*, having the Genus *Petiveria* for its type.

Petiveria allia'cea. (*Alliaceus*, from

Allium.) A species of the American Tribe *Petiveriæ*; all the plants of this tribe have an alliaceous smell and are used as being antifebrile, diuretic, and vermifuge.

Petiveria'ceæ. The same as *Petiveriæ*.

Petiveriæ. The same as *Petiveriæ*.

Petong. A synonym of *Packfong*.

Petra. (*Πέτρα*, a rock.) *Geol.* A great stone or rock.

P. sanguinar'ia. (*L. sanguinarius* [*sanguis*], pertaining to blood.) The blood-stone; a term for *Hæmatite*.

Petræ'leum. See *Petrelæum*.

Petræ'um. (*Πετραίος*, living on or among the rocks.) Name for the *Solidago virgaurea*.

Petralogy. (*Πέτρα*, a rock; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The consideration and description of rocks.

Petrapium. (*Πέτρα*, a rock; *ἄπιον* [*L. apium*], parsley; so called because it grows in stony places.) A name for the *Bubon macedonicum*.

Petrefaction. See *Petrification*.

Petrelæ'um. (*Πέτρα*, a rock; *ἐλαίον*, oil.) The same as *Petroleum*.

Petri's disinfecting powder. This is made up of 60 parts of charred peat, 40 of small coal, and 1 of coal-tar. (*Real Encyc. der Pharm.*, Geissler and Möller.)

Petricolous. (*L. petra*, a rock; *colo*, to inhabit.) Living in rocks, as certain of the *Mollusca*.

Petrification. (*L. petra*, a stone, rock; *factum* [*facio*], made.) 1. The process of conversion of a dead organised body into a fossil. 2. The fossil itself. 3. The deposition of earthy salts in the tissues; more usually termed calcification.

Petrifica'tion. (*F. petrification*; from *L. petra*, a rock; *facio*, to make.) An older form of the word *Petrification*.

Pétrissage. (*F.*) Kneading. See under *Massage*.

Petro del por'co. The stone of the pig; Spanish name for *Bezoar hystrici*.

Petro-basilar fissure. The irregular, narrow space between the body of the sphenoid bone on one side, and the petrous portion of the temporal and basilar portion of the occipital on the other; filled up in the recent state by fibro-cartilage.

Petroccip'ital. See *Petro-occipital*.

Petrodoste'on. (*Πετρόδης*, rocky; *δοσιον*, a bone.) The *Os petrosum*, or petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petrodoste'um. A Latinised form of the word *Petrodoste'on*.

Petrognos'ia. (*Πέτρα*, a rock; *γνώσις*, knowledge.) The same as *Oryctognosia* or *Mineralogy*.

Petrograph'ic. Belonging to *Petrography*.

Petro'graphy. (*Πέτρα*, a rock; *γράφω*, to write.) The same as *Petrology*; also, the art of inscribing on stone.

Petro-hyoid. Belonging, or having relation, to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the hyoid bone.

P. muscle. A variety of the *Stylo-hyoid* muscle which arises from the petrous portion of the temporal bone. (*Billings*.)

Also, in *Comp. Anat.*, a set of small muscular fasciculi, present in certain of the *Batrachia*,

PETROLARDUM—PETROSAL

lying beneath the omo-hyoid, and passing from the hinder part of the skull to the hyoid bone.

Petrolar'dum. See *Petrolatum*.

Petrolari'num. See *Petrolatum*.

Petrola'tum. (U.S. Ph.) *Paraffinum molle*, B. Ph. In the U.S. Ph. two varieties are official, one boiling at 104° F., and the other at 125° F.

Petro'lei cera'tum. See *Petroleum*, *cerate of*.

Petroleum. (L. *petra*, a rock; *oleum*, oil. F. *huile de pierre*; G. *Steinöl*.) Rock oil. The general name used for the natural oily liquids existing in different parts of the earth at various depths. The natural oil is a mixture of several hydrocarbons. It has a strong bituminous smell; but specimens differ in composition. It is found in the United States, the Caucasus, round the mouth of the Danube, in Burmah, Galicia, Persia, the West Indies, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. Its sp. gr. varies from .77 to 1.1, and its colour from pale yellow to black. North American petroleum consists chiefly of the hydrocarbons of the *Paraffin* (C_nH_{2n+2}) series; that from Baku in the Caucasus contains besides, the aromatic hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n} , and small quantities of other hydrocarbons. Crude petroleum contains also small quantities of compounds containing sulphur, nitrogen, and oxygen, and may contain water and sediment. Usually the petroleum with the lowest specific gravity is the most volatile and inflammable. It is tested commercially for its specific gravity, colour, smell, the feel when it is rubbed between the fingers, and the percentage of naphtha (portion volatile below 150° F.) yielded by fractional distillation. The flashing-point and burning-point are generally used only as tests for the refined petroleum or *kerosene*, which consists of the more volatile portions of the crude oil. See *Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry* and *Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*.

P. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) White petroleum, a clear, pale-coloured variety of natural petroleum. It was formerly called *Napta alba* (Castellus).

P. barbadens'e. See *Barbadoes tar*.

P. ben'zin. The same as *Benzin*.

P., cerate of. Vaseline 2 parts, paraffin (boiling at 135° to 140° F.) 1 part; these are melted and mixed, and then stirred until cold. This is used as a basis for several ointments.

P. e'ther. One of the four products into which crude petroleum is refined in Germany; being that portion which comes over at a temperature of 40° to 70° F., and has a sp. gr. of .640 to .650. The other three products are benzine, ligroin, and cleaning oil.

P. jelly. A synonym of *Vaseline*.

P., New York. See *Seneca oil*.

P. ointment. A synonym of *Paraffinum molle*.

P. ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) Red petroleum, a species that abounds about the village of Gabian in Languedoc.

Also called *Oleum gabianum*.

P. spir'it. (U.S. Ph.) *Benzene*.

P. sulphura'tum. The same as *Balsam, sulphur, Barbadoes*. Barbadoes tar 16 ounces, flowers of sulphur 4 ounces. It has been used internally (dose, 10 to 30 minims) as an antispasmodic and sudorific, and in chest affections.

Externally, it has been used as a stimulant and detergent dressing for ulcers.

Petrolin. (*Petroleum*.) Term for the complex substance obtained by distillation of petroleum, namely, *Paraffin*.

Petrolin'a. One of the varieties of *American vaseline*.

Petrology. (Πέτρα; λόγος.) A study of the mineralogical composition of rocks.

Petro-mast'oid. Belonging to the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

P. bone. The same as *Periotic bone*.

P. canal. Name for the largest of the several canals leading from the posterior wall of the tympanum into the mastoid cells.

P. fora'men. A name for the tympanic opening of the *P. canal*.

Petromatogno'sia. (Πέτρα, a rock; μάτος, investigation; γνῶσις, knowledge.) E. Fisher's term (1828) for *Mineralogy*.

Petromyzi'des. (*Petromyzon*.) Risso's name for a family of the *Chondropterygii*, having the *Petromyzon* for their type.

Petromyzon. (Πέτρα, a rock, or stone; μύζω, to suck.) A genus of lampreys (Order *Chondropterygii*), also called the *Petromyzontidae*, formerly including all lampreys, but now restricted to the northern species; also, a lamprey. The *P. marinus* or true lamprey is much esteemed as food; the *P. fluviatilis* and *P. branchialis*, though equally well-flavoured, are seldom eaten.

Petro-occip'ital. Belonging to the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal.

P.-o. si'nus, infe'rior. A vein running on the external surface of the base of the skull, from the foramen lacerum medium to the foramen jugulare. (Trolard.)

P.-o. si'nus, super'ior. Trolard's name for the *Inferior petrosal sinus*.

P.-o. su'ture. The suture between the basilar portion of the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal.

Petropharynge'us mus'cle. One of the occasional supernumerary elevators of the pharynx in man. It arises from the under surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone in front of the opening of the carotid canal, and from the vaginal process, and is inserted, either into one of the constrictors of the pharynx, or, passing between the constrictors, into the fibrous layer of the pharynx.

Petrophilous. (Πέτρα, a rock; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Having a preference for rocky or stony places.

Petro'sal. (*Petrosus*; from L. *petra*, a rock. F. *pétré* or *pétreux*; G. *felsicht*.) Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone; also, the petrous portion itself (Owen). The *Rockier* of Cuvier.

P. bone. The same as *Periotic bone*.

P. crest. A name for the lower edge of the vaginal process of the temporal bone. (Billings.)

P. gang'lion. The same as *Petrous ganglion*.

P. nerve, external superfi'cial. (Bidder.) A nerve uniting the geniculate ganglion with the sympathetic filaments on the middle meningeal artery. It is not constant.

P. nerve, great deep. For its origin, see *P. nerve, great superficial*. It passes backwards and ends on the outer side of the carotid

PETROSALPINGOPHARYNGEUS—PETUM

artery in the filaments of the sympathetic network surrounding the vessel.

P. nerve, great superficial. One of the two branches (*motor root* of Meckel's ganglion, the other being the *P. nerve, great deep, or sympathetic root*) into which the *Vidian nerve* divides in the foramen lacerum medium, after emerging from the Vidian canal. It enters the cavity of the cranium on the outer side of the carotid artery, beneath the Gasserian ganglion, passes backwards to the hiatus Fallopii, lying in a groove on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and, in the aqueductus Fallopii, joins the facial nerve.

P. nerve, small deep. (Arnold.) A branch of the *Tympanic plexus* which first runs forwards in a canal in the processus cochleariformis, and then enters the foramen lacerum medium, joining the carotid sympathetic plexus, and occasionally also, the *P. nerve, great superficial*.

P. nerve, small superficial. The name given to the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal after emerging from the tympanum at its upper and anterior part. It connects the *otic* and *petrous* ganglia. See *Tympanic nerve*.

P. sinus, external. A name for the *Emissarium caroticum*.

P. sinus, inferior. A sinus of the cranial dura mater passing downwards and outwards in a groove along the lower margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, from the cavernous sinus to the anterior division of the jugular foramen, where it opens into the beginning of the internal jugular vein. It receives the auditory veins and some inferior cerebellar veins.

P. sinus, superior. A sinus of the cranial dura mater running in a groove along the upper margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It passes backwards from the cavernous sinus to the lateral sinus. It receives superior and inferior cerebellar veins and some small tympanic branches.

P. vein. A name for either the superior or inferior petrosal sinus.

Petrosalpingopharyngeus. See *Petropharyngeus*.

Petrosalpingostaphylinus.

(Πέτρα, σάπυξ, a trumpet, used to designate the Eustachian tube; σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, and hence, the uvula, from its likeness when swollen to a grape on a stalk.) Belonging to the *petrosal*, the Eustachian tube, and the uvula; a name for the *Levator palati* muscle.

Petroselinites. (*Petroselinum*.) Term for wine in which *petroselinum* has been steeped.

Petroselinum. (Πέτρα, a rock or stone; σέλιον, a kind of parsley. *F. persil*; *G. die gemeine Petersilie*.) A Linn. Genus of plants, Class Pentandria, Order Digynia. Juss., *Apiaceae*. Name in the U.S. Ph. for the root of *P. sativum*, which is used as a diuretic and mild aperient; also, the *Apium petroselinum*.

P. macedonicum. The *Bubon macedonicum*.

P. sativum. Parsley. The herb and the root are used for making sauce. The juice, when expressed, is used as an emollient and diuretic.

P. vulgarë. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *P. sativum*.

Petrosilex. The common continental

name (the term *Eurite* is also used) for *Felstone* or *Felsite*.

Petrosiliceous. Made up of *Petrosilex*.

Petro-sphenoid ligament, anterior. The mass of fibrous tissue which, in the recent state, closes the foramen lacerum medium below.

P. ligament, posterior. A process of fibrous tissue passing between the posterior clinoid process of the sphenoid bone and the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal, and arching over the sixth cranial nerve.

Petro-sphenoidal. Belonging to the sphenoid and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

P. suture. The suture uniting the lateral part of the posterior border of the great wing of the sphenoid with the anterior or external border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petro-squamosal. See *Petro-squamous*.

Petro-squamous. Belonging to the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone.

P. fissure. The same as *P. suture*.

P. sinus. An additional cranial sinus sometimes present in the dura mater, lying in a groove between the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone, and opening posteriorly into the lateral sinus.

P. suture. The suture separating the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone at birth. Traces of it are generally to be seen in the adult cranium.

Petro-staphylinus. The *Levator palati* muscle.

Petrostearin. (Πέτρα, a rock or stone; *stearin*.) The same as *Ozokerite*.

Petrosum, os. See under *Petrosus*.

Petrosus. (*L. petra*, a rock.) Rock-like; applied to the *Petrosal*, or *Os petrosum*, the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petrous. (*L. petra*, a rock.) Having the hardness of a rock. Belonging to, or in relation with, the petrous portion of the temporal bone; also, the petrous portion itself.

P. bone. See *Petrous*.

P. ganglion. The lower of the two ganglia of the *glossopharyngeal nerve* in the jugular foramen. It lies in a small depression at the lower end of the groove in the petrous bone. It is two to three lines long. From it arise the tympanic nerve, and branches joining the vagus and sympathetic.

P. portion of temporal bone. See *Temporal bone*.

P. process. The same as *P. portion of temporal bone*.

P. sinuses. See *Petrosal sinus*, *inferior* and *P. sinus, superior*.

Pettenkofer. A German chemist of the present day.

P's reaction. A blood-red colour obtained by heating certain substances with cane-sugar and strong sulphuric acid. This colour is produced by the bile-acids, cholic acid, and several other bodies. It is used as a test of the presence of bile-acids. Furfur-aldehyde can be used instead of the cane-sugar.

P's test for bile. The same as *P's reaction*.

Petty-morrel. The *Aralia racemosa*.

Petum. See *Petum*.

PETUN—PFLUGER

Petun. *Petun* and *tabaco* were the two names used for tobacco by the Caribbeans, who used it as a sedative. When they smoked it, they called it *tabaco*, and when they snuffed it, *petun*. See *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Pety'a. See *Pyetia*.

Peucé. (Πεύκη, the pine or fir.) The pine or fir tree. See *Pinus*. Term sometimes used also for the *Pinus sylvestris*.

Peucea balsam'ea. A name for the *Pinus abies*.

Peucedan'ææ. A Tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, established by De Candolle, having the *Peucedanum* for its type.

Peuced'anin. (*Peucedanum*.) A neutral bitter substance obtained from the root of *Peucedanum officinale*. It is identical with *Imperatorin*.

Peuced'anum. (Πευκίδανον, a bitter umbelliferous plant, like the hog's-fennel. See *P. officinale*.) A Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Pentandria*, Order *Digynia*.

Also, the *P. officinale*.

P. alsa'ticum. The *P. officinale*.

P. altis'simum. The *P. officinale*.

P. austri'acum. This plant has the same medicinal action and has been used for the same class of cases, as the *P. palustre*.

P. grav'colens. The *Anethum graveolens*.

P. officina'lë. (F. *peucédane*; G. *Pest-fenchel*.) The hog's-fennel or sulphur-wort. The fresh root, if wounded in spring or autumn, exudes a yellow juice which dries into a solid gum-resin, retaining the smell and taste of the root. Both resin and root have been recommended as nervine and antihysterical.

P. oreosell'num. The *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

P. palustr'é. A European plant. It has been recommended for epilepsy.

P. paniculátum. The *P. officinale*.

P. praten'së. The *P. silaüs*.

P. sil'aüs. *Saxifraga vulgaris*, the English meadow saxifrage. The root, leaves, and seeds were formerly used as aperient, carminative and diuretic.

P. terra'tum. The *P. officinale*.

Peuc'ine. (Πεύκη, the fir or pine-tree.) Old term for resin or pitch.

Peuc'inus. (Πεύκη.) Belonging to the fir-tree; resinous, like the fir.

Peucyl'ë. (Πεύκη, a fir-tree; ὕλη, wood, or the rough material of which anything is made.) Name given by Schweigger-Seidel to a substance obtained from the black pine.

Peumus. The same as *Boldoa*.

P. boldus. See *Boldoa fragrans*.

P. fra'grans. The same as *P. boldus*.

Pewter. (Mid. E. *pewter*, *pewtyr*; Old F. *peutre*, standing for an older form *peltre*. The original word appears in English as *spelter*. F. *étain*; G. *Zinn*, *zinnernes Geräth*.) An alloy of lead with tin or zinc, used for making mugs, &c.

Pe'rin. (*Pezis*.) A name for coagulated egg-albumin.

Pexis. (Πήξις, a congealing.) Old term for coagulation, or concretion. Cp. *Pegma*.

Peyer, Jo'hann Kon'rad. A Swiss anatomist. Born 1653, died 1712.

P.'s glands. The same as *P.'s patches*.

P.'s patches. First described by Peyer in 1677. They are oblong groups of lymphoid

follicles in the walls of the small intestine. They are arranged longitudinally on the side of the intestine furthest from the mesentery, and vary from half an inch to four inches in length, and are rather less than one inch in width. Their surface is generally free from villi. Capillary vessels traverse the retiform tissue of the patches, passing mainly in lines converging towards the centre. The follicles are surrounded by lacteal plexuses. It is the Peyer's patches that are especially affected in enteric fever.

Peyer'i gland'ulæ. The same as *Peyer's patches*.

Peyer'ian. Belonging to, or named after, *Peyer*.

Peyrilhe. A French physician. Born 1735, died 1804.

P., elix'ir of. See *Elixir, antiscrofulous*, of *Peyrilhe*.

Pe'za. (Πέζα, the foot.) Old term for *Malleolus*; also, the sole of the foot.

Pezi'za. (Πέζα, the foot. Applied by Pliny to such fungi as grow without stalk or apparent root.) A Linn. Genus of Fungi.

P. auric'ula. The fungus called Jew's ear. See *Auricula judæ*.

Pezi'zææ. A section of the *Ascomycetes*, having the *Peziza* for their type (Brongniart).

Peizoid'ææ. Persoon's name for the *Pezizeæ*.

Pfäffers. In the Canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland. There is in this town a warm spring (34° to 37° C.); it contains 387 parts per 1000 of solid matters.

Pfüger. A German physiologist and embryologist of the present day.

P.'s avalanche theory. It was formerly held by Pfüger that a stimulus passing down a nerve of some length gained force during its passage, so that a weak stimulus which had to travel some distance along a nerve was more powerful at the end than an equal stimulus applied at a short distance from the muscle. This however has been entirely disproved, and is now discarded.

P.'s gas-pump. A mercury suction-pump for the extraction of the gases from blood.

P.'s law. A nerve is stimulated both at the moment of beginning and of ending of the state of *electrotonus*. When the current is closed, the stimulation occurs at the kathode, when opened, at the anode. The stimulation at the beginning of *katelectrotonus* is greater than that at the disappearance of *anelectrotonus*.

P.'s law of reflexes. 1. The reflex movement is on the side on which the sensory nerve is stimulated, only those muscles contracting whose motor nerves arise from the same segment of the cord. 2. When the reflex takes place on the opposite side, the corresponding muscles only contract. 3. The more vigorous contractions, where they are unsymmetrical, occur on the stimulated side. 4. When reflex stimulation extends to other nerves, it is to those lying towards the medulla oblongata. 5. All the muscles of the body may be thrown into action.

P.'s sacs. The same as *P.'s tubules*.

P.'s salivary tubes. The intralobular ducts of the salivary glands, described by Pfüger.

P.'s tu'bules. The nests of cells in the ovary from which the Graafian follicles become developed. See *Ovary*.

PHACE—PHACOSYPHILIONTHUS

Phacē. (Φακή, the fruit of the lentil.)
1. The crystalline lens of the eye. 2. *Chloasma*.
3. A lens-shaped flask, used for the application of heat.

Phacephlogis'con. (Φακός, the lentil plant; *cephlogiscon*, a name for varicella.) Term for a variety of *Varicella* in which the vesicles are lenticular in shape.

Phacellus. (Φάκελλος = φάκελος.) The same as *Phacelus*.

Phacelus. (Φάκελος [L. *fasciculus*], a bundle.) A bundle, fasciculus.

Phacenc'tocele. (Φακός, the lentil, hence used for the lens of the eye; *entocoele*.) Dislocation of the crystalline lens of the eye into the anterior chamber.

Phachydrops. See *Phacydropsia*.

Phachymen'itis. See *Phacymenitis*.

Phac'i. (Nom. pl. of *Phacus*.) The same as *Phacia*.

Phacia. (Φακός, the lentil; also a mole or freckle, from the likeness in shape. F. *phacie*.) The same as *Lentigo*.

Phacicus. (Φακός, the lentil; also in the sense of the crystalline lens.) Belonging to the crystalline lens; also, lentil-shaped.

Phac'ion. The same as *Phacoptisana*.

Phac'itis. (Φακός, the lentil, hence the crystalline lens, from its similarity in shape to the seed; terminal -itis. F. *phacite*; G. *Linsenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Phacocatapi'esis. (Φακός; καταπίεσις, a pressing down.) Depression of the crystalline lens.

Phacocata'thesis. (Φακός; κατάθεσις, a putting down upon.) The same as *Phacocatapi'esis*.

Phacoc'opis. (Φακός, a lentil; κοπή, a broad, curved knife.) Term for a scalpel with a blade shaped like the longitudinal section of a lentil.

Phacoc'yst. (*Phacocystē*.) Bot. The same as *Nucleus*.

Phacocyst'ē. (Φακός, in the sense of the crystalline lens; κύστις or κύστη, a bag or pouch.) The capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phacocystec'tome. (*Phacocystē*; Gr. ἐκτομή [ἐκτέμνω], a cutting out. F. *kystotome emporte-pièce*.) The instrument used in the operation of *Phacocystectomy*.

Phacocystec'tomy. (F. *phacocystectomie*.) The operation of cutting out a part of the lens-capsule for cataract, introduced by Roquetta of Paris.

Phacocystipach'ytes. (*Phacocystē*; Gr. παχύτης, thickness.) Term for a thickening of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phacocyst'is. (Φακός; κύστις.) The same as *Phacocystē*.

Phacocysti'tis. (*Phacocystis*; terminal -itis.) Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phacod'es. (Φακός, a lentil. F. *phaceux*; G. *linsenfarbig*.) Having, or full of, lentils. A term formerly applied to persons whose skin was lentil-coloured from disease.

Phacoglauc'oma. (Φακός; *glaucoma*. F. *phacoglaucome*; G. *Linsenglaukom*.) Term employed by Mackenzie [Lond. Med. Gaz., April, 1853] for a so-called "glaucoma of the crystalline lens."

Phachydrops. See *Phacydropsia*.

Phachymen'itis. See *Phacymenitis*.

Phac'oid. See *Phacoides*.

Phacoid'e'itis. The same as *Phacitis*.

Phacoid'es. (Φακός; είδος, form. F. *phacoides*; G. *linsenähnlich*.) Lentil-shaped. Formerly applied by Vesalius, *de Hum. Corp. Fab.*, vii, 14, as an epithet for the crystalline lens.

Phacoid'oscope. (Φακός; είδος, form, resemblance; σκοπέω, to look at.) An instrument for observing and estimating reflex images; a modification of an instrument formerly termed an ophthalmoscope. (Dunglison.)

Phacomalacia. (Φακός; μαλακός, soft.) Softening of the crystalline lens.

Phacometachore'sis. (Φακός; μεταχώρησις, a going from one place to another. F. *phacométachorèse*; G. *Linsenverschiebung*.) Dislocation of the crystalline lens.

Phaco'meter. See *Phakometer*.

Phacometoe'esis. (Φακός; μεταοίησις, change of abode, migration.) The same as *Phacometachoresis*.

Phac'oine. Fremy's name for the albuminoid substance composing the greater part of the fibres of the crystalline lens. (Littré.)

Phacopalingen'esis. (Φακός; παλιγγενεσία, new birth. F. *phacopalingénésie*; G. *Phakopalingenese*.) The reproduction of the crystalline lens.

Phac'opis. See *Phacocopsis*.

Phacoplan'e'esis. (Φακός; πλάνησις, a leading astray.) Displacement of the crystalline lens.

Phacoplas'ma. (Φακός, the lentil; πλάσμα, anything moulded. F. *phacoplasma*.) Term for a linseed-meal poultice, *Cataplasma lini*.

Phacops'is. (Φακός, a lentil; όψις, appearance. G. *Linsenfleckeriger*.) Term for a person with freckles.

Phacoptisa'na. (Φακοπτισάνη, a dish of shelled or bruised lentils with barley; from φακός, a lentil, and πτισάνη, peeled barley. See Galen, *de Alim. Fac.*, i, 13.) Old term for a food composed of lentils and peeled barley.

Phacopy'o'sis. (Φακός; πύωσις, supuration.) A name formerly applied to *soft cataract*, under the mistaken idea that it was supuration of the crystalline lens.

Phac'os. (Φακός, a lentil.) The *Ennum lens*.

Phacosclero'ma. (Φακός; σκληρώμα, a hard part or induration, Hipp.) Scleroma or induration of the crystalline lens.

Phacosclero'sis. (Φακός; σκληρόω, to harden or stiffen.) The process of formation of *Phacoscleroma*.

Phac'oscope. See *Phakoscope*.

Phacoscotas'mus. (Φακός; σκοτασμός, a making dark.) The same as *Phacoscotoma*.

Phacoscoti'sis. (Φακός; σκοτίζω, to make dark.) The same as *Phacoscotoma*.

Phascotoma. (Φακός; σκότωμα, giddiness, a darkening.) A darkening of the crystalline lens; cataract.

Phascotomatous. (*Phascotoma*.) Belonging to *Phascotoma*.

Phaco'sis. (Φακός, a lentil.) The formation of freckles (cp. *Phacopsis*); also, the *Macula nigra* of the inner surface of the eyeball.

Phacosyphilion'thus. (Φακός, a lentil; *Syphilionthus*.) Term for a variety of

PHACOTOS—PHAGEDENA

Syphilionthus in which the papules are lenticular.

Phaco'tos. (Φακός, a lentil.) Lenticular; formerly applied to an instrument, *scalpellum lenticulare*, used in fractures of the cranial bones for scraping or making smooth their edges. Also used in the same sense as *Phacoides*.

Phac'us. See *Phacos*.

Phacydrops'ia. (Φακός, in the sense of the crystalline lens; ὕδρωψ, dropsy, Hipp. F. *phacydropsie*; G. *Phakydrops*.) Dropsy of the crystalline lens.

Phacymenitis. (Φακός, in the sense of the crystalline lens; ὑμῆν, a membrane; terminal -itis. F. *phacyménite*; G. *Phakymenitis*.) The same as *Phacocystitis*.

Phadaro'des. Term for a mulberry tumour on the inner surface of the eyelid; but considered by Kraus as probably a mistake for *Psapharosis*.

Phadaro'sis. The same as *Phadaro'des*.

Phædon betulæ. The Mustard Beetle, or "Black Jack." Family *Chrysomelidae*, Division *Phytophaga*, Order *Coleoptera*. They feed together in large numbers, attacking mustard, onions, rape and *kohl rabi*, and clearing everything off the stems and stalks of these plants. It is known in Germany and France, and in N. Europe, as well as in Great Britain.

Phæ'en. See *Phen*.

Phænakis'troscope. (Φαῖνω; κίστη, a box; σκοπέω, to look at.) Name applied by Plateau to an apparatus composed of a disc or a cylinder on which is fixed a series of drawings representing successive phases of one continuous movement. The disc is rapidly rotated, and on looking at it through a small opening, the impression of one picture remains on the retina until that of the next takes its place, and the appearance is of one figure in continuous movement. This apparatus was described by Cardanus in 1550. It is used as a toy under the name of *Zoetrope*.

Phænerobio'tus. See *Phanerobiotic*.

Phænicis'mus. (? Φαῖνω, to show.) Term for *Rubeola*.

Phænocarp'ous. (Φαῖνω, to show; καρπός, fruit. F. *phénocarpe*.) Term applied to plants bearing fruits that are very easily seen, because of their having no adherence to neighbouring parts.

Phænoco'elia. (Neut. pl. Φαῖνω, to show; κοῖλος, hollow.) Term for all those animals that have a persistent *neurocoele*, as the *Vertebrata*.

Phænogam. (Φαῖνω, to show; γάμος, the union of the sexes.) The same as *Phænerogam*.

Phænogam'ia. (Neut. pl. from *Phænogam*.) The same as *Phanerogamia*.

Phænogam'ic. Flowering, or producing flowers; belonging to the *Phænogamia*.

Phæno'gamous. (Phænogam. F. *phénogame*; G. *offenbarehelig*.) The same as *Phænogamic*.

Phænology. See *Phenology*.

Phænomenogen'ia. (Phænomenon; γεν, the root of γένεαις, origin, source. F. *phénoménogénie*.) The generation or occurrence of phenomena, as in disease.

Phænomenogon'ia. The same as *Phænomenogenia*.

Phænomenogonolog'ia. (Phæno-

menogonia; λόγος, a discourse.) A discourse on the occurrence of morbid phenomena.

Phænomenograph'ia. (Phænomenon; γράφω, to write.) A history of morbid phenomena.

Phænomenolog'ia. (Phænomenon; λόγος, a discourse.) A discourse on morbid phenomena.

Phænomenon. See *Phenomenon*.

Phænomenoscop'ia. (Phænomenon; σκοπέω, to look at, contemplate.) The observation and examination of morbid phenomena.

Phænoththalmotrop'ia. (Φαῖνω, to show; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; τροπή [τρέπω], a turning round.) Donders' apparatus for illustrating the movements of the eyeball.

Phæno'poda. (Φαῖνω, to show; ποῦς, ποδός, a foot.) Mayer's name for a Family of the *Ophidia* in which rudiments of feet are visible.

Phænoste'monis. (Φαῖνω; στήμων.) The same as *Phanerostemonis*.

Phæ'ochrous. (Φαῖός, dusky; χρώς, the surface.) Dusky-coloured.

Phæophthal'mus. (Φαῖός, dusky; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *phéophthalmé*.) Having a brown or dark eye.

Phæophyll. (Φαῖός, dusky; φύλλον, a leaf.) The brown colouring-matter of the *Fucoideæ*; also called *Phyllophæin*.

Phæophyll'ina. (Phæophyll.) See *Phæophyll*.

Phæopterus. (Φαῖός, dusky or dun-coloured; πτερόν, a feather; later on, a wing, usually in plural, wings.) Having brown wings.

Phæore'tin. (Φαῖός, dusky; ῥητίν, resin. F. *phaorrhétine*; G. *Phäoretin*.)

A resinous substance of unknown chemical composition existing in the root of plants of the Genus *Rheum*. Schlossberger and Döpping isolated it from the root in the following way: An alcoholic extract of the root was prepared, and the part of this extract which was insoluble in water was dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol of a strength of 80 per cent., and mixed with ether. A greyish brown substance was precipitated, and this was dried by pressure, and then some spirits of wine of a strength of 80 per cent. was added to it; the *Phæoretin* was found to be dissolved in this, and another constituent, *Aporetin*, remained in the undissolved portion. (H. Thoms.)

Phæ'os. (Φαῖός, dusky or dun.) Brown, dusky, or dun-coloured; the same as *Fuscous*. Old epithet applied to a certain *collyrium*, from its colour.

Phæospor'ææ. (Φαῖός; σπόρος, a seed.) A large class of *Algæ*, which, together with the class *Fucaceæ*, embraces all the brown and greenish brown seaweeds.

Phagæ'na. (Φαγεῖν, to devour.) Ravenous hunger; also used in the same sense as *Phagedæna*.

Phagedæ'na. (Φαγέδαινα, a cancerous sore, caged; from φαγεῖν, to devour.) A process of erosion with extensive destruction, and often accompanied by sloughing of parts. See *Hospital gangrene*, and *Phagedænic chancre*.

P. gangreno'sa. Term for *Hospital gangrene*.

P. pu'tris. Sloughing phagedænic chancre. See *Hospital gangrene*.

P., slough'ing. See *Hospital gangrene*.

P., slough'ing, of the mouth. *Cancrum oris*.

PHAGEDÆNIC—PHALANGAR

Phagedænic. Belonging to, or characterised by the presence of, *Phagedæna*.

P. chancre. Phagedænia is generally believed to affect both the simple chancre and the true primary syphilitic chancre. Some surgeons believe it to be always syphilitic, either affecting a syphilitic chancre, or a soft sore in a patient who already has syphilis. Berkeley Hill stated that 'a considerable proportion of cases were followed by secondary symptoms. There is a tendency to erosion, with destructive inflammation of the parts affected. The rapidity of progress varies; also, in some cases it heals at one part as it advances at another (the *serpiginous sore*). In the very rapid cases, there is no healing.'

Erichsen gives the following clinical division of these sores: 1. Phagedænic chancre without slough; eroding ulcer, spreading with sharp-cut edges.

2. With white slough; in this there is a thin margin of white slough.

3. With black slough; very similar to the above, except in the colour of the slough, and in its tendency to extend more rapidly.

Phagedænia most usually affects sores in debilitated and broken-down subjects, often in soldiers exhausted by a campaign. When spreading quickly, phagedænic sores give rise to much pain and general constitutional disturbance.

P. ulcer. See *Phagedænic chancre*.

Phagedænisism. Term for a special morbid condition of the body which was formerly supposed to exist as the cause of *Phagedæna*.

Phagedænisism tropicus. A circumscribed skin disease occurring in tropical countries. (*Real Encyc. der Pharm.* Geissler and Möller.)

Phagedænoceratodæitis. (*Phagedæna*; *ceratodæitis*.) Term for phagedænic inflammation of the cornea.

Phagedæna. See *Phagedæna*.

Phagedænic. See *Phagedænic*.

Phagedenism. See *Phagedænisism*.

Phagedænous. Resembling, or of the nature of, *Phagedæna*.

Phagocytal. Belonging to a *Phagocyte*.

Phagocyte. (*Φαγεῖν*, to devour; *κύτος*, a hollow.) Metschnikoff's name for the leucocytes concerned both in retrogressive metabolism, in which they ingest the parts to be removed in the form of fine granules, and in the destruction of bacterial organisms within the body, by the same process of ingestion.

Phagocytic. The same as *Phagocytal*.

Phagocytism. The function of a *Phagocyte*.

Phagocyto'sis. Metschnikoff's term for the process of absorption of bacterial organisms by leucocytes (*phagocytes*), which he believes to play a most important part in the production of immunity of an individual from any specific virus.

Phagomania. (*Φαγεῖν*, to devour; *μανία*, madness.) An abnormal and uncontrollable craving for food, coming on in paroxysms.

Phagosophilochthus. (*Φαγεῖν*, to devour; contr. of *syphilodochthus*.) Term for an eroding form of *Syphilodochthus*.

Phaki'tis. See *Phacitis*.

Phakohydrops'ia. See *Phacohydrops*.

Phakohymen'itis. See *Phacohymenitis*.

Phako'meter. (*Φακός*, a lentil, hence used for the crystalline lens; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Lens-measurer.* A small, disc-shaped, steel instrument, with a moveable flat plate, concave at the free edge, let into the circumference, and connected with a moveable dial on the face of the instrument. The surface of the lens to be measured is pressed against the moveable plate until its centre touches the circumference of the disc, and its surface on the two sides of the centre, the ends of the free edge of the moveable plate; the number of diopters is indicated by an index round the face of the disc.

Phakoptis'anē. (*Φακός*; *πτισάνη*, peeled barley.) A food formerly given to sick persons, composed of lentils and barley, crushed and shelled, and containing more lentil than barley.

Phak'oscope. (*Φακός*; *σκοπέω*, to look at.) An apparatus invented by Helmholtz for showing the three pairs of images formed by any object in the eye (see *Purkinje-Sanson's images*), and the alteration in size and position of the middle pair, i. e. those reflected from the anterior surface of the lens, &c., during accommodation of the eye for near objects.

Phala'cra. (*Φαλάκρα*, baldness, a bald head.) Baldness of the head; the same as *Alopæcia* and *Calvities*.

Phalacro'des. The same as *Phalacroma*.

Phalacro'ma. (*Φαλάκρωμα*, a bald head; also, a bald man. *F. phalacro'me*; *G. Kahlkopf*.) A bald head; also, a bald-headed person.

Phalacromat'ic. Belonging to *Phalacroma*.

Phalacro'matous. The same as *Phalacrous*.

Phalacro'sis. (*Φαλακρός*, bald.) Old term for the progress of *Phalacroma*, the process of becoming bald.

Phalacro'tes. (*Φαλακρότης*, baldness.) The same as *Phalacra*.

Phalacro'tic. Belonging to *Phalacrotes*.

Phalacrous. (*Φαλακρός*, bald.) Bald-headed, or very bald.

Phalacrum. (*Φαλακρός*.) Old term for an instrument with a blunt, smooth extremity; a probe, according to Turton.

Phala'ia. (Probably *φαλός*, bright.) A term, used by Basilus Valentinus Spagyricus (fifteenth century), for a universal medicine or panacea, which was really the *Mercurius philosophicus*; also, by Rolinkius (seventeenth century), *de Purgant.* s. ii, art. 3, c. 15, for the *Tinctura jalapæ*.

Phalangæ. (*L. phalangæ*, rods slung between men's shoulders, for carrying burdens; from *Gr. φαλάγγες*, pl. of *φάλαγξ*.) The flat bars joining together the rings of the reticulate membrane of the Cochlea. (Foster.)

Phalangag'ra. (*Phalanges*, the bones of the fingers or toes; *ἄγρᾱ*, a catching or seizure.) Gout in a finger or toe.

Phalangar process. (*Phalangæ*.)

(1) The name for the projecting plates of the inner and outer rods of Corti, the outer ones being overlapped by the inner. The phalangar process of the outer rod is the beginning of the *membrana reticularis*.

(2) Also, the tapering process into which each of the cells of Deiters (outer row of outer hair cells) is prolonged upwards, and which is attached

PHALANGARTHROSIS—PHALLANASTROPHIC

to the phalangeal bar on the outside of the ring in which lies the head of the twin cell of Corti. (Foster.)

Phalangearthrititis. (*Phalanx*; *arthrititis*.) The same as *Phalangagra*.

Phalange. The same as *Phalanx*. Also, in *Entomol.*, a joint of the tarsus in Insecta.

Also, in *Bot.*, a mass of stamens partly joined together by their filaments.

Phalangeal. Belonging to one or more of the phalanges.

P. bone. The same as *Phalanx*.

P. process. The same as *Phalangeal process*.

Phalangean. The same as *Phalangeal*.

Phalanges. (Pl. of *Phalanx*, and also of *Phalange*. G. *Glüderreihen*.) *Anat.* The small bones which make up the *digits* of the fingers and toes. There are three phalanges in each digit, except in the case of the thumb and great toe, which have only two each, it being generally considered that it is the phalanx of the second row, or middle phalanx, which is absent in both cases. *Entom.* and *Bot.*, see *Phalange*.

P., articulations of. See *Metacarpophalangeal articulations*, and *Inter-phalangeal articulations*.

P. basilar'es. The proximal or basal phalanges of the digits.

P., cutaneous ligaments of. (Cleveland.) Fibrous bands springing from the edges of the phalanges, and inserted into the skin at the sides of the fingers. They keep the skin in position when the joints are flexed.

P. med'æ. The second row of phalanges of the digits.

P. of Deiters. See *Lamina reticularis*.

P. of fingers. See under chief heading.

P. of fingers, extensors of. The *extensor communis digitorum* extends mainly the first phalanx of the fingers. The four *lumbricales* and seven *interossei*, being inserted into the expansion of the extensor tendons, have a double action, flexing the proximal phalanges, and extending the middle and distal phalanges.

P. of fingers, flexors of. The *flexor sublimis digitorum* flexes the second phalanges of the fingers, and the *flexor profundus* the third phalanges. The *lumbricales* and *interossei* flex the proximal phalanges (see under *P. of fingers, extensors of*).

P. of reticular lam'ina. The *P. of Deiters*.

P., ossification of. Each has a centre for the shaft, and an epiphysis at the proximal end. In the phalanges of the fingers, the centre for the shaft begins to ossify in the eighth or ninth week of fetal life, that for the epiphysis the third to the fifth year after birth. In the phalanges of the toes, the nucleus for the shaft appears in the ninth or tenth week, that of the epiphysis the fourth to the eighth year. They unite about the nineteenth to the twenty-first year.

P. ungicular'es. The ungual or terminal phalanges of the digits.

Phalangeial. The same as *Phalangeal*.

Phalangeian. The same as *Phalangeial*.

Phalangi'asis. The same as *Phalangosis*.

Phalan'gic. Belonging to the *Phalanges*.

Phalangiform. (*Phalanx*; L. *forma*,

likeness.) Term applied by Nees von Esenbeck to vegetable hairs provided with transverse septa, and slightly contracted transversely at each septum.

Phalangi'gra'da. (*Phalanx*; L. *gradior*, to walk.) A division, *Tylopoda* of Claus, of *artiodactyl Ruminants* of which the Family of *Camelidæ* forms the type. The feet are so formed that the animal walks on the phalanges.

Phalan'gigrade. Walking on the phalanges; also, belonging to the *Phalangi-grada*.

Phalan'gium. (*Φαλάγγιον*, a venomous spider; also, the *Phallangium*, a plant said to cure this spider's bite. Diosc.) *Bot.* A generic name for various species of the *Liliaceæ* and *Iridaceæ*.

Zool. A Genus of the *Arachnida*.

P. esculen'tum. The *Scilla esculenta*.

Phalango'sis. (*Φάλαγξ*; -αγγος, a battalion of foot soldiers.) Old term for *Distichiasis*; also, for *Ptoxis*.

Phalanx. (*Φάλαγξ*.) Term for the small bones of the fingers and toes. See *Phalanges*.

P., ba'sal. A phalanx of the first or proximal row.

P., bas'ilar. The same as *P., basal*.

P., dis'tal. The *P., ungu'al*.

P., mid'dle. A phalanx of the second or middle row.

P. pri'ma. The same as *P., basal*.

P., prox'imal. The *P., basal*.

P., ter'minal. The *P., ungu'al*.

P., ungu'al. The phalanx of the third or distal row, so called because it carries the *unguis* or nail.

P., unguicular'is. The same as *P., ungu'al*.

Phalarid'eæ. Term of Link and Kunth for a Tribe of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Phalaris* for their type.

Phalar'is. (*Φαλός*, bright, shining; from its white, shining seed, supposed to be the *φαλαρός* of Dioscorides.) A Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Triandria*, Order *Digymia*.

P. arundina'cea. This species grows by rivers and ponds; the stem is edible.

P. canari'en'sis. Canary-grass, the seed of which is the common food of the canary. In the Canaries, where it grows, it is ground into meal and made into a coarse kind of bread. The seeds were used by the ancients in the treatment of renal and vesical pains.

P. sizan'o'ides. The *Andropogon muricatus*.

Phal'era. (*Φάλος*, the forepiece of a helmet.) Term used by Galen (*φάλαραι*) metaphorically for a kind of bandage for the nose (*de Fasc. n. 52*).

Phalerocar'pus. (*Φαληρός*, having a patch of white; *καρπός*, fruit.) A Genus of the Natural Order *Vacciniaceæ* or *Ericaceæ*.

P. serpyllifo'lia. Don. (*L. serpyllum*, wild thyme; *folium*, a leaf.) White cranberry. Berries esculent.

Phallal'gia. (*Φαλλός*, the penis; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Pain in the penis.

Phallal'gic. Pertaining to *Phallal'gia*.

Phallana'strophé. (*Φαλλός*, the penis; *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back.) Distortion of the penis.

Phallanastroph'ic. Belonging to *Phallanastrophé*.

PHALLANCYLOSIS—PHANEROGLOSSAL

Phallancylo'sis. (Φαλλός, the penis; ἀγκύλωσις, a contraction of the limbs.) A bending of the penis, as in *Chordee*.

Phallancylotic. Pertaining to *Phallancylosis*.

Phallaneury's'ma. (Φαλλός, the penis; ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.) Term for a penile aneurysm.

Phallaneurysmat'ic. Pertaining to *Phallaneurysma*.

Phallancylo'sis. The same as *Phallancylosis*.

Phallic. Pertaining to the *Phallus* or penis.

Phalli'tis. Inflammation of the *Phallus* or penis.

Phalloblennorrhœ'a. (Φαλλός; blennorrhœa.) Term for *Gleet*.

Phallocamp'sis. (Φαλλός; κάμψις, a bending.) A curving of the penis, as in *Chordee*.

Phallocamp'tic. Belonging to *Phallocamp'sis*.

Phallocarcino'ma. (Φαλλός; carcinoma.) Cancer of the penis.

Phallocarcinomat'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Phallocarcinoma*.

Phallocarcino'matous. The same as *Phallocarcinomat'ic*.

Phallocryps'is. (Φαλλός; κρίψις, a hiding.) A shrinking or retraction of the penis; also, abnormal smallness of the penis.

Phallocrypt'ic. Belonging to *Phallocrypsis*.

Phallocylo'tic. The same as *Phallancylotic*.

Phallosyn'ia. (Φαλλός, the penis; δόσυν, pain.) The same as *Phallalgia*.

Phalloid. (Φαλλός; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling the penis in appearance.

Phallo'idœe. (*Phallus*.) A Family of gasteromycetous Fungi, including the *Stink-horns*.

Phallon'cous. Belonging to *Phalloneus*.

Phallon'cus. (Φαλλός, the penis; ὄγκος, bulk; hence used to mean a tumour.) A morbid swelling of the penis.

Phalloplasty. (Φαλλός; πλάσσω, to mould.) Plastic operative surgery of the penis.

Phallopsoph'ia. (Φαλλός; ψόφος, a noise.) Escape of gas from the penis, per urethram.

Phallopsoph'ic. Belonging to *Phallopsoph'ia*.

Phallorrhag'ia. (Φαλλός, the penis; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Hæmorrhage from the penis.

Phallorrhag'ic. Belonging to *Phallorrhag'ia*.

Phallorrhœ'a. (Φαλλός; ῥέω, to flow. *F. phallorrhœe*; *G. Phallorrhœe*.) A discharge from the penis; urethritis with a discharge, or gonorrhœa in the male.

Phallorrhœis'chesis. (*Phallorrhœa*; *Gr. ἵσχω*, to check.) Term for a stopping of a gonorrhœal discharge.

Phallorrhœis'chet'ic. Belonging to *Phallorrhœis'chesis*.

Phallus. (Φαλλός, the penis, which the members of the under-mentioned Genus of fungi resemble in shape.) 1. The penis.

2. A Linn. Genus of Fungi.

P. esculen'tus. See *Morchella esculenta*.

P. impudi'cus. (*L. impudicus*, immodest.) The common stinkhorn; a fungus which

has, even at a distance, an extremely fœtid odour. Near at hand it has the odour of a volatile alkali. It has been applied locally to allay pain in the limbs, and, in the form of an infusion of the powdered fungus, for inflammatory joint-affectations.

Phaneranth'e'rous. (Φανερός, visible; ἀνθήρος, used in the sense of an anther. *F. phanéranthère*; *G. offenbarstaubbeutlig*.) Having anthers on the outer side.

Phaneranth'ous. (Φανερός, visible; ἄνθος, a flower. *F. phanéranthe*; *G. offenbarblumig*.) Epithet applied by Wachendorff to plants having flowers that are manifest.

Phan'eri. (Nom. pl. of *phaneria*, a Latinized word from *phaneros*, manifest.) Term for micro-organisms that are visible under the microscope, without being treated by special reagents.

Phanerobio'tic. (Φανερός, visible; βιωτικός = βιώσιμος, possible to live.) Exhibiting distinct manifestations of life.

Phanerobio'tus. (Φανερός, visible, evident; βίος, life.) The same as *Phanerözōous*.

Phanerob'ius. The same as *Phanerobiotus*.

Phanerocotyledo'nœs. (Φανερός, visible; κοτυληδών, any cup-shaped hollow; used to mean a cotyledon.) A section of the vegetable kingdom under which Agardh ranged those plants whose cotyledons were easily seen.

Phan'erogam. A flowering plant, a member of the Subkingdom *Phanerogamia*.

Phanerogama. (Nom. pl. n. Etymology the same as that of *Phanerogamia*.) Latreille's name for a branch of the *Mollusca*, including those among which copulation is a necessary factor in the reproduction of the species.

Phanerogam'ia. (Φανερός, visible, evident; γάμος, marriage; used here in the sense of the sexual organs.) Flowering plants. A subkingdom of the vegetable kingdom, comprising plants having flowers, normally composed of whorls of leaf-like organs enclosing stamens, or ovules, or both. Fertilisation is accomplished by the union of pollen cells with the nucleus of the ovule. These plants are propagated by means of seeds.

Phanerogam'ic. Belonging to the *Phanerogamia*.

Phanerogam'ious. The same as *Phanerogam'ic*.

Phanerogamous. 1. The same as *Phanerogam'ious*.

2. Belonging to the *Phanerogama*.

Phanerogena. (Nom. pl. n. Φανερός, visible; γένος, stock, descent.) An Order of homogeneous rocks, the composition of which is apparent, and allows of their being certainly referred to the mineral species already determined (Haüy, Brongniart, and C. Prevost).

Phanerogenous. (*F. phanérogène*; *G. offenbarursprünglich*.) Belonging to the *Phanerogena*.

P. tis'sue. M. Robin's name for the pulp of the teeth.

Phaneroglos'sa. (Nom. pl. n. Φανερός, visible; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Wagler's name for a Family of the Genus *Rana*, Class *Anoura*, in contradistinction to the Family *Pipa*, which he named *Aglossa*.

Phanerogloss'al. The same as *Phaneroglossous*.

PHANEROGLOSSATE—PHARMACEIA

Phaneroglossate. The same as *Phaneroglossous*.

Phaneroglossous. Belonging to the *Phaneroglossa*.

Phaneronerous. (Φανερός, plain, apparent; νεῦρον, a nerve or tendon.) Having distinct or differentiated nerves.

Phanero-phorous tis'sue. (Φανερός; φέρω, to bear.) The same as *Phanero-genous tissue*.

Phanerophyte. (Φανερός, visible; φυτόν, a plant.) Term applied by Link to the more distinct or perfect plants, as distinguished from the more imperfect, the *Cryptophyta*.

Phanerostemonis. (Φανερός, evident; στήμων, a thread, hence a stamen.) Term applied by G. Allman to plants that have distinct stamens.

Phanerozo'ous. (Φανερός, visible; ζωή, life.) That which is distinctly alive, as opposed to *Cryptozoous*.

Pha'nion. (Φαῖνον.) A little lamp or torch. Also, name for two different compound medicines described by Galen.

Phanta'sia. (Φαντασία, a making visible.) A phantasy; a false or imaginary representation or set of ideas.

Phanta'sioid. (Φαντασία; εἶδος, like.) Resembling *Phantasia*.

Phantasm. (Φάντασμα, an appearance, spectre; from φαντάζω, to make visible. *F. phantasma*; *I. phantasma*; *G. Trugbild*.) An imaginary representation of an object or objects not really present, the effect of morbid or altered conditions of the sense-organs or brain. Thus, it may be merely an *illusion* of the senses, the subject of the illusion realising that it is merely subjective; or it may give rise to an actual *delusion* of the mind.

Phantasmatics. (*Phantasm*.) Term for an exposition of the cause of the appearance of phantoms.

Phantasma'tion. (Dim. of φάντασμα.) A little imagine or phantom.

Phantasmatograph'ia. See *Phantasmographia*.

Phantasmatomor'ia. (Φάντασμα, -τος, a phantasm; κωπία, folly.) An entertaining of mere childish fancies.

Phantasmatoscop'ia. See *Phantasmoscopyia*.

Phantasmogen'esis. (*Phantasm*; *genesis*.) The causation of phantasms.

Phantasmogenetic. Giving rise to phantasms.

Phantasmograph'ia. (Φάντασμα, an image or appearance; γράφω, to write.) Zenneck's term for a history of sensible or perceptible external appearances.

Phantasmolog'ical. Belonging to *Phantasmology*.

Phantasmology. (Φάντασμα; λόγος, discussion.) The scientific study of *Phantasms*.

Phantasmophreno'sis. (Φάντασμα; φρένωσις, instruction. *G. Bildirren*.) O. H. Schultze's term for dreamy fancies occurring in the waking state.

Phantasmoscop'ia. (Φάντασμα; σκοπείω, to look at. *F. phantasmoscopy*; *G. Gespenstersehen*.) Term for the imaginary seeing of ghosts or spectres. Also, *Metamorphopsia* (Dunglison).

Phantastic. (Φαντασία, a making

visible.) Creating or conceiving visions or subjective appearances.

Phantas'ticon. Term used to mean either *Phantasm* or *Phantasia*.

Phantas'ton. (Φανταστός, conceiving visions or images.) Term for a mental conception or idea.

Phantas'tus. The same as *Phantastic*.

Phantom. (Φαντάζω, to make visible.) The same as *Phantasm*.

Also (see *Fantôme*), the name for a figure of a fœtus used to illustrate the advance of the living fœtus during labour.

P.s., aud'itory. Also called *auditory hallucinations*. Subjective sensations of sound, occurring as a result of changes in the auditory epithelium or in the central auditory mechanism. Such auditory phantoms are common in several forms of insanity.

P.s., oc'ular. Also called *ocular hallucinations*. Subjective sensations of light occurring when the eyes are open, and mingling with the ordinary visual perceptions. They are very marked in certain forms of delirium, especially delirium tremens.

P.s., tact'ile. Subjective tactile sensations occurring as a result of changes in the central organs.

P. tu'mours. More or less rounded abdominal swellings occurring in hysterical women, and believed by them to be actual tumours (either pregnancy or a pathological tumour). They are smooth, soft, resonant, and freely moveable, are not painful or tender, and entirely disappear, for the time, under the influence of an anæsthetic. This condition is believed to be due to paralysis of the intestines from disorder of nervous function.

Phanto'ma. The same as *Phantom*.

P. obstetri'cium. (*Obstetricius*, obstetric.) See under *Phantom*.

Phanto'scopy. (*Phantom*; σκοπέω, to look at, examine.) *Retinoscopy*.

Pharbet'isin. Name for the resin obtained from the *Pharbitis nil*. Its action is very similar to that of *Jalapin*.

Pharbi'tin. The same as *Pharbetisin*.

Pharbit'is. A Genus of the Order *Convolvulaceæ*, identical with the Genus *Ipomœa*.

P. his'pida. Hab., Tropical America. It is very similar in appearance and characters to the *P. triloba*.

P. nil. A tropical plant; also called *Ipomœa œrulea*. The seeds and resin have a hydragogue purgative action, very similar to that of *Jalap*.

P. tri'loba. A plant native to Japan. It is purgative, containing a resin apparently identical with *Convolvulin*. It contains also an alkaloid, a yellow crystalline colouring matter, and other substances.

Phar'cidous. (Φαρκίς, a wrinkle. *F. pharocideus*; *G. runzlicht*.) Wrinkled, or full of wrinkles.

Phar'icon. (Φάρικον, some kind of poison.) Name for a simple but powerful poison employed by the ancient physicians; it is not known what special drug this was.

Pharmacel'a. (Φαρμακεία, the using of medicines, and especially of purgatives, Hipp.) The use of drugs, especially those producing purgation. In ancient times, sometimes used in the same sense as ἡ φαρμακευτική, the knowledge of drugs; see *Jac. le Mort, Pharmac. Méd. Phys.*, c. i.

PHARMACEUM--PHARMACOPSIA

Pharmacœum. (Φαρμακίον.) A druggist's shop (*Apotheka*).

Pharmacœuma. (Φαρμακείμα = φάρμακον.) The same as *Pharmacœon*.

Pharmacœus. (Φαρμακεύς, one who deals in medicines, charms, or poisons; a sorcerer, a poisoner.) The same as *Pharmacopœus*.

Pharmacœuta. The same as *Pharmacœus*.

Pharmacœutic. (Φαρμακεύω, to administer a drug. *F. pharmaceutique*; *G. pharmaceutisch*.) Belonging to pharmacy.

Pharmacœutica. *Pharmacœutics*.

Pharmacœutical. The same as *Pharmacœutic*.

P. chem'ist. A chemist who practises *Pharmacœutics*.

P. chem'istry. That branch of Chemistry which deals with the chemical compositions and reactions of drugs.

Also, see *Pharmacy*.

Pharmacœuticœ. (Φαρμακευτική [*τέχνη*], the pharmacœutic art.) *Pharmacy*.

Pharmacœutics. (Φαρμακευτικός, medical, or connected with a *Pharmacœus*.) The art of preparing medicines.

Pharmacœutist. (Φαρμακευτής = φαρμακεύς.) An apothecary or druggist.

Pharmacœutria. (Φαρμακευτρία, fem. of φαρμακευτής; see *Pharmacœutist*.) A female druggist; a woman who deals in poisons.

Pharmacîa. See *Pharmacy*.

Pharmacîcus. (Φάρμακον, a remedy or drug.) Belonging to medicines or remedies.

Pharmacîst. (Φάρμακος, in the same sense as φαρμακευτής.) The same as *Pharmacœutist*.

Pharmacîtes. (Φάρμακον.) An epithet applied to drugged or medicated wine.

Pharmacobasanus. (Φάρμακον, a drug; βάσανος, the touch-stone. *F. pharmacobasane*; *G. Arzneiprûfstein*.) Term for a prover or tester of medicines; the title of a work by Matthiolus.

Pharmacocatagrapholog'ia. (Φάρμακον, a drug; καταγράφω, to write down; λόγος, a discourse. *G. Receptschreibekunst*.) An unwieldy term, used by J. J. Plenck, for the art of writing prescriptions.

Pharmacochymia. (Φάρμακον, a drug; ή χυμική [*χυμός*], chymistry, or chemistry.) Pharmacœutical chemistry.

Pharmacocollocystis. (Φάρμακον; collocystis.) A gelatinous capsule containing a drug.

Pharmacodes. (Φάρμακον; terminal -ώδης.) Having, or full of, medicine; pharmacœous. Also, poisonous.

Pharmacodynam'ic. Belonging to *Pharmacodynamics*.

Pharmacodynam'ics. (Φάρμακον, a drug; δύναμις, power. *F. pharmacodynamique*; *G. Pharmacodynamik*.) That division of *Pharmacology* which deals with the specific properties and actions of drugs.

Pharmacodynamiology. (Φάρμακον, a drug; δύναμις, power; λόγος, a discourse.) The same as *Pharmacodynamics*.

Pharmacognô'sia. (Φάρμακον; a drug; γνῶσις, an enquiry, hence knowledge.) The study of *simples* or crude drugs; also used in the same sense as *Pharmacognostics*.

Pharmacognost'ics. (Φάρμακον, a drug; γνωστικός, capable of knowing.) A

knowledge of the properties and actions of drugs.

Pharmacolog'ical. Belonging to *Pharmacology*.

Pharmacolog'ist. One learned in *Pharmacology*.

Pharmacology. (Φάρμακον, a drug; λόγος, a discourse.) That division of *Materia Medica* which treats of the action of drugs upon the living body (Lauder Brunton).

Pharmacoma'nia. (Φάρμακον, a drug; μανία, madness.) Excessive fondness for trying, or making use of, medicines.

Pharmacomani'acal. Afflicted with *Pharmacomania*.

Pharmacomathy. (Φάρμακον; μάθη = μάθησις, acquiring knowledge.) The same as *Pharmacognostics*.

Pharmacometer. (Φάρμακον, a drug; μέτρον, a measure.) A medicine measure.

Pharmacometry. (Φάρμακον, a drug; μετρέω, to measure.) The weighing or measuring of medicinal substances.

Pharmacomorph'ic. (Φάρμακον; μορφή, form.) Pertaining to the appearance of drugs; applied to the ability (*Ars pharmacomorphica*) to distinguish drugs by their appearance.

Pharmacon. (Φάρμακον, a drug. *G. Arzneimittell*.) A drug or medicine.

Also, a poisonous drug, dye or paint (*F. teinture*; *G. Gift, Farbe*).

Also, a philtre or love-potion (*F. philtre*; *G. Zaubersrank*).

Also, a spice (*F. épice*; *G. Gewurz*).

Pharmacon. (Φάρμακον. *F. teinturerie*; *G. Farberei*.) A dye-house.

Pharmacopœ'us. See *Pharmacopœus*.

Pharmacopœia. (Φάρμακον, a drug; ποίω, to make. *F. pharmacopée*; *G. Pharmacopœie*.) Literally, the art of rightly preparing medicines. A book containing a system of directions for the identification of drugs, and for the preparation of drugs and other therapeutic remedies.

Most European countries have each their own pharmacopœia, which is published by authority, and fresh editions of which (with additions, erasures and alterations) are published at stated times, the last edition being authoritative. Any drug included in the last-published edition is spoken of as *official*. (For full information on the various pharmacopœias, see under *Pharmacopœia* in "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences," edited by Alfred H. Buck, M.D., of New York.)

Also, term for a chemical laboratory. (*Century Dict.*)

Pharmacopœ'ial. Belonging to, or contained in, a pharmacopœia.

Pharmacopœ'us. (Same as *Pharmacopœia*.) The same as *Pharmacopœia*.

Pharmacopola. (Φαρμακοπωλείω, to sell medicines.) Old term synonymous with *Apothecarius*, not in its modern sense (see *Apothecary*); but in its ancient sense of a quack or mountebank who sells medicines, besides professing to cure diseases.

Pharmacopolist. A druggist.

Pharmacopolium. (Φαρμακοπωλείω. *F. apothicairerie*; *G. Apotheke*.) Old term for an apothecary's or druggist's shop.

Pharmacopsia. (Φάρμακον, a drug; πῶσις, a drink. *F. pharmacopsie*; *G. Arznei-*

trinken.) Old term for any liquid medicine; also used specially for a purgative, by Hippocrates, Galen, Pösius, &c.

Pharmacosa medicamenta. (Φάρμακον.) Neut. pl. Term for medicines containing poisonous substances.

Pharmacotaxis. (Φάρμακον; τάξις, an arranging.) The prescribing and preparing of medicines.

Pharmacotheca. (Φάρμακον; θήκη, a box. F. *pharmacothèque*; G. *Arzneikiste*.) Old term for a medicine chest.

Pharmacotherapeutic. (*Pharmacotherapie*.) Belonging to *Pharmacotherapie*.

Pharmacotherapia. (Φάρμακον, a drug; θεραπεία, service done to the sick. G. *Pharmakotherapie*.) The curing of diseases by means of medicines.

Pharmacotimia. (Φάρμακον; τιμή, worth, value.) Allesandris's term for the quantitative analysis of drugs, carried out in order to estimate their commercial and therapeutic value.

Pharmac'ter. (Φαρμακτήρ = φαρμακεύς, one who deals in drugs and charms.) The same as *Pharmacopœus*.

Pharmacum. See *Pharmacoon*.

P. ad aur'es. A preparation used formerly for cleansing ulcers of the ears. It was made up of white pepper, saffron, myrrh, bitter almonds, castor, verjuice, frankincense, opium, vinegar, sulphate of iron, unguentum nardinum, and pomegranate root bark.

P. ægyptiacum. See *Egyptium*.

P. amatorium. (L. *amatorius*, loving.) The same as *Philtre*.

Pharmacurgicus. (Φάρμακον, a drug; ἔργον, a work; terminal -ικός.) Epithet applied by Harder, in *Apiario Obs.*, 75, to remedies selected from pharmacy.

Pharmacurgus. (Φαρμακουργός = φαρμακοποιός, making medicines.) The same as *Pharmacopœus*.

Pharmacy. (Φάρμακον, a medicine. F. *pharmacie*; G. *Pharmacie*.) That division of *Materia Medica* which includes the identifying and collecting of drugs, together with the art of preparing, from the crude drugs, medicines to be used in the treatment of diseases. It was formerly divided into *chymical pharmacy*, or *pharmaceutical chemistry*, and *Galenical pharmacy*, the latter comprehending all that part of pharmacy not included in the former.

Also, used in the sense of *Pharmacopolium*.

P. jars. Term for vases made of various sorts of earthenware, which were used in the dispensaries of convents in some places on the Continent for holding drugs, each being painted with the name of the drug to be kept in it. (*Century Dict.*)

Pharmaxis. (Φάρμαξις = φαρμακία.) The same as *Pharmacœia*.

Pharmia-num. (Φαρμιανόν.) Old term, used by Galen, for a *Malagma*.

Pharmacum lineare. (The plant *φάρμακείον*, named after *Pharaoes*, King of Pontus.) A plant of the Order *Portulacææ*. It is a bitter astringent, and is employed medicinally in Asia and America.

Pharyg'athron. See *Pharyngethron*.

Pharyngalgia. (Φάρυγξ, the joint-opening of the gullet and windpipe, according to Galen; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Schlundkopfschmerz*.) Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngalgic. Belonging to *Pharyngalgia*.

Pharynge'al. (*Pharynx*, -ngis. F. *pharyngien*; L. *faringeo*.) Belonging to the pharynx.

P. aponeuro'sis. See *Pharynx*.

P. arches. See *Post-oral arches*.

P. artery, ascend'g. The smallest named branch of the external carotid. It arises about half an inch to an inch above the origin of the external carotid, and runs straight upwards on the inner side of the internal carotid and lying on the wall of the pharynx, to the base of the skull. It gives off small pharyngeal, prevertebral, and meningeal branches.

P. artery, infe'rior. The same as *P. artery, ascend'g.*

P. artery, supe'rior. The *Pterygo-palatine artery*.

P. bones. Certain elements of the branchial arches in Fishes, which are divided into epipharyngeal and hypopharyngeal. Of the epipharyngeals, or superior pharyngeal bones, there are generally from one to four pairs; they correspond to the dorsal elements of the first four branchial arches, being applied to the base of the skull and articulating inferiorly with the epibranchial elements of the arches.

Of the hypobranchials, or inferior pharyngeal bones, there is generally only one pair; they are probably homologous with the ceratobranchial element of the fifth arch.

P. bur'sa. Term for a mucous crypt situated in the mid-line of the roof of the pharynx, behind the vomer and beneath the sphenoid.

P. cavity. See *Pharynx*.

P. clefts. The same as *Visceral clefts*.

P. fas'cia. The fascia which invests the walls of the pharynx.

P. gang'lion. A small ganglion of the sympathetic lying on the ascending pharyngeal artery near its origin (Valentin). There are often also one or more ganglia on the *pharyngeal plexus*.

P. glands. Mucous glands found in the mucous membrane lining the uppermost part of the posterior wall of the pharynx.

P. nerves. There are four sets: the pharyngeal branch of the pneumogastric; pharyngeal branches of the glossopharyngeal, and of the sympathetic; and the pharyngeal branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion, usually spoken of as the *pharyngeal nerve*. See *Ganglion, sphenopalatine*.

P. plex'us of nerves. This plexus lies on the outer surface of the middle constrictor; it is formed by the union of the pharyngeal branches of the sympathetic with those of the glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric nerves.

P. plex'us of veins. See *P. veins*.

P. slits. The same as *P. clefts*.

P. spine. See *P. tubercle*.

P. steno'sis. Constriction or narrowing of some portion of the pharynx, due to cicatricial contractions following ulceration. Syphilis is the commonest cause; but the ulceration is occasionally strumous, or it may be simple.

Stenosis commonly occurs in one or other of three places: (1) between naso- and mid-pharynx, (2) between the mouth and pharynx, (3) about the level of the hyoid bone. Of these the most serious is the third, since food may easily block completely the narrowed passage.

PHARYNGEALIA—PHARYNGO

Treatment consists in dividing the cicatricial tissues and preventing re-contraction. (Heath's *Dict. of Surg.*)

P. teeth. The teeth present on the *P. bones*.

P. tonsil. A collection of lymphoid follicles forming a tonsil-like mass, lying across the posterior wall of the pharynx between the pharyngeal openings of the two Eustachian tubes (Köl liker).

P. tubercle. A small elevation in the mid-line of the inferior surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone, to which is attached the strong median band which strengthens the fibrous wall of the pharynx, passing downwards between the recti capitis antici muscles of the two sides.

P. veins. These form a plexus covering the external surface of the pharynx, and collecting blood from the Eustachian tube, soft palate, and the prevertebral muscles, and also communicating with the pterygoid plexus on the internal surface of the internal pterygoid muscle. From the lower part of the plexus two or three veins pass downwards and open, either separately or together with the superior thyroid or lingual veins, into the common facial vein or the internal jugular.

P. voice. See under *Voice*.

Pharyngealia. (N. pl. of adj. *pharyngealius*, from *Pharynx*, *oesa* being understood.) The *Pharyngeal bones*.

P. inferiora. The inferior pharyngeal or hypopharyngeal bones.

P. superiora. The superior pharyngeal or epipharyngeal bones.

Pharyngectomy. (*Pharynx*; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.) Excision of the *Pharynx*.

Pharyngemphrac tic. (*Pharyngemphrazis*.) Belonging to *Pharyngemphrazis*.

Pharyngemphrazis. (*Φάρυγξ*, the pharynx; *ἐμφράξις*, a stoppage. *F. pharyngemphrazis*; *G. Schlundverstopfung*.) A stoppage or obstruction of the pharynx.

Pharynges. Plural of *Pharynx*.

Pharyngethron. The same as *Pharynx*. Also, used for the *Hyoid bone* by Galen. (Goræus.)

Pharyngeury'sma. (*Φάρυγξ*, the pharynx; *εὐρύω*, to make wide.) A morbid widening or enlargement of the pharynx.

Pharyngeus. (*Φάρυγξ*, -γυος.) *Pharyngeal*.

Pharyngicus. *Pharyngeal*.

Pharyngismus. (*Pharynx*. *F. pharyngisme*; *I. faryngismo*.) Spasm of the muscles of the pharynx.

Pharyngitic. Belonging to *Pharyngitis*.

Pharyngitis. (*Pharynx*; terminal -itis. *F. pharyngite*; *I. faryngite*; *G. Schlundkopfentzündung*.) Inflammation of the *Pharynx*.

P., acute. Also called *Angina simplex* or *Sore-throat*. It may be caused by cold or exposure, or may be due to constitutional causes, such as rheumatism, gout, or digestive disturbance. There is general congestion of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, and the uvula may be swollen, as also the tonsils. The symptoms are pain on swallowing, and a constant desire to clear the throat. If the larynx be involved, the voice becomes hoarse; and if the congestion spreads up the Eustachian tubes, there is slight deafness. The glands in the neck

may be enlarged, causing stiffness on movement. There is generally slight constitutional disturbance, with the temperature somewhat raised, and a quickened pulse. The disease only lasts a few days.

P. apostemato'sa. (*Ἀποστήμα*, an abscess.) General term for any abscess in relation with the wall of the pharynx.

P., atrophic. Often called *P. sicca*. The mucous membrane becomes atrophied, and is covered with a thin film of dried secretion. There may be also crusts in the naso-pharynx. The mucous glands are affected. In certain cases the disease seems to follow upon the hypertrophic form, in others the cause is unknown. It is sometimes associated with Bright's disease or diabetes (Schech.) The symptoms are dryness, and an occasional feeling as of a foreign body.

P., catarrhal. Also called *Catarrhal sore throat* and *Hospital sore throat*. It is caused by cold, or by impure air. There may be merely some dysphagia. In more severe cases there is general congestion of the pharyngeal and faucial mucous membrane; and in still worse cases (*Ulcerative pharyngitis*, or *ulcerated sore throat*) there are superficial ulcerations on the palate, tonsils, and pharyngeal walls, with raised temperature and considerable constitutional disturbance. The secretion of saliva may be either excessive or deficient.

P., chronic. This is divided clinically into *simple catarrhal*, *hypertrophic*, and *atrophic pharyngitis* (*P. sicca*).

P., diphtheritic. See *Diphtheria*.

P., follicular. The same as *P., hypertrophic*.

P. gangreno'sa. See *Sore throat, putrid*.

P., granular. See *P., hypertrophic*.

P., hypertrophic. Also called *granular pharyngitis* or *clergyman's sore throat*. It is often found in those who have to use the voice constantly. The rheumatic and gouty diatheses are considered predisposing causes. Small reddish granules, up to the size of a split pea, are present over the surface of the pharynx; in some cases the whole surface is covered with red elevations. The tonsils may be a little swollen, and there is often congestion behind them. The symptoms are discomfort leading to frequent clearing of the throat, heat, soreness, occasionally a feeling as of a foreign body, and there may be slight pain on swallowing. Loss or impairment of voice is constant.

P., lat'eral. A synonym of *Pharyngitis, hypertrophic*.

P. leucæ'mica. A pharyngitis in which the inflammation spreads to the neighbouring lymphatic glands, and is accompanied by an increased proportion of leucocytes in the blood (Dunglison).

P. maligna. See *Sore throat, putrid*.

P., septic. Term for the varieties of pharyngitis that are due to absorption, either local or general, of septic matter. McBride subdivides it as follows: 1. Slight septic inflammation or *Hospital sore throat* ("Ulcerated sore throat" of Sir Morell Mackenzie). 2. *Phlegmonous* or *Erysipelatous sore throat*. 3. *Gangrenous pharyngitis*.

P. sic'ca. (*L. siccus*-, *a*-, *um*, dry.) See *P., atrophic*.

P., ulcerative. The same as *P. maligna*.

P. ulcero'sa. *P., ulcerative*.

Pharyngo. (*Φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος* [earlier, -υγος], the joint-opening of the gullet and wind-

PHARYNGOBRANCHII—PHARYNGOSTAPHYLINUS

pipe, according to Galen.) Prefix signifying *Pharynx*.

Pharyngobran'chil. (*Pharyngo*; *branchia*.) See *Leptocardii*. The same is synonymous with *Pharyngostomi* and *Cirrostromi*.

Pharyngo'cacé. See *Cacopharyngia*.

Pharyngocele. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. κήλη, a tumour. G. *Schlundkopffbruch*.) Term for a dilatation of the upper end of the œsophagus, in which food may sometimes be retained in considerable quantity.

Pharyngocel'ic. Belonging to a *Pharyngocele*.

Pharyngocente'rium. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. κεντήριος, fitted for piercing. F. *pharyngocentérior*.) An instrument for puncturing the pharynx.

Pharyngoceph'alé. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. κεφαλή, the head. G. *Schlundkopff*.) Term for the upper part or head of the pharynx.

Pharyngoceph'al'ic. Belonging to the *Pharyngocephale*.

Pharyngocynan'ché. (*Pharyngo*; *cynanche*.) The same as *Angina Ludovici*.

Pharyngodyn'ia. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. δόυν, pain. G. *Schlundkopfschmerz*.) Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-epiglott'ic fold. Term for a fold of mucous membrane on each side of the base of the epiglottis, continuous with the aryteno-epiglottic fold, and passing on to the lateral wall of the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-epiglott'icus. Term for occasional fibres of the stylo-pharyngeus muscle, which are inserted into the lateral borders of the epiglottis, and into the pharyngo-epiglottic fold.

Pharyngogloss'al. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue.) The same as *Glossopharyngeal*.

Pharyngograph'ic. Belonging to *Pharyngography*.

Pharyngography. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. γραφή, a writing.) Term for a description of the anatomy of the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-larynge'al. Belonging both to the pharynx and larynx.

P. cavity. A name for that part of the pharynx which is shut off from the nasal cavity by the soft palate in deglutition (Billings).

P. s'inus. Also termed *Sinus pyriformis*. A depression in the mucous membrane on the outer side of the aryteno-epiglottidean fold, between it and the lateral wall of the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-laryng'itis. An inflammation including both the pharynx and larynx.

Pharyngolog'ical. Belonging to *Pharyngology*.

Pharyngology. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. λόγος, a discourse.) That branch of medical science which deals with the Anatomy, Pathology, Medicine, and Surgery of the *Pharynx*.

Pharyngolysis. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. λύσις, a loosening, setting free.) The same as *Pharyngoplegia*.

Pharyngolyt'ic. Belonging to *Pharyngolysis*.

Pharyn'go-mastoid'eus. An occasional muscle in the human subject, described by Ketel, which arises from the deep surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the contiguous part of the lateral wall of the pharynx.

Pharyngomyc'o'sis. (*Pharyngo*; *mycosis*.) The growth of a fungus, almost in-

variably *Leptothrix*, on the walls of the pharynx. See *P. leptothrix*.

P. leptothri'cia. (*Leptothrix*.) A disease described by Fränkel and Heryng, which is caused by accumulations of *leptothrix* on the walls of the pharynx. White or greyish-yellow nodules are present on the base of the tongue, the tonsils, or the pillars of the fauces. Symptoms may be absent, or there may be a sensation of dryness or pricking. The disease is very chronic and difficult to get rid of.

Pharyn'go-na'sal cavity. Term for that part of the cavity of the pharynx which lies above the level of the soft palate during the act of deglutition.

Pharyn'go-œsophage'al. Belonging to the pharynx and œsophagus.

Pharyn'go-ô'ral. The same as *Buccopharyngeal*.

Pharyn'go-pal'atine. Belonging to the pharynx and soft palate.

Pharyn'go-palat'us. Term for the *Palato-pharyngeus*. It is also used to designate that part of the *palato-pharyngeus* muscle which is inserted into the wall of the pharynx.

Pharyngoparalysis. See *Pharyngoplegia*.

Pharyngoparalyt'ic. Belonging to *Pharyngoparalysis*.

Pharyngopath'ia. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. πάθος, suffering, sickness. G. *Rachenkrankheit*.) Disease of the pharynx or fauces.

Pharyngoperist'olē. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. περιστολή, a dressing up.) The same as *Pharyngostenia*.

Pharyngople'gia. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. πλῆγη, a stroke.) Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.

Pharyngople'gic. Pertaining to, or the subject of, *Pharyngoplegia*.

Pharyngopletho'ra. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. πληθώρα, fullness.) A local *plethora* of the pharynx or fauces.

Pharyngopleu'ral. (*Pharyngo*; *pleural*.) Belonging both to the pharynx and to the lateral body-walls.

Pharyngorhini'tis. (*Pharyngo*; *rhinitis*.) Term for inflammation of the pharyngeal and nasal cavities.

Pharyn'go-rhino'scopy. (*Pharyngo*; *rhinoscopy*.) Visual examination, by means of a small mirror, of the posterior nares and upper part of the pharynx. See *Rhinoscopy*.

Pharyngorrhag'ia. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. ῥήγνυμι, to burst through.) Any sudden or considerable hemorrhage from the pharynx.

Pharyngorrhag'ic. Belonging to *Pharyngorrhagia*.

Pharyngoscope. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. σκοπία, to look at. I. *faringoscopia*; G. *Schlundkopfspiegel*.) A modification of the laryngoscope, for getting a view of the fauces and upper part of the pharynx.

Pharyngoscopy. (*Pharyngoscope*.) Visual examination of the pharynx.

Pharyn'gospasm. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. σπασμός, a convulsion. G. *Schlundkrampf*.) Spasm of the pharynx.

Pharyngospasmod'ic. Belonging to *Pharyngospasm*.

Pharyngostaphyl'us. (*Pharyngo*; *staphylinus*, from Gr. σταφυλή, the uvula, from its likeness, when swollen, to a

PHARYNGOSTENIA—PHASCEÆ

grape.) Belonging to the pharynx and uvula; a name for the *Palato-pharyngeus* muscle.

Pharyngostenia. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. *στένος*, a strait or difficulty. G. *Schlundverengerung*.) Constriction or stricture of the pharynx.

Pharyngo'stenous. Belonging to *Pharyngostenia*.

Pharyngo'stomi. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. *στόμα*, the mouth.) See *Pharyngobranchii*.

Pharyngotome. (See *Pharyngotomy*.) An instrument used for making an opening into the pharynx, usually into the posterior wall to open a post-pharyngeal abscess. It is shaped like a trocar and cannula, with a slight curve. The part corresponding to the trocar can be suddenly protruded.

Pharyngotomy. (*Pharyngo*; Gr. *τομή*, a cutting down. F. *pharyngotomie*; I. *farìngotomia*; G. *Pharyngotomie*, *Schlund-schnitt*.) An operation sometimes necessary for the removal of a foreign body impacted in the pharynx (see also *Œsophagotomy*). An incision four inches long is made along the anterior edge of the left sterno-mastoid muscle. A careful dissection is made backwards, between the carotid sheath and the larynx and trachea, the omohyoid muscle being first divided. Great care is necessary to avoid the inferior and superior thyroid arteries. When the wall of the pharynx has been reached, a sound is passed through the mouth into the pharynx, and its end is cut down upon. The opening is enlarged with a probe-pointed bistoury.

P., subhyoid. Also termed *supra-thyroid pharyngotomy*. A transverse incision is made just above the superior border of the thyroid cartilage, the pharynx being opened through the thyro-hyoid membrane. This operation is of use if the upper part of the epiglottis calls for surgical interference, or if a foreign body be lodged about that part. It is, however, rarely practised, as the incision gives very little room for the passage of instruments.

Pharynx. (*Φάρυγξ*, the joint-opening of the gullet and windpipe, according to Galen. I. *farìnge*; G. *Schlundkopf*.) A sac extending from the base of the skull to the level of the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, continued at its lower end into the œsophagus, and having apertures in front, at its upper part, leading into the mouth, nose, and larynx. The soft palate extends back into it, and during the passage of food is drawn backwards by its muscles so as to completely separate the nasal cavity and uppermost part of the pharynx from the buccal cavity and lower part of the pharynx. There are seven openings into the cavity of the pharynx: above the soft palate, the two openings of the posterior nares, *choana narium*, at the sides, the trumpet-like openings of the right and left Eustachian tubes; below the soft palate, the buccal or mouth cavity, the superior aperture of the larynx, and the upper opening of the œsophagus. The pharynx is considerably greater from side to side than from front to back; its length is about four and a half inches. It is widest opposite the greater cornua of the hyoid bone, below which it contracts to its narrowest portion at the lower end. Its walls are formed by the pharyngeal aponeurosis, dense above, where it is attached to the base of the skull and the Eustachian tube, thin and loose below; this is covered by the *constrictor* muscles and lined

by mucous membrane. There are numerous racemose mucous glands beneath the mucous membrane, near the openings of the Eustachian tubes and the posterior nares, and lymphoid follicles are present throughout the entire pharynx. The epithelium is columnar and ciliated as far downwards as just above the base of the uvula; below that, it is squamous and stratified. The foetal condition, in which the ciliated epithelium is more widely distributed, often persists in the recesses and gland-ducts.

P., acute' infectious phlegmon of. Senator's name for *Sore throat*, *phlegmonous*. See also under *Pharyngitis*, *septic*.

P., anæmia of. A symptom occurring in general anæmia and in phthisis; in the latter disease, there is often localised congestion together with general anæmia of the pharynx (McBride).

P., anæsthe'sia of. This symptom is present in central lesions involving the glossopharyngeal nerve (being sometimes an early symptom in bulbar paralysis, according to Krishaber), and in cases of inflammation or pressure on the nerve-trunk itself, in which latter case it is unilateral. It occurs most commonly as a sequela of diphtheria; incomplete anæsthesia of the pharynx often occurs in hysteria.

P., constrictors of. See under *Constrictor*.

P., devel'opment of. See *Foregut*.

P., gran'ules on posterior wall of. These occur in children, in association with adenoid vegetations of the naso-pharynx. See *Naso-pharyngeal vegetations*.

P., hyperæsthe'sia of. This often occurs in association with gout, and alcoholic excess (McBride).

P., inflammations of. See under *Pharyngitis*.

P., lymphatics of. From the upper part of the pharynx, the lymphatic vessels enter the group of internal maxillary glands, some of which lie upon the side wall of the pharynx. From the lower part of the pharynx, the vessels pass into the superior group of the deep cervical glands.

P., muscles of. See *Constrictor*, and also *Palato-pharyngeus*, and *Stylo-pharyngeus*.

P., nerves of. The pharyngeal muscles are mainly supplied by the pharyngeal branch of the vagus; but the stylo-pharyngeus is supplied by a branch from the glossopharyngeal nerve, and a twig from this passes through the muscle to supply the mucous membrane. Branches also pass to the pharynx from the superior cervical ganglion.

P., tu'mours of. These may be either *innocent* or *malignant*. 1. *Innocent tumours*. Of these, the commonest are papillomata, which grow from the pillars of the fauces, or the free end of the uvula. The other varieties, which are all rare, are fibromata, angiomata, lipomata, cysts (including Echinococci), and chondromata.

2. *Malignant tumours*. Carcinoma, lymphosarcoma (of the tonsil). Carcinoma when growing from the tonsil is generally of the glandular kind, not epitheliomatous.

Pharynx. (*Φάρυγξ*, a form of *φάρυγξ* which appears not to have been used.) The *Pharynx*.

Phasce'æ. Bot. The third Order of the Class *Musci*.

PHASE—PHELPS

Phase'. (Φάσις, an appearance. *F. phase*; *I. fase*; *G. Ansehen*.) In Astronomy, the position in which the moon or other planets appear to us at any moment. An appearance, or the manner in which anything shows itself to us; also, an era. Metaphorically, a stage in an individual's state of mind or opinions.

Phaseolus. See *Phaseolus*.

Phaseol'ceæ. Name given by De Candolle and Ebermaier to a Tribe of the *Leguminosæ*, having the *Phaseolus* for their type.

Phaseolic acid. Name applied to *Phaseolin*, because, like an acid, it combines with saline bases.

Phaseolin. Name applied by Vauquelin to the crystalline exudation of a black poisonous species of haricot (*Phaseolus*) growing in the Isle of France.

Phaseolite. Unger's generic term for remains of various fossil plants, mainly leaves, supposed to belong to the *Leguminosæ*, many of them closely resembling the Genus *Phaseolus*. (*Century Dict.*)

Phaseolus. (Φάσηλος, φασιόλος or φασιόλος, a sort of kidney bean. *F. haricot*; *G. Phaseole*.) A Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Diadelphia*, Order *Decandria*; now classed under the *Leguminosæ*.

P. creticus. A decoction of the leaves of this plant, which is called by the Americans *Cajan* or *Cayan*, is said to restrain the bleeding from piles.

P. vulgaris. The French, or kidney, bean plant. The unripe pods, when well boiled, are nutritious and easily digestible. The juice is sweet owing to the presence of *phaseomannite*.

Also, an Indian or American climbing dwarf herb. The young and sugary pods contain mucilage, and the seeds (*haricots*) are farinaceous and edible.

Phaseoman'nite. Term for the *Inosite* present in the juice of the kidney bean. See *Phaseolus vulgaris*; see also *Inosite*.

Phasianid'æ. Name given by Vigors to a Family of the *Gallinacæ*, having the *Phasianus* for their type.

Phasianin'æ. The pheasants proper; a Sub-family of the *Phasianid'æ*.

Phasianus. (Φάσις, a river in Colchis or Pontus, in Asia, from the neighbourhood of which pheasants were originally brought to Europe.) The Genus *Pheasant*, Order *Gallinacæ*.

P. colchicus. (*F. faisau vulgaire*; *G. der gemeine Fasan*.) The common pheasant. It is now abundant in most parts of England, and in the southern and middle divisions of Scotland, and is harboured by most large land-owners for its beauty, the sport it affords, and the goodness of its flesh.

P. gallus. *Gallus domesticus*.

Phas'ic. Of the nature of a *Phase*.

Phasiolus. See *Phaseolus*.

Phasis. *Astron.* A *Phase*.

Phas'ma. (Φάσμα, an apparition, spectre.) The same as *Phantasm*.

Phasol. $C_{15}H_{22}O$. A substance found in the husks of the Pea (*Pisum sativum*). It is obtained by crystallisation from alcohol, is insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform, and gives a purple colour on shaking up its solution in chloroform with sulphuric acid of a sp. gr. 1.76.

Phat'në. (Φάτρν, a crib or feeding-trough for horses and oxen.) Term for *Alveolus*.

Phat'nion. The same as *Phat'në*.

Phat'nium. The same as *Phat'në*.

Phat'norrhag'ia. (*Phatnë*; φάτρνν, to burst through. *G. Zahnhöhlenblutfluss*.) A sudden discharge (as, e. g., of blood) from an alveolus, or tooth-socket.

Phat'norrhag'ic. Belonging to *Phat'norrhag'ia*.

Phausin'ges. See *Phausinx*.

Phaus'inx. (Φάουινξ [φαύω, φαύω], a blister from burning.) Old term for circular red patches (*phausinges*, nom. pl.), arising on the legs from the action of fire; also used in the plural in the same sense as *Phoides*.

Phaustian'os. (Φάυσ, in the sense of to burn.) Old name for a strongly escharotic pastil used to destroy large fleshy excrescences, described by Aëtius, ix, 49.

Pheasant. (Mid. E. *fesaun*, later form *fesaunt*; O. F. *faisan*. L. *Phasiana*, for *Phasiana avis*, the Phasian bird. Gr. φασιανός, a pheasant, because coming from the neighbourhood of the river Phasis [Φάσις], in Colchis, now called the Rioni, which flows from the Caucasus into the Black Sea.) The common name for the *Phasianus colchicus*.

P.'s eye. Common name for the genus of plants termed *Adonis*.

Phelland'rene. Name given by Pesci to a terpene occurring in Elemi, in the seeds of *Phellandrium aquaticum*, in oil of fennel (dextrorotatory variety), and also in oil of eucalyptus (levorotatory variety).

Phelland'rimum. (Φελλός, the cork-tree; φέλλω, dim. from φέρω, a man, in the sense of a male. L. *quercus suber*; F. *phellandre*; G. *Pferdefenchel*.) A Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Pentandria*, Order *Digynia*.

P. aquaticum. (L. *aquaticus*, belonging to the water. F. *fenouil d'eau*; G. *Wasserfenchel*.) The water-fennel or fine-leaved water-hemlock, which is narcotic. The seeds have been recommended with Peruvian bark in phthisis, and have been also given in dysentery.

Phellogen. (Φελλός; δέρμα, the skin.) A series of concentric layers of cellular tissue in woody plants, arranged also in radial rows, which is developed from the inner side of the *Phellogen*, and acts as a support to the living parenchyma of the cortex.

Phellogen. (Φελλός; γεν, root of γεννᾶω, to beget.) The cork-cambium in woody plants, which is developed usually in the layer of the primary cortex cells immediately beneath the epidermis, or in the epidermis itself, or else in a layer somewhat deeper than the former. It gives rise to the *Periderm* on the outer side, and frequently to layers of tissue on the inner side constituting the *Phellogen*.

Phellogenetic. Belonging to the *Phellogen*.

Phel'yl alcohol. A name for *Cerin*.

Phelps' box. An apparatus, invented by Phelps, an American surgeon, used in tuberculous disease of the spine, *Pott's disease*. It consists of a wooden trough to contain the head and body, continued into two shallower troughs for the legs. The sides of the trough, about six inches high for the body, are hollowed out opposite the shoulders, the floor of the trough is hollowed out at the lower end to admit of defæcation, and the leg-pieces are fitted each with a vertical foot-piece. The splint is prolonged for sixteen inches above the head, so as to allow

PHEMOS—PHENYL

of elastic extension from beneath the occiput and chin. The patient is wedged in by means of pads, and then bandaged to the apparatus.

P.'s operation. For the cure of *Talipes valgus*. It consists in section of the tendo Achillis and of the whole of the tense, contracted tissues below and in front of the internal malleolus.

Phemos. Old term for a medicine against dysentery, invented by Martianus, according to Aëtius, i, 9. (Goræus.)

Phen. (Φαινός, shining. It was more correctly written *Phaen* by Gmelin.) The name first used by Laurent for the radical of *Phenol* (then supposed to be C_6H_{12}). Afterwards he applied the name *Phenyl* to it, and assigned it the formula $C_{12}H_5O$.

Phena'cetin. $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} OC_2H_5 \\ NH(CH_3CO). \end{smallmatrix}$ Also called *Para-acet-phenetid.* It is the acetyl derivative of the ethylic ether of paramidophenol, namely phenetid. It occurs in white, shining crystals, without odour or taste, soluble in hot alcohol, insoluble in water, acids, alkalies and glycerine. It is an antipyretic and, at the same time, a sedative; it has been given successfully in rheumatism, neuralgia, migraine and hysteria. (Ex. Ph.) Dose, 4 to 8 grains, increased to 15 grains. It is given either suspended in mucilage, or in "cachets."

Phenaceturic acid. $C_{10}H_{11}NO_3$. This acid occurs normally in horses' urine, and also in the urine passed by a person after taking phenylacetic acid (Salkowski). It can be prepared by digesting phenylacetic anhydride with glyccocoll and benzene.

Phenamide. A name for *Aniline*.

Phenaso'dicus a'qua solutus. Fr. Codex. Sod. phenate dissolved in water. An aqueous solution of sodium carbolate.

Phenate. A salt of *Phenic acid*.

Phenazone. *Antipyrin*.

Phenē. A name for *Benzene*.

Phengophobia. (Φίγγος, light; φόβος, to frighten.) Fear or intolerance of light; the same as *Photophobia*.

Phengophob. Belonging to, or affected with, *Phengophobia*.

Phenic. (*Phenol*.) Obtained from coal-tar.

P. ac'id. Another name for carbolic acid, or *Phenol*.

Pheniceous. Belonging to, or of the colour of, *Phenicin*.

Phenicin. (*Phenicina*; Gr. φοινίκινος, purple-red. G. *Phoinikin*.) Name for *Indigo-carmine* by its discoverer, Crum.

P. sulpho'nic acid. *Indigo-monosulphonic acid*.

Phenicisulphuric acid. The same as *Phenicin sulphonic acid*.

Phenion. A name for the *Anemone pulsatilla*.

Phenol. (Either from φαεινός, shining, brilliant, or, more probably, from φοινίξ, purple-red.) *Carbolic acid*.

P. camphor. Term for camphorated phenol. See *Camphor*, carbolated.

P., iodised. See *Iodised phenol*.

P. mer'cury. Carbolate of mercury. A whitish powder. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains daily. (Ex. Ph.)

P.-phthal'eïn. B. Ph. Phenol combined with a derivative of benzene. It forms yellowish

crystals, and is used for the preparation of *P.-phthaleïn, tincture of*.

P.-phthal'eïn, tincture of. B. Ph. One part by weight of phenol-phthaleïn in 100 of proof-spirit. This is colourless, but becomes purple-red with a preparation of a fixed alkali, and is again decolourised by an excess of acid.

P. so'dique. (F.) Sod. phenol, Liq. sodii carbolatis. Its approximate composition is, in 100 parts of distilled water, 8 parts of phenol, and 4 of caustic soda. (Ex. Ph.)

P.s, the. The hydroxyl derivatives of the aromatic or benzene series of hydrocarbons. These bodies occur in the living tissues of many of the higher animals, where they combine with the sulphuric acid originating from decomposition of albuminates; the sulphuric acid is converted into a monobasic acid, and appears as an alkaline salt in the urine. See *Phenolsulphate of potassium*.

Phenological. Belonging to *Phenology*.

Phenologist. One who studies *Phenology*.

Phenology. (Contr. of *Phenomenology*.) A branch of applied Meteorology comprehending the study of the influence of climate upon the annual cycle of animal and vegetable life. (*Century Dict.*)

Phenolsulphate of potas'sium. $C_6H_5 > SO_3K$. This substance is found to be al-

ways present in human urine and that of herbivora, and in that of carnivora also, except when on an exclusive meat diet. See *Phenols*.

Phenolsulpho'nic acid. $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} SO_3 \\ OH \end{smallmatrix}$

Obtained, in colourless crystals, by dissolving carbolic acid, *phenol*, in strong sulphuric acid. Of its crystallised salts, *sulphocarbolate of zinc* is official.

Phenolum ioda'tum. Latinised term for *Iodised phenol*.

Phenomena. Plur. of *Phenomenon*.

Phenomenal. Of the nature of a *Phenomenon*.

Phenomen'ism. The doctrine of the *Phenomenists*.

Phenomen'ist. (*Phenomenon*.) One who believes only in phenomena, rejecting the idea of a necessary relation between cause and effect.

Phenomenological. Belonging to *Phenomenology*.

Phenomeno'logy. (*Phenomenon*; Gr. λόγος, a dictum.) A scientific account of phenomena.

Phenomenon. (Φαινόμεν, to appear.) An appearance; also, an unusual appearance. A directly-observed fact, such, for example, as any change in any organ or organic function which can be appreciated by the senses; a sign or symptom of any disease.

Phenoxycaffein. A derivative of *Caffein*, first prepared by von Merck. It has been used subcutaneously to produce local anæsthesia.

Pheno'zygous. (Φαίνο, to show; ζύγος, used for the *zygoma*.) Epithet for a skull in which the two zygomatic arches are both visible at the same time from above.

Phenyl. The monovalent radical (C_6H_5) of *Phenol*.

P. al'cohol. *Carbolic acid*.

PHENYLACETAMIDE—PHILIATER

P. hydrate. *Carbolic acid.*
P., hydrated oxide of. A name for *Carbolic acid.*

P. hydride. A name for *Benzene.*

P. hydroxide. *Carbolic acid.*

P., hy'druret of. *P. hydride.*

Phenylacetamide. Antifebrin.

Phenylacetic acid. This acid occurs in white crystalline scales, having a strong aromatic taste, and an odour resembling that of horses' perspiration. The crystals are soluble in an equal quantity of spirit, or 1 part in 20 of oils. It is a disinfectant, and, as such, has been given internally in phthisis, as has also *Phenylpropionic acid.* Dose, 1 to 3 grains in spirit or oil.

Phenylaceticuric acid. $C_{10}H_{11}NO_3$. This acid, as well as *Phenaceturic acid*, occurs in horses' urine, and in human urine when phenylacetic acid is taken internally. It can be prepared by the action of the anhydride or chloride of phenylacetic acid on glycocholl.

Phenylamine. *Aniline.*

Phenylbenzamide. *Benzanilide.*

Phenylbenzene. See *Diphenyl.*

Phenylia. Another name for *Aniline.*

Phenylboric acid. $C_6H_5Bo(H_2O)$. This acid is antiseptic and, taken internally, antipyretic; it is slightly soluble in cold water, readily in hot water and in ether and alcohol; it has an odour like that of marjoram.

Phenylcocain. This substance has been recommended by Vian as a local anæsthetic in Dentistry. It is prepared by mixing 1 part of carbolic acid with 2 of cocain, and gently heating the mixture for a short time.

Phenyl-dihydro-chinazolin. *Orezine.*

Phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolon. *Antipyrin.*

Phenyl-glycolytropin. *Homatropin.*

Phenylhydrazine hydrochlorate. This substance occurs in colourless crystalline scales, and is used as a test for sugar. A portion is warmed with twice its weight of sodium acetate dissolved in water, an equal volume of the solution to be tested is added, and the whole boiled for twenty minutes. If sugar be present, yellow crystals of phenyl-glucosazine are deposited on cooling.

Phenyl-hydrazin-lævulinic acid. Antithermin.

Phenyl-methyl acetone. See *Hyppnone.*

Phenyl-methyl-ke'tone. The same as *Phenyl-methyl-acetone.*

Phenyl-propionic acid. *Hydrocinnamic acid.*

Phenyl-sulphuric acid. *Sulphocarboic acid.*

Phenyl-urethane. A white, crystalline powder soluble in alcohol but not in water, melting at 61° C., and acting, when given internally, as an energetic and safe antipyretic. It has not been found to give rise to any unpleasant symptoms. A single dose of 1½ grammes has been found to lower the temperature from about 2° to 6° F., causing profuse sweating. It is best given dissolved in wine. (Villaret.)

Phenylia. A synonym of *Aniline.*

Phenylie. The same as *Phenic.*

P. acid. The same as *Phenic acid.*

Phenilin. A mixture of Lieven's, the

composition of which is not known. According to Casselman it is an aqueous solution of sulphate of iron and carbolic acid. (Geissler and Möller.)

Phœoretin. See *Phæoretin.*

Phéosine. (F.) A brown resinous substance found in the seeds of the *Laurel*, and extracted by means of sodium carbonate. (Grosourdy.)

Phérea. Nom. pl. n. (Φήρεα, τὰ, a swelling of the parotid glands, supposed to resemble the budding horns of Satyrs [Φήρες], Foësius' *Oec. Hipp.*) Ancient term for swelling of the parotid salivary glands, or of the parotid lymphatic glands.

Phœgydron. (Φεύγυδρος, -ου [φεύγω; ὑδωρ], shunning water. G. *wasserscheu*.) Flying from or shunning water. A synonym for *Hydrophobia*.

Phial. See *Phiala*.

P., Bolo'gna. A small phial made of unannealed glass, which breaks if scratched by a hard body.

Phiala. (Φιάλη, a shallow drinking bowl. F. *phiole*; G. *Phiole*.) Term for an alembic or still; a *phial* or *vial*. By *phial* is usually understood a small glass bottle, such as those in which druggists send out liquid medicines.

Philacter. (*Philo*-; ἄγω, to guide.) A term employed to signify a talisman; also, a *philtre*.

Philadelph'phia flea'bane. See *Eriogeron philadelphicum*.

Philadelphus. (*Philo*-; ἀδελφός, a brother.) Term applied to the *Galium aparine*, because of its rough leaves, which attach themselves to anything with which they are brought in contact.

Also, applied by Bory to an Order of *Polyps* among the *Protozoa*, including those in which there are many polyps in one colony and on a single stem.

P. coronarius. A shrub, the *Syringa*, Order *Philadelphææ*. The plants of this Order inhabit South Europe, Japan, and North India. The *Syringa* bears strongly-scented flowers, which were formerly used as a tonic.

Philadynamica. (Nom. plural n. From *Philadynamos*.) A term for *Debilitants*.

Philadynamos. (Φιλαδύναμος; from φίλος, to love; δύναμος = ἄδυνατος, without strength.) An old adjective, applied to that which soon weakens; used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.*, iii, 40, as an epithet for water.

Philagria non. (*Philagrius*, the name of its inventor.) Name for a *Malagma* described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 18, *Adams' Transl.*, vol. iii, p. 577.

Philalustes. (*Philo*-; ἄλω, to be distracted.) Term used by Hippocrates for one who is always in a state of anxiety and perplexity; especially applied to those mentally deranged.

Philanthropus. (*Philo*-; ἀνθρωπος, mankind. Cp. *Philadelphus*.) A name for the *Galium aparine*.

Also, an old term for a compound medicine used in diseases of the kidney.

Philantia. See *Antophilias*.

Philetairion. (*Philo*-; ἑταῖρος, a companion.) A name applied by Hippocrates to the *Galium aparine*.

Philia'ter. (*Philo*-; ἱατρίκ, a surgeon;

later, a physician.) A lover of physicians or of their profession; also, an amateur student of medicine.

Philia'tric. Belonging to a *Philater*.

Philop'i trochiscus. Term for a troche against dysentery, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 12, *Adams' Transl.*, vol. iii, p. 581.

Phillygenin. See *Phillygenin*.

Phillyrea. See *Phillyrea*.

Phillyrine. See *Phillyrine*.

Philo- (Φιλίω, to love.) Prefix, signifying love of, or a lover of.

Philobios'is. (*Philo-*; βίος, life.) The love of life.

Philobol'ites. (*Philo-*; "bolus," a kind of fungus, *F. philobolite*; *G. Schwammfreund*.) A lover of fungi.

Philochémicus. (*Philo-*; χημεία, chemistry. *F. philochémique*.) A lover of chemistry.

Philochirurgicus. (*Philo-*; ὁ χειρουργός, an operating medical man, a surgeon. *F. philochirurgique*.) A lover of surgeons, or of the art of surgery.

Philochymicus. See *Philochémicus*.

Philocotylé. Name for a plaster, according to Gorræus, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 17, where, however, it is written in the text, p. 130, line 18, φιλοκοτύλη. *Adams' Transl.*, vol. iii, p. 563, gives *phycotyche*.

Philocratis emplastrum. Name of a plaster described by Celsus, v, c. 19, p. 130, line 18, n. 14.

Philocœnia. (*Philo-*; οἶνος, wine. *G. Weinliebe*.) The love of, or an addiction to, wine.

Philogeniture. (*Philo-*; *L. genitura*, a begetting.) The love of begetting progeny.

Philogynia. (*Philo-*; γυνή, a woman. *G. Weiberliebe*.) A love of womankind; also termed *gynophilia*.

Philomath'ia. (*Philo-*; μάθησις, acquiring knowledge. *G. Lerngebierte*.) The love of learning.

Philomath'ic. Belonging to *Philomathia*.

Philomimes'ia. (*Philo-*; μίμησις, imitation. *G. Nachahmungssucht*.) *F. B. Osseander's* term for an affection of the mind characterised by a propensity for imitating.

Philomimet'ic. Belonging to *Philomimesia*.

Philonis collyrium. (*Philo*, a Greek physician.) Term for a collyrium described by Celsus, vi, c. 6, n. 3.

Philonium. (*Philo*, a Greek physician, who invented it.) Old term for a narcotic antidote, described in the dispensaries of Bavaria, &c.; two others were described by Jac. le Mort, *Pharm. Med. Phys.*, c. 23, p. 174, one called the warm, the other, the cold.

P. londinens'is. (*L. Londinensis*, -e, of London.) Old term for *Confectio opii*.

Philopatridalgia. (Φιλόπατρις, loving one's country; ἄλγος, any pain, whether of body or mind.) The same as *Nostalgia*.

Philopatridomania. (Φιλόπατρις; μανία, madness.) The same as *Philopatridalgia*.

Philophys'icus. (*Philo-*; φύσις, nature. *G. Naturforscher*.) A lover of nature; an inquirer into the mysteries of nature.

Philopos'ia. (*Philo-*; πόσις, a drinking.) The same as *Philocœnia*.

Philopo'strophous. (*Philo-*; ἵπποστροφία, a turning round.) Loving to return; also, recurring.

Philoprogen'itiveness. (*Philo-*; *L. progenies*, descent, family.) The instinctive love of young, common to man and all the higher animals.

In *Prenology*, its organ is supposed to be situated immediately above the middle of the cerebellum, corresponding to the external occipital protuberance externally.

Philoris'tia. (Φιλοριστία [*Galen*]; from φιλέω, to love; ὁρίζω, to mark out boundaries. *G. Definirsucht*.) Too much study in bringing out definitions (*Galen, de Diff. Puls.* l. i, c. i, 17, in *fin.*).

Philosaprot'ic. (*Philo-*; σαπρότης, rottenness, decay.) Loving, or disposed to, rottenness or decay. See *Saprophytic*.

Philosoph'e'ma. (Φιλοσόφημα.) A subject of scientific inquiry; a demonstration; a demonstrative argument or conclusion.

Philosoph'er. (Φιλόσοφος, a lover of wisdom or knowledge.) A searcher after truth; hence, in a narrower sense, a metaphysician. Also, one who lives according to the rules of philosophy.

P.'s plas'ter. An ancient plaster used for wounds that were slow in healing; described by Aëtius.

P.'s stone, the. (*F. la pierre philosophale*; *G. der Stein der Weisen*.) An alchemical substance by which metals were to be transmuted, and all diseases cured. It was believed to be possessed of the greatest virtues; but was not of the nature of stone, this word having been applied by the alchemists to every fixed solid which did not evaporate. The modes of its preparation were, for the most part, altogether hyperbolic, and the recorded examples of seeming transmutation of metals effected by its power wear an aspect of imposture and absurdity too great for rational belief.

Philosoph'ia. See *Philosophy*.

P. corporis v'v'i. Philosophy of the living body. A term for *Physiology*.

P. hermet'ica. Term for *Alchemy*.

P. natura'lis. See *Natural philosophy*.

P. per ign'em. Term for *Chemistry*.

Philosoph'ic. (*Philosophia*.) Belonging to, or in accordance with, *Philosophy*.

P. can'dle. Term for an incandescent jet of hydrogen.

P. wool. See *Lana philosophica*.

Philosophical. The same as *Philosophic*; also, thinking like a philosopher.

P. ana'tomy. See under *Anatomy*.

Philosophy. (Φιλοσοφία, love of knowledge and wisdom.) The sum of scientific truth. Also, the general principles of any special science.

Phil'otæ emplas'trum. An ancient plaster which was used especially for broken heads; described by Celsus, l. 5, c. 19.

Philozo'ia. (*Philo-*; ζωή, life. *G. Lebensliebe*.) The love of life.

Phil'ter. (Φίλτρον, a love charm.) A love potion. See *Philtrum*.

Phil'trum. (Φίλτρον. *F. philtre*; *G. Liebestrank*.) *Med.* Ancient term for a medicine given for the purpose of conciliating or of winning the love of another; such a medicine being at one time held in high esteem.

PHILYDROUS—PHLEBITIS

Anat. Old term for the groove or depression running from the *columna nasi* to the upper lip.

Philydrous. (*Philo-*; *ὕδωρ*, water. *F. philydre*.) Loving water; epithet applied to plants, *Philydræ plantæ*, and animals that grow in, inhabit, or frequent the water.

Philygenin. $C_{21}H_{29}O_8$. A crystallisable substance obtained, together with *glucose*, in the decomposition of the glucoside *Philyrine* by hydrochloric acid, with the aid of heat. It is soluble in ether; on the addition of strong sulphuric acid, it gives a permanent red colour.

Philyra. (The name of the mother of Chiron the Centaur.) See *Tika*.

Philyrea. (*Φιλλυρέα*, or *φιλυρέα*, a kind of *Ligustrum* or *Privet*.) A Genus of the Order *Oleinea*. The bark and leaves of plants of this genus were formerly used medicinally as bitter astringents.

P. latifolia. (*L. latifolius*, broad-leaved.) A shrub growing in Spain and the South of France. The leaves are astringent and have been used in ulcerations of the mouth; a decoction of the leaves has been given as a diuretic.

Philyrine. $C_{27}H_{35}O_{11}$. A glucoside discovered in 1836 by Carbonici in the bark of several species of *Philyrea*, and afterwards investigated by Bertagnini. It crystallises out from a strong aqueous solution in silvery scales. It has a feebly bitter taste, and is readily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and warm acetic acid.

Phimos. (*Φιμός*, a muzzle.) The same as *Capistrum*. Also, a syn. for *Phimosia*.

Phimosed. Having a *Phimosia*.

Phimosic. Relating to *Phimosia*.

Phimosientomy. (*Φιμωσις*, a muzzling; *ἐντομή*, an incision.) The operation of dividing the tight prepuce in *Phimosia*.

Phimosiotomy. (*Φιμωσις*; *τομή*, a cutting.) The same as *Phimosientomy*.

Phimosis. (*Φιμωσις*, a muzzling.) A condition of the *prepuce* in which this extends beyond the glans penis, and is so much contracted at its orifice as to prevent uncovering of the glans. It may be either *congenital* or *acquired*.

P., acquired. This is generally caused by solid *oedema* or false hypertrophy of the *prepuce*, resulting from repeated inflammatory attacks. It sometimes comes on in elderly men, from the irritation of fissures or shallow ulcerations round the orifice of the *prepuce*, and sometimes, in gouty patients, from repeated attacks of *herpes preputialis*.

P. adnata. (*L. adnascor* = *agnascor*, *agnatus*, to grow to.) The same as *P., congenital*.

P. circumligata. (*L. circumligo*, to fasten round.) Term for *Paraphimosia*.

P., congenital. The pressure of the narrow *prepuce* usually prevents a full development of the glans penis. The skin of the *prepuce* is lax and abundant, but the mucous lining is short and undeveloped; the constricting band is at the junction of mucous membrane and skin. As a rule the condition merely causes local inconvenience; but it may give rise to irritation and inflammation from retention and decomposition of the *smegma preputii*, difficulty in micturition, or irritability of the bladder. In some cases calculous concretions form under the *prepuce*. In children, incontinence of urine, intermittent flow, hæmaturia, priapism, or general spasmodic affections may occur as a result. The straining in micturition may give rise to hernia, and

hydrocele is often associated with *phimosia* in young children. Some surgeons consider congenital *phimosia* to be one predisposing cause of cancer of the penis in later life.

P. oedematoses. (*Oedema*; *εἶδος*, form.) See *Hydrophimosia*.

P., operations for. These are three: dilatation of the contracted and elongated *prepuce*; simple slitting up of the *prepuce* along the dorsal surface; and *circumcision*.

P. puerilis. *P., congenital*.

Phimotic. Belonging to *Phimosia*.

Phlasma. (*Φλάσμα*, Ion. for *θάλασμα*, a bruise.) Old term for a bruise or contusion.

Phlebangioma cavernosum. (*Φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein; *angioma*.) A venous vascular tumour; one of the varieties of *Angioma*, *cavernous*.

Phlebarteriectasia. (*Φλέψ*; *ἀρτηρία*; *ἐκτασις*, a stretching out.) Term for a *Varicose aneurysm*.

Phlebarteriodialysis. (*Φλέψ*, *ἀρτηρία*, an artery; *διάλυσις*, a separating.) Term for an *arterio-venous* or *varicose aneurysm*.

Phlebarteriodialytic. Belonging to *Phlebarteriodialysis*.

Phlebectasia. The same as *Phlebectasis*.

Phlebectasis. (*Φλέψ*; *ἐκτασις*, a stretching out. *G. Blutaderausdehnung*.) Dilatation of a vein or veins. Term for a *Varix* in which there is marked extension of the knotted veins.

P. hæmorrhoidalis. Term for *Hæmorrhoids*.

Phlebectasy. *Phlebectasis*.

Phlebectatic. Belonging to *Phlebectasis*.

Phlebectopia. (*Φλέψ*, a vein; *ἐκτοπος*, out of the way.) An abnormal situation of a vein, either from congenital abnormality, or from displacement caused by a tumour; or occurring as the result of violence.

Phlebectopic. Belonging to *Phlebectopia*.

Phlebemphractic. Belonging to *Phlebemphraxis*.

Phlebemphraxis. (*Φλέψ*; *ἐμφραξις*, a stoppage.) A stoppage or obstruction of a vein or veins.

Phlebepatitis. (*Φλέψ*; *hepatitis*.) Term for venous hepatitis, or inflammation of the veins of the liver.

Phlebes. Nom. pl. of *Phleps* or *Phlebs*.

P. ætíoi. See *Ætíoi phlebes*.

Phlebeurysma. (*Φλέψ*; *εὐρύς*, wide. *G. Blutadernausdehnung*.) A widening or expansion of a vein; synonymous with *Varix*.

Phlebeurysmatic. Belonging to *Phlebeurysma*.

Phlebicus. (*Φλεβικός*, belonging to the veins.) Belonging to *Phlebs*.

Phlebian. (Dim. of *φλέψ*.) Term for a small vein. See *Venula*.

Phlebis'mus. (*Φλέψ*.) Term used by Dr. Marshall Hall for the compression of the veins of the neck by contraction of the muscles, in the class of cases termed by him *Trachelismus*.

Phlebitic. Belonging to, or affected with, *Phlebitis*.

Phlebitis. (*Φλέψ*, terminal, *-itis*. *F. phlébite*; *G. Blutaderentzündung*.) Inflammation of the walls of a vein. It may arise from

PHLEBOCARCINOMA—PHLEBORRHAGIA

injury, from *periphlebitis*, or from the formation of an unhealthy thrombus within the vein. In some cases, spoken of as idiopathic, the cause cannot be made out. Traumatic phlebitis may be simple and localised, or septic and spreading. A clot forms as a result of the injury, within the vein, adherent to the injured spot. In the septic and spreading variety, the clot softens and decomposes and excites spreading inflammation in the vein-wall; this process may extend until it reaches a large vein, into which fragments of the clot may then get washed, giving rise to septic embolism and pyæmia. Spreading phlebitis may arise in veins leading from the seat of many infective inflammations, without any injury to the veins themselves.

The so-called *idiopathic* phlebitis almost always affects a large vein of the lower extremity, most commonly the internal saphenous, and usually a vein that has long been varicose. It is apparently most frequent when erysipelas is epidemic; but the relation between the two is not certain. The inflammation extends into the surrounding connective tissue; but it rarely goes on to suppuration. When suppuration occurs, the disintegrating thrombus is shut off on each side by adherent unsoftened thrombus, and therefore no extension usually occurs. The symptoms of phlebitis are, in the case of a superficial vein, hardness, swelling, and knob-like projections of the affected vein, with a reddish-purple colour of the skin over it, and some feeling of stiffness, and darting pains on movement. In the case of a deep vein, there are deep-seated pain and tenderness, with well-marked œdema of the parts from which the affected vein brings blood. There may be swelling without any subcutaneous œdema. The œdema usually continues long after inflammation has subsided; in fact, either until the channel of the vein has been restored, or the superficial veins have become large enough to completely restore the venous circulation of the part. The constitutional symptoms are not severe, unless suppuration takes place. Where the clot becomes organised and the vein remains imperforate, this is spoken of as *adhesive phlebitis*.

In the case of *spreading septic phlebitis* of the deep veins, there are localised pain and tenderness, considerable and rapidly-occurring œdema, and, later on, the symptoms of pyæmia.

P., cru'ral. Term for *Phlegmasia dolens*.

P., embol'ic. The same as *Spreading septic phlebitis*. See under chief heading.

P., gout'y. The phlebitis that occurs as a common symptom in *Irregular gout*.

P., intracra'nial. Usually secondary to middle-ear disease, and giving rise to thrombosis. Either the lateral or the petrosal sinus is most commonly affected. This thrombosis often causes optic neuritis.

P., umbilica'lis. Inflammation of the veins at the umbilicus in a new-born infant, due to septic infection at that spot.

P., u'terine. A term for *Puerperal fever*.

Phlebo-carcino'ma. (Φλέψ; καρκίνωμα = καρκίνος, a cancer.) Term for cancer growing into the walls of the veins.

Phlebocho'losis. (Φλέψ; χλωσις, lameness. *F. phlebocholose*; *G. die Lähmung der Venen*.) General term for a morbid condition of the veins.

Phlebocholot'ic. Belonging to *Phlebocho'losis*.

Phlebo'des. (Φλέψ; εἶδος, form. *F. phlebeux*; *G. voll Adern*.) Full of, or having abundance of, veins.

Phlebodia'stasis. (Φλέψ; διάσπαισις, a standing apart. *F. phlebo-diastase*.) Term for the standing apart from one another of the ends of a divided vein.

Phlebodiastat'ic. Belonging to *Phlebodiastasis*.

Phlebodon'o'des. (Φλεβοδονώδης, apt to disturb the veins; φλέψ; δονέω, to shake to and fro; εἶδος, form. *F. phlebonodoneux*.) Full of agitated veins. Epithet used by Hippocrates, *Predict.*, t. iii, 9, and *Coac.*, t. 20, and by Galen, *Comm. ad loc. prim.*, for blood-vessels agitated and distended on account of great heat and febrile effervescence of the blood; it is, however, considered by good authorities that φλεδονώδης is intended. See *Phledonodes*.

Phlebo'genous. (Φλέψ; γεννάω, to bring forth, produce.) Giving origin to veins. A term applied to large *angiomata* that are in communication with venous trunks.

Phleb'ogram. (Φλέψ; γράμμα, a drawing.) A *Sphygmogram* of the movements of a vein.

Phlebograph'ical. Belonging to *Phlebography*.

Phlebography. (Φλέψ; γράφω, to write.) A description or history of the veins.

Phlebo'dal. The same as *Phleboïdes*.

Phleboï'des. (Φλέψ; εἶδος, form. *G. aderähnlich*.) Resembling a vein.

Phleb'olite. (Φλέψ; λίθος, a stone. *F. phlebolithe*; *G. Aderstein*.) A veinstone, or calcareous concretion in the interior of a vein.

Phleb'olith. The same as *Phlebolite*.

Phlebolithi'asis. (Φλέψ; λιθίασις, the disease of the stone.) The tendency to the formation of *Phleboliths*.

Phlebolith'ic. Belonging to *Phlebolith*.

Phlebolit'ic. Belonging to *Phlebolite*.

Phlebolog'ical. Belonging to *Phlebology*.

Phlebology. (Φλέψ; λόγος, a discourse. *G. Venenkunde*.) The anatomy of the veins.

Phlebomalaci'a. (Φλέψ; μαλακία, softness, weakness. *F. phlebomalacie*.) Lobstein's term, *Phlebomalacie*, for pathological softening of the veins.

Phlebometrit'is. See *Metrophlebitis*.

Phlebopalia. (Φλέψ; πάλλω, to leap, or quiver. *G. Aderschlag*.) Venous pulsation, or simply pulsation; the most ancient physicians not distinguishing between the veins and the arteries, and therefore using the term φλέψ for both.

Phlebophlogo'sis. (Φλέψ; φλόγωσις, inflammation.) The same as *Phlebitis*.

Phlebo'phorus. (Φλέψ; φορέω, carrying. *G. venenträgend*.) *Bot.* Bearing veins.

Phlebophthalmo'tomy. See *Ophthalmophlebotomy*.

Phlebo'plero'sis ecphractica. (Φλέψ; πλήρωσις, making full. Ἐκφρακτικός, -η, -ον, fit for clearing obstructions.) A term for *Inflammation*.

Phlebo'pneumo'nia. (Φλέψ; pneu-monia. *F. phlebo'pneumonitis*; *G. die venose Pneumonie*.) Venous or *hypostatic pneumonia*.

Phleborrhagia. (Φλέψ; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) A sudden hæmorrhage from rupture of a vein.

PHLEBORRHAGIC—PHLEGMASIÆ

Phleborrhagic. Belonging to *Phleborrhagia*.

Phleborrhetic. Belonging to *Phleborrhexis*.

Phleborrhexis. (Φλέψ; ῥήξις, a breaking. *G. Aderriss.*) Rupture of a vein; also, venous hæmorrhage.

Phleboscenography. (Φλέψ; σκηνή, the scenes of a stage; γράφω, to write. *G. Venenbeschreibung.*) An illustrated description of the veins.

Phlebosclerosis. (Φλέψ; σκληρόω, to harden, stiffen.) Thickening of a vein-wall, a process often followed by calcification, commonly accompanying arterio-sclerosis.

Phlebotemma. (Φλέψ; στέμμα, a chaplet.) A venous circle. See *Thelophebotemma*.

Phlebotenosis. (Φλέψ; στένωσις, a being straitened.) A narrowing or constriction of the veins.

Phlebotrepsis. (Φλέψ; στρέψις, a turning, twisting.) A tortuous condition of the veins.

Phlebosynze'sis. (Φλέψ; συνίζις, a falling in of the ground.) Collapse of the veins.

Phlebothrombosis. (Φλέψ; thrombosis.) Venous thrombosis.

P. puerperalis. A name for *Phlegmasia dolens*.

Phlebotomania. See *Phlebotomania*.

Phleb'otome. (Φλέψ; τομή, a cutting.) Old name for an instrument used for incising a vein; a lancet.

Phlebotom'ia. *Phlebotomy*.

P. spoliati'va. (*L. spoliatio*, a robbing, spoiling.) Spoliative phlebotomy; blood-letting for the purpose of diminishing the whole mass of the blood in circulation.

Phlebotom'ic. Belonging to, or of the nature of, *Phlebotomy*.

Phlebotom'ical. The same as *Phlebotomic*.

Phlebo'tomist. One who practises or advocates *Phlebotomy*.

Phlebotomoma'nia. (*Phlebotomy; mania. G. Aderlasswuth.*) A mania for *Phlebotomy*.

Phlebo'tomy. (See *Phlebotome*.) Blood-letting from a vein. See *Blood-letting*.

It is usually the *median basilic vein* of the arm which is opened. A bandage is tied round the arm, above the vein, and the patient is directed to clasp some object in his hand, so as to compress the blood out of the deep into the superficial veins. A longitudinal incision rather less than half an inch long is then made in the vein with a lancet, care being taken not to wound the opposite wall of the vein. A graduated compress is bandaged over it when enough blood has flowed. The amount necessary is judged by the effect; in an adult it is usually from six to ten ounces.

Phlebs. (Φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein.) See *Phleps*.

Phlebypecta'sia. (Φλέψ; hypoco'tasia.) Slight morbid dilatation of a vein.

Phlebyperecta'sia. The same as *Hyperphleboctasy*.

Phledonia. (Φλεδονετα, idle talk. *F. delire; G. Wahnsinn.*) Term for *Delirium*.

Phledonodes. (Φλεδων, an idle talker; εἶδος, resemblance.) The same as *Phledonous*.

Phled'onous. (*Phledonia.*) Talkative; delirious.

Phleg'hymen. See *Phlegmymen*.

Phlegm. (Φλέγμα, having two meanings, inflammation or heat, and also one of the four *Humours*, a cold slimy *humour*, supposed to be the cause of many diseases; from φλέγω, to burn. *F. phlegme; G. Phlegma.*) The thick, viscid mucus of the nose, bronchial tubes, and also, according to Charlton (*Ex. Physiol.*, vii, § 8), of the stomach and intestines. Also used for dullness or apathy. Formerly used also for inflammation or heat. In Chemistry, a name for water that is formed by distillation.

Phleg'ma. (Φλέγμα, see *Phlegm*.) *Phlegm*. Used among the Ancients to mean one of the four "humours" of the body, the other three being blood, choler, and gall.

P. narium cras'sum. (*L. crassus*, thick.) Nasal mucus. See under *Phlegm*.

P. sal'sum. (*L. salsus*, briny.) A name applied in the middle ages to a general disease, especially attacking the skin, closely allied to *Leprosy* (Littre).

P. vit'riol. Term for a very dilute aqueous solution of sulphuric acid.

Phlegmagog'ic. Of the nature of a *Phlegmagogue*.

Phlegm'agogue. (*Phlegma; ἀγωγός*, drawing forth.) That which removes, or assists in the expulsion of, phlegm. A term formerly applied to medicines that had such an action.

Phlegma'pyra. See *Phlegmatopyra*.

Phlegmas'ia. (Φλεγμασία = φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin, a swelling. *F. phlegmasie; I. flemmasia; G. Entzündung.*) Term for inflammation accompanied by fever; feverishness.

P. adeno'sa. (Ἄδην, a gland.) Term for *Adenitis*.

P. al'ba dol'ens. A plastic phlebitis occurring in the veins of the lower limb, apparently accompanied by lymphatic obstruction, spreading from some of the uterine veins, which occurs in women during the puerperal state, and is probably the result of a general blood-dyscrasia dependent on that state. It usually begins with severe pain in the limb, which is followed, within twenty-four hours or so, by swelling. There is general constitutional disturbance (possibly beginning with a rigor) with a raised temperature. The swelling usually begins in the groin and spreads downwards; the limb is hard, tense, brawny, not pitting on pressure, and of a shiny white appearance. Thrombi can often be felt in the femoral and popliteal veins; there may be some redness along their course, and they are very tender. The left leg is the one more often affected. The disease rarely begins before the second week after labour; the acute stage lasts from a week to a fortnight. Absorption takes six weeks, or longer. Suppuration rarely occurs. Pulmonary embolism may take place, causing sudden death.

P. cellular'is. *Cellulitis*.

P. dol'ens. The same as *P. alba dolens*.

P. glandulo'sa. The same as *P. adenosa*.

P. myo'ica. Term for *Myositis*.

P. of the peritone'um. Term for *Peritonitis*.

Phlegmas'ia. (Nom. plural of *Phlegmasia*.) Inflammations with fever. An Order of the Class *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's nosology.

P. membrano'sæ et parenchyma-

PHLEGMASITIC—PHLOGISTIAN

to'sæ. Membranous and parenchymatous inflammations; a term for internal inflammations. See *Empresma*.

Phlegmasitic. (*Phlegmasia*.) Belonging to *Phlegmasia*.

Phlegmathymen. See *Phlegmymen*.

Phlegmatia dolens. See *Phlegmasia alba dolens*.

P. lactea. The same as *P. dolens*.

Phlegmatic. Belonging to, or abounding in, *Phlegma*, in its ancient meaning of one of the four "humours" of the body. It was believed to give rise to a dull, sluggish temperament. The same as *Lymphatic*.

P. temperament. See *Phlegmatic*.

Phlegmatoid. (*Φλέγμα*; *εἶδος*, form. *G. entzündungsähnlich*.) Resembling inflammation; resembling mucus.

Phlegmato'pyra. (*Phlegma*; *πῦρ*, fever heat. *G. Schleimfieber*.) The same as *Fever, mucous*.

Phlegmatorrhagia. (*Phlegma*; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) The same as *Catarrh*.

Phlegmatorrhagic. Belonging to *Phlegmatorrhagia*.

Phlegmatorrhœa. (*Phlegma*; *ῥέω*, to flow. *F. phlegmatorrhée*; *G. Phlegmatorrhœe*.) Term for a milder degree of *Phlegmatorrhagia*.

Phlegmatorrhoic. Belonging to *Phlegmatorrhœa*.

Phlegmatous. (*Phlegma*. *F. phlegmateus*; *G. entzündungsartig*.) Inflamed, or much inflamed.

Phleg'mon. (*Φλεγμονή*, inflammation beneath the skin, a swelling. *L. flemmone*; *G. Phlegmone*.) An acute localised inflammation, in which redness and swelling are well marked.

P., parametric. An acute *Parametritis* in which the swelling is very well defined.

P., perinephritic. See *Perinephritis*.

P., perit'urine. An acute *Perimetritis* in which the swelling is very well defined.

Phlegmonapostema. (*Φλεγμονή*, inflammation beneath the skin, a swelling; *apostema*. *G. Blutabscess*.) A simple inflammatory abscess; an abscess containing blood mixed with the pus.

Phlegmonë. See *Phlegmon*.

P. col'li profun'da. The same as *Angina Ludovici*.

P. mam'mæ. See *Mastodynia apostematosa*.

P. mastodyn'ia. The same as *P. mam'mæ*.

P. muscul'um. A term for *Myositis*.

P. parotide'a. *Parotitis*.

P. par'u'lis. See *Parulis*.

P. pel'vica. *Parametritis*.

P. peritone'i. *Peritonitis*.

P. ventric'uli. A term for *Gastritis*.

Phlegmonoid. (*Gr. εἶδος*, form.) Resembling *Phlegmon*.

P. erysip'elas. *Phlegmonous erysipelas*.

Phlegmonosphæ'ria. (*Φλεγμονή*; *σφαῖριον*, a molecule. *F. phlegmonosphérie*; *G. Entzündungskügelchen*.) Term for a globular inflammatory swelling.

Phlegmonous. (*Φλεγμονώδης*, like an inflammation or swelling. *F. phlegmonode*; *G. entzündlich*.) Belonging to, or characterised by, the presence of *Phlegmon*.

P. ab'scess. See *Abscess, phlegmonous*.

P. erysip'elas. See *Erysipelas, phlegmonous*.

P. gastrit'is. See *Gastritis, phlegmonous*.

P. inflamma'tion. See *Inflammation, phlegmonous*.

P. rhini'tis. See *Rhinitis, phlegmonous*.

P. sore throat. See under *Sore throat*.

Phlegmo'pyra. See *Phlegmatopyra*.

Phlegmorrha'gia. (*Phlegma*; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) See *Phlegmatorrhagia*.

Phlegmorrhœ'a. See *Phlegmatorrhœa*.

Phlegmy'men. (*Phlegma*; *μῆνις*, a membrane.) Term for *Mucous membrane*.

Phlegmy'menic. Belonging to *Phlegmy'men*.

Phlegmy'menitic. Belonging to *Phlegmy'menitis*.

Phlegmy'men'itis. (*Phlegmy'men*. *F. phlegmy'menite*; *G. Schleimhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

P. enter'ica. Term for *Enteritis*.

Phleme. The same as *Fleam*.

Phle'os. (*Φλέως*.) According to Sprengel, name for the *Arundo ampelodesmon*.

Also said to be the same as *Pimpinella spinosa*.

Phleps. (*Φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein.) A vein.

Phlo'baphenes. (*Φλόος*, rarer form of *φλοῖός*, bark; *βαφή*, a dye, probably the saffron-dye. *F. phlobaphenes*; *L. flobafeni*; *G. die Phlobaphene*.) Certain not yet thoroughly-understood brown or red colouring matters, developed in dying or dead plant-tissues by the oxidation of the different varieties of tannic acid. They are readily soluble in alkalies, and slightly in alcohol; but insoluble in water. *Cinchona-red*, *Quercitrin*, &c., belong to this group.

Phlo'em. (*Φλοῖός*, bark.) *Bot.* The bast in a vascular bundle.

P. interfascic'ular. Parenchymatous tissue formed between the sieve-tubes of the phloëm, and consisting of long cells which contain various fluids.

P. sheath. The sheath of *Phloem* occasionally found surrounding the *xylem* in a vascular bundle.

Phlo'orrhiz'ina. (*Φλοῖός*, bark; *ρίζα*, a root. *F. phlo'orrhizine*.) The same as *Phlorizin*.

Phlo'osteosclero'sis. (*Φλοῖός*; *osteosclerosis*.) The same as *Leu'mosteosclerosis*.

Phlo'um. (*Φλοῖός*, bark.) *Bot.* The same as *Epiphlo'um*.

Phlogæ'mia. (*Φλόξ*, a flame; *αἷμα*, blood.) See *Hæmitis*.

Phlogecphlog'ia. (*Φλόξ*, a flame; *ἐκφλέγω*, to set on fire, to inflame.) Term for the variety of small-pox, *Varicella*, called *inflammatory*.

Phlogerysip'elas. (*Φλόξ*; *erysipelas*. *F. phlogerysipèle*.) See *Erysipelas inflammatory*.

Phlogerythro'pyra. (*Φλόξ*; *erythro'pyra*.) The so-called *inflammatory* variety of *Scarlatina*.

Phlog'ia. (*Φλογία*, poet. for *φλόξ*, a flame.) A term for *Inflammation*.

Phlog'ic. Belonging to *Phlogia*.

Phlog'inos. (*Φλόξ*, a flame.) Burning. Formerly applied as an epithet to a certain collyrium described by Galen and Aëtius.

Phlogistereth'isis. (*Φλογιστός*, burnt, set on fire; *ἐρεθίζω*, to rouse or kindle.) Term applied (*Phlogisterethises*, nom. pl.) by G. H. Schultz to inflammations affecting the muscular or nervous systems.

Phlogis'tian. (*Phlogiston*.) One who believes in the existence of *Phlogiston*.

Phlogis'tic. (*Phlogiston.* F. *phlogistique*; G. *phlogistisch.*) Belonging to the supposed principle *Phlogiston*; also, *Inflammatory*.

P. the'ory. The theory of the existence of *Phlogiston* (q. v.).

Phlogisticated air. A term for *Nitrogen*.

P. al'kali. Term for a fixed alkali; so named from former theories built up on the fact of its having been found combined with hydrocyanic acid, when ignited with animal substances and afterwards lixiviated; also termed, from the above fact, *Prussian alkali*.

P. gas. A term for *Nitrogen*.

Phlogis'tici. (Nom. pl. From *Phlogiston*.) The same as *Empresima*.

Phlogistocausus. See *Phlogmocaustus*.

Phlogistolog'ia. (Φλογιστός, set on fire; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise or history of combustible bodies; it was the title of a work published by J. Lippert.

Phlogis'ton. (Φλογιστός, burnt, set on fire. G. *Brennstoff*.) Old term for the supposed inflammable principle, which was thought to be pure fire, or the principle of fire resident in combustible bodies, as distinct from fire in action, or combustion.

Phlogmocaustus. (Φλογμός, burning heat; *causus*.) Term for acute inflammatory fever.

Phlog'mus. (Φλογμός, burning heat, inflammation, Hipp. F. *ardeur*; G. *Hitze*.) Term for burning heat.

Phlogochro'ma. (Φλόξ, a flame; χρώμα, the colour of the skin.) The colour characteristic of inflammation.

Phlogochromat'ic. Belonging to *Phlogochroma*.

Phlogodes. (Φλογώδης, contr. for Φλογοειδής [Hipp.] heated, inflamed. F. *phlogode*.) Resembling inflammation; used by Hippocrates (*Coac.* vii, p. 264) for an intensely red colour of the face.

Phlog'ogene. (Φλόξ; obsol. pres. γένω = γεννώ, to beget.) Flame producer; a name for *Hydrogen*.

Phlogogenet'ics. (Φλόξ; γενέτης, a begetter.) Substances that give rise to inflammation, i. e. *Irritants* (q. v.).

Phlogogen'ic. The same as *Phlogogenous*.

Phlog'ogenous. (*Phlogogene*.) Giving rise to inflammation.

Phlogogonorrhœ'a. (Φλόξ, a flame; *gonorrhœa*.) Term for very acute gonorrhœa.

Phlog'oid. (Φλόξ; είδος, form. G. *flammähnlich*.) Having an inflamed appearance.

Phlogoporphyroty'phus. (Φλόξ; *porphyrotypus*.) Term for inflammatory *Porphyrotypus*.

Phlog'opyra. (Φλόξ; πυρ, fever-heat. G. *Entzündungsfieber*.) Inflammatory fever.

Phlogosed'. Acted upon by *Phlogosis*; inflamed.

Phlogosiætiolog'ia. See *Phlogosiology*.

Phlogo'sic. (*Phlogosis*.) Epithet applied by Brongniart to an Order of pyrogenous earths, comprehending the pseudo-volcanic, that is, those formed by inflammation without ejection or swelling.

Phlogosietic'ology. (Φλόγωσις, in-

flammation; αἰτιολογία, a giving the cause. G. *Phlogosiætiologie*.) The doctrine of the causes of inflammation.

Phlogo'sin. (*Phlogosis*.) A product of cultures of the *Staphylococcus aureus* prepared by Leber, who found that it produced acute local inflammation going on to suppuration.

Phlogosio'graphy. (Φλόγωσις; γράφω, to write.) A description of inflammation.

Phlogosiontology. (*Phlogosis*; *ontology*.) The doctrine of the nature of inflammation.

Phlogosiolophysiology. (*Phlogosis*; *physiology*.) The doctrine of the nature and predisposing causes of inflammation.

Phlogo'sis. (Φλόγωσις, inflammation. F. *phlogose*.) Inflammation. The first Genus of the Order *Phlegmasia*, in Cullen's nosology.

Phlogot'ic. Belonging to *Phlogosis*; inflammatory.

Phlogot'ica. (*Phlogotic*.) The second Order of Class III, *Hæmatica*, of Good's nosology.

Phlogozelotism. (*Phlogosis*; ζήλος, any vehement passion.) Excessive zeal or ardent passion, especially of a morbid kind.

Phlogurethritis. (Φλόξ; *urethritis*.) The same as *Phlogogonorrhœa*.

Phlo'oplasty. (Φλοιός, the bark of trees; πλάσσω, to form.) See *Phloöplasty*.

Phlorrhiz'ium. *Phlorizin*.

Phlo'os. (Φλοιός, the bark of trees.) The same as *Cortex*.

Phlo'mus. (Φλόμος, or φλάμος; L. *verbascum*, the *Mullein*, of which the ancients knew several kinds.) See *Verbascum thapsus*.

Phlo'obaphenes. See *Phlobaphenes*.

Phlo'oplasty. (Φλόος; πλάσσω, to form.) Term for the scraping away of the old or diseased bark of a woody plant, in order to effect a growth of healthy new bark (Littre).

Phlo'os. (Φλόος = φλοιός.) The same as *Phloios*.

Phloretate. A salt of *Phloretic acid*.

Phloretic ac'id. (C₂H₈O)ⁿ. } O₂. This

acid is formed, together with *phloroglucin*, when *phloretin* is boiled with potash-ley. It crystallises in long prisms, of an acid, astringent taste, soluble in alcohol, and, to a less extent, in water.

Phlor'etin. C₃₀H₁₄O₁₀. A white, crystalline substance, of a sweet taste, very soluble in alcohol and in strong acids, obtained by heating together *phlorizin* and dilute sulphuric acid to 90° C. Given internally, it causes temporary diabetes. It is not a glucoside, and therefore does not form sugar by decomposition. Part of the sugar, at least, seems to come from decomposition of the glycogen stored up in the liver; but phloretin also causes glycosuria in starving animals.

Phlorid'zin. See *Phlorizin*.

Phlori'zein. A red-coloured, bitter, resinous substance, soluble in boiling water, obtained by the action of ammonia on *phlorizin* in the air.

Phlori'zin. (Φλόος, cortex; ρίζα, a root.) C₄₂H₂₄O₁₀. A crystallisable, bitter glucoside, existing in the root of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry tree. Nitric acid transforms it into oxalic acid. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it splits up into *phloretin* and

PHLOROGLUCIN—PHOBODIPSON

glucose. When given internally to animals, it has been found to cause glycosuria, even after extirpation of the liver, and to give rise to diabetes in animals that have a diet free from carbohydrates. The sugar thus formed must necessarily come from proteids (von Mering). Phlorizin has been given internally, in doses of 10 to 20 grains, either in pills or powder, as a substitute for quinine in intermittent fever.

Phloroglucin. $C_6H_3O_3$. Symmetrical trioxylbenzol (Benedikt). This substance is found widely distributed in nature, mainly in combination as the complex body phloroglucide, but partly also in the free state. Phloroglucin can be obtained from phloroglucide by heating it with caustic potash. Perfectly pure phloroglucin is colourless; it is intensely sweet, and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. In solution together with vanillin (see *P. vanillin*), it gives a deep red colour with hydrochloric acid, and is used as a test for the free acid in the contents of the stomach. As a 1 per cent. alcoholic or aqueous solution, phloroglucin is used as a test for the presence of *lignin* in vegetable cellular tissues; it changes the tissues containing lignin to a cherry-red colour.

P. vanillin. Günzburg recommends an alcoholic solution of this body (2 grammes of *Phloroglucin*, and 1 gramme of vanillin in 30 grammes of absolute alcohol, forming a reddish-yellow liquid) as a test for free hydrochloric acid. Mineral acids, even when dilute, give with this solution a bright-red colour with a deposition of red crystals.

Phlorol. Another name for *Hydrophlorone*.

Phlorrhizin. See *Phlorizin*.

Phlous. (Φλούς, contrd. form of φλόος.) The same as *Phloös*.

Phlox. (Φλόξ, a flame.) A Genus of the *Polemoniaceæ*. Also, the *Verbascum thapsus*.

P. carolinæ, or **carolinia** na. An American herbaceous plant, Order *Polemoniaceæ*. The root is said to be used in commerce as *Spigelia radix*, and to be similar in its therapeutic action to that root.

Phloxol. The name given by Trimble to a special variety of camphor that he found in the root of *Phlox carolinæ*.

Phlyctæna. (Φλύκταινα [φλύω, to bubble up], a rising on the skin, either a blister, pustule, or pimple.) An inflammatory vesicle; according to Good, a syn. for *Impetigo herpeticæ*.

P. pal'lida. See under *Infectious lymphoma*.

Phlyctænid'ion. (Dim. of *Phlyctenis*.) A minute vesicle, pustule or papule.

Phlyctænis. The same as *Phlyctæna*.

Phlyctæno'des. See *Phlyctænosus*.

Phlyctænoïdes. (*Phlyctæna*; εἶδος, form.) Resembling a *Phlyctæna*.

Phlyctænoophthalmia. (*Phlyctæna*; ophthalmia.) Phlyctenular ophthalmia. See *Conjunctivitis phlyctænulosa*.

Phlyctæno'ses. (Nom. pl. of *Phlyctæno'sis*.) A Class of skin diseases of Hebra, under which he described pemphigus acutus, herpes and miliaria.

Phlyctæno'sis. (Φλυκταίνωσις, an eruption of pimples or pustules, Hipp.) The formation of *phlyctæna*; also, one of the *Phlyctæno'ses*.

P. aggrega'ta. An eruption of minute

vesicles on a bright-red base, appearing in successive crops on different parts of the surface and accompanied by much itching (Billings).

P. labialis. A synonym of *Herpes labialis*.

P. spar'sa. A synonym of *Herpes*.

Phlyctænu'la. (Dim. of *Phlyctæna*.) See *Phlyctenula*.

Phlyctæna. See *Phlyctæna*.

Phlyctæ'nic. Belonging to *Phlyctæna*.

Phlyctæ'noid. See *Phlyctænoïdes*. Epithet for one of the varieties of *Herpes*.

Phlyctæ'nous. Having *Phlyctæna*.

Phlycten'ula. A small inflammatory vesicle occurring on the conjunctiva in phlyctenular conjunctivitis. See *Conjunctivitis phlyctænulosa*.

Phlycten'ular. Having, or characterised by, the presence of one or more *phlyctenula*.

P. conjunctiv'itis. See *Conjunctivitis phlyctænulosa*.

P. corn'e'itis. See *Keratitis, phlyctenular*.

P. kerat'itis. See *Keratitis, phlyctenular*.

P. ophthal'mia. See *Conjunctivitis phlyctænulosa*.

Phlyctides. Nom. pl. of *Phlyctis*.

Phlyctid'ium. (Dim. of *Phlyctis*.) A circumscribed spot of inflammation of the dermis proceeding to suppuration in the centre; e.g. the pustule of variola.

Phlyct'is. (Φλυκτίς, -ιδος = φλύκταινα, a phlyctæna.) One of the four varieties into which Willan divided Pustules; he described it as a small pustule seated on a circular, slightly inflamed base, and containing either transparent, or curdy whitish, or pearl-coloured lymph.

Phlygeth'lon. See *Phygethlon*.

Phly'sis. (Φλύσις, a breaking out, eruption.) Old term for a cutaneous eruption. Also used for *Phlyctæna*. Also, the seventh Genus of the Order *Phlogotica* in Good's nosology; it contained the varieties of *Paronychia*.

P. ecthy'ma. See *Ecthyma*.

P. impet'i'go. See *Impetigo*.

P. porri'go. See *Porrigo*.

P. sca'b'ies. See *Scabies*.

Phlyza'cia. (See *Phlyzacion*.) A name for *Ecthyma*.

Phlyza'cion. (Φλυζάκιον, dim. of φλύκταινα, a phlyctæna.) Term for a small pustule on a raised, circular, inflamed base, and terminating in the formation of a dark-coloured scab; also, term used for *Phlyctæna*. It was Willan's term for the largest of his four varieties of Pustules.

Phlyza'cious. Of the nature of, or belonging to, *Phlyzacion*.

Phlyza'cium. See *Phlyzacion*.

Phobi'ferous. (Φόβη, a lock of hair, the mane of a horse; L. *fero*, to bear.) Bearing a mane like that of the horse; applied to the *Estrus phobifer*, the dorsal surface of whose thorax is beset with hairs.

Phobodips'ia. (Φοβόδιψος, hydrophobic, like one bitten by a mad dog.) A badly constructed term intended to mean, not fear of thirst, but the fear of allaying thirst attending certain diseases of the throat and stomach. It has been used also to mean *Hydrophobia*.

Phobodips'on. (Φοβόδιψος.) Term used, like *Phobodipsia*, for *Hydrophobia*.

PHOCA—PHONICA

Phoca. (Φώκη.) The common seal; Class *Carnivora*. Formerly used as food, and also in medicine, according to Aldrovandus, *de Cetis*, i, 10.

Phocæ'ceæ. Péron's name for the *Phocidae*.

Phocæ'na. (Φώκαινα, a porpoise.) A Genus of the *Cetacea* containing the *porpoises*, as distinguished from the dolphins.

P. commu'nis. The porpoise. Formerly used as food and in medicine, as described by Aldrovandus, *de Cetis*, i. Also called *Porcus marinus*.

Phocæn'ic ac'id. See *Phocenic acid*.

Phoc'e'nate. A salt of *Phocenic acid*.

Phoc'e'nic ac'id. A synonym of *Delphinic acid*.

Phoc'e'nin. *Phocenin*.

Phoc'e'nin. (*Phocæna*. I. *focænina*.) The same as *Delphinin*.

Phoc'i'dæ. (*Phoca*.) The Seal Family; Order *Feræ*, Suborder *Pinnipedia*.

Phoc'i'ni. Vicq d'Azyr's name for the *Phocidae*.

Phocomel'ia. (*Phocomelus*.) The special kind of deformity present in the *Phocomelus*.

Phoco'melus. (Φώκη, a seal; μέλος, a limb.) A monster with limbs so much aborted that the hands and feet appear to spring from the trunk.

Phonic'eum emplastrum. See *Emplastrum phonicæum*.

Phonic'eus. (Φοίνιξ.) Originally, *Phenician*; hence, purple, the *Phenician dye*.

P. mor'bus. A name for *Leprosy*. See *Morbus phonicæus*.

Phoen'icin. (Φοινίκιος, purple-red.) See *Phenicin*. Also used for *Hæmatin* (Dunglison).

Phenic'i'num emplastrum. The same as *Phenicæum emplastrum*.

Phenicis'mus. (Φοίνιξ, purple-red.) Plouquet's name for measles, *Rubeola*.

Phenicis'tic. Belonging to *Phenicis-mus*.

Phenicisulphur'ic ac'id. The same as *Indigo-monosulphonic acid*.

Phenicites lap'is. (Φοίνιξ, the palm tree; from a supposed resemblance of this stone to the fruit of the palm. *L. lapis*, a stone.) The *Lapis judæicus*.

Phenic'ium emplastrum. The same as *Phenicæum emplastrum*.

Phenic'ius. See *Phenicæus*.

P. mor'bus. See *Phenicæus morbus*.

Phenig'mus. (Φοινιγμός, a making red, irritating the skin by blisters and the like.) Old term for a red skin-eruption without fever (Hooper); also, for *rufefaction*; also, for the agents (*phenigmi*, nom. pl.) producing this, i. e. *rufefaciens*.

Phœ'nix. (Φοίνιξ, originally, *Phenician*; also, the palm tree; also, the fabulous Egyptian bird.) A Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Diœcia*, Order *Triandria*.

Also, the date-palm tree.

Also, the fabulous Egyptian bird.

P. dactyl'ifera. (*L. dactylus* [δάκτυλος], a date; *fero*, to bear.) The date-palm; a delicious tree, Order *Palmæ*. Of the three berries produced by the female flower, two are generally arrested. These berries have a vinous, sweet taste, and are used as food by the Arabs and

Negroes of the Date Country, which extends from Tunis to Morocco.

P. excel'sa. The same as *P. dactylifera*.

Phœnix'is. (Φοινίξις, a making red.) The same as *Phœnigmus*.

Phœno'des. (Φοινώδης [φοινός; εἶδος], of blood-red aspect.) Of a blood-red colour.

Phœnod'ina. (*Phœnodes*.) Term used by Hünefeld for the *crur sanguinis* or blood-clot; also, by others, for *hæmatin*.

Phœno'men. See *Phænomenon*.

Pho'ides. (Nom. pl. Φωίδας, nom. s. Φωίς not used, blisters or weals on the skin.) Old term used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 318, in the same sense as *Phausinges*.

Phol'idote. (Φολιδωτός, clad with scales.) Scaly.

Phol'is. (Φολίς, -idos, a scale; strictly that of a reptile as opposed to *λεπίς*, the scale of a fish; but the two are often interchanged.) Old term for a *squama*, or scale.

Phonas'tics. (Φωνασκητής = φωνασκός, a practising singing.) Systematic practising, either to strengthen or to bring back the voice.

Phonas'cia. (Φωνασκία, practice in singing. *G. Stimmübung*.) The art of practising singing.

Phonas'cus. (Φωνασκός.) A singing-master.

Pho'note. To utter sounds by means of the vibration of the vocal cords.

Phona'tion. (Φωνή, the voice.) The combination of phenomena in the production of the voice in man and animals (Chaussier).

P., cen'tre for. See *Speech, centre for*.

Phonatory. Belonging to *Phonation*.

Phonaut'ogram. A diagram produced by means of the *Phonautograph*.

Phonaut'ograph. (Φωνή; *autograph*.) An instrument invented by Scott for producing a diagrammatic representation of articulate sounds. A trumpet, resembling an ear-trumpet, collects the sound-vibrations and conveys them to a stretched caoutchouc membrane, carrying a recording styllet in contact with a revolving drum.

Pho'nē. (Φωνή, a sound, the voice.) Sound; also, the voice.

Phone'sis. (Φώνησις, a speaking, calling.) *Phonation*.

Phonetic. (Φωνητικός, belonging to sounding, or speaking.) Belonging, or according, to sound or the voice.

P. para'lysis. See *Paralysis, phonetic*.

Phonet'ics. The study, in languages, of articulate sounds.

Pho'nic. (Φωνή, a sound.) The same as *Phonetic*. Also applied to the place where the sound is produced; the position of the person speaking or the body emitting sound is termed the *phonic centre*.

P. cen'tre. See *Phonic*.

P. spasm. A spasm of the larynx occurring on attempting to speak. It occurs usually in neurotic people, or in those who are in the habit of over-exerting their voices; and also occasionally as a reflex neurosis in nasal disease. It is probably an analogous condition to that which Prosser James speaks of as stammering of the vocal cords.

Phonica. (Nom. pl. n. Φωνή.) In Good's Nology, the first Order in the Class *Pneumatica*; it comprehends all diseases of the

throat or larynx in which the voice is affected. (Dunghison.)

Phonics. *Acoustics.* Also, the same as *Phonetics*.

Phonocamps'is. (Φωνέω, to produce sound; κάμψις, a bending.) Reflection of sound; an echo.

Phonocamp'tic. Belonging to *Phonocamps'is*.

P. cen'tre. The situation of the ear that is receiving reflected sounds.

Phonocamp'tics. (*Phonocamps'is*.) That branch of *Acoustics* which treats of the reflection of sound.

Phonochor'dæ. (Φωνέω, to produce sound; χορδή, a string of gut, the string of a lyre, &c.) The *vocal cords*.

Phonognomonics. (Φωνέω, to sound, or speak clearly; γνωμονικός, experienced or skilled.) The study of the characters and the different modes of production of the voice.

Phonograph. (Φωνέω; γράφω, to write.) A variety of *Phonautograph* invented by Edison for reproducing the sounds of the voice. A delicate membrane is stretched over one end of a hollow cylinder, and the words are spoken in front of this membrane. A style fixed to the centre of the membrane stamps the movements on a sheet of soft tinfoil, which is fitted into a revolving apparatus. To reproduce the sound, the style is placed so as to impinge upon the tinfoil, and the apparatus holding the latter is made to revolve; in this way the membrane is made to vibrate, and thus to reproduce the sounds. Lichtwitz has suggested its use in ear disease for establishing a standard of measurement of the acuteness of hearing.

Phono'graphy. The art of writing according to the sound of the voice in pronouncing words. Also, a description of sound, or of the voice.

Phonoma'nia. (Φόνος, slaughter; mania.) A mania for killing.

Phono'metry. (Φωνέω; μέτρησις, a measuring, from μέτρον, to measure.) Term for a method of measuring a cavity beneath the surface by noting the intensity of the sound emitted by a vibrating tuning-fork resting firmly on that surface.

Phono'nosus. (Φωνέω, to produce sound, to speak clearly; νόσος, disease.) Disease of the organ of voice.

Phonopath'ès. The same as *Phonopath'ia*.

Phonopath'ia. (Φωνέω; πάθος, sickness.) An affection of the voice consequent upon disease.

Phonopath'ic. Belonging to *Phonopath'ia*.

Phono'phori. (Nom. pl. Φωνή, sound; φορός, bearing.) Collective term for the *ossicula auditus* in the Mammalia.

Phonorganon. (Φωνέω; ὄργανον, an instrument. *F. phonorganum*; *G. Sprachmaschine*.) An instrument devised to imitate vocal sounds or speech.

Phono'ris. *Phonation*.

Phonospasm. (Φωνέω; σπάσμα, a convulsion. *G. Stimmkrampf*.) Term used by B. Semmola, of Naples, for *Phonic spasm*.

Phonosynacter. (Φωνέω; συνακτήρ, a collector.) An ear-trumpet.

Phor'a. (Φορά.) Gestation.

Phoraden'dron flaves'cens.

(Φορά, in the sense of that which is borne or carried; δένδρον, a tree.) A name for the *Vicum flavescescens*.

Phoranthium. (Φορός, bearing, carrying; άνθος, a flower. *F. phoranthi*; *G. Blumenboden*.) Term originated by L. O. Richard for the widening of the peduncle in the *Synantherese*, which bears the flower, and is more generally named the receptacle, or *clinanthium*.

Phorb'e. (Φορβή, pasture, fodder.) Old term for *Pabulum*.

Phorbei'a. (Φορβεία, a halter.) The same as *Capistrum*.

Phor'n'e. (Φορίν, the skin or hide of swine. Hipp.) Formerly used to mean *Corium* or leather; also applied to the hide of swine, according to Hippocrates, *de Rat. Viet. in Acut.*, iv, 2.

Phor'mia. See *Phorminé*.

Phor'mine. A synonym of *Pseudomorphine*.

Phor'mium. A Genus of the Order *Liliaceæ*.

P. ten'ax. Forster. (*L. tenax*, -axis, that holds fast.) This plant furnishes the New Zealand flax. A decoction made from the root and the basal part of the leaves is used as a lotion for wounds. (Billings.)

Phoro'meter. (Φορός, bearing; μέτρον, a measure.) An apparatus designed to estimate deviations from the normal in the different visual axes, such as occur in affections of the various muscles that move the eyeball. (Stevens.)

Phorometria. (Φορός, bearing, carrying; μέτρον, to measure. *F. phorométrie*.) A measuring of motion.

Phoronom'ia. (Φορός; νόμος, law.) The same as *Phoronomics*.

Phoronomics. The same as *Phoronomy*.

Phoro'nomy. (Φορός, bearing; νόμος, law. *F. phoronomie*.) *Kinematics*.

Phortæ'o'ra. (Φόρτος, a burden; αἰώρα, a hammock. *F. phortæore*.) A portable hammock.

Phortocremath'ra. (Φόρτος; κρεμάθρα, a net or basket to hang things up in.) The same as *Phortæora*.

Phos'gene gas. (Φῶς, contr. of φάος, light; γένος, descent, offspring.) More correctly, *Photogene*. Name applied by J. Davy to *Carbonylic chloride* gas, because it is formed by the action of the sun's rays on a mixture of equal parts of chlorine and carbonic oxide.

Phospha'na. (Φῶς, contr. of φάος, light; φαίνωμαι, to appear.) See *Phosphene*.

Phos'phas, -atis. A phosphate.

P. ammo'nico-so'dicus, Fr. Codex. See *Microcosmic salt*.

P. ammo'nicus. *Ammonia phosphas*.

P. bical'cicus, Fr. Codex. See *Calcium orthophosphate, monohydrogen*.

P. cal'cicus. See *Calcis phosphas*.

P. cal'cium stib'ium. (*L. stibium*; antimony.) The *Pulvis antimonalis*.

P. ferro'so-fer'ricus. *Ferri phosphas*.

P. na'tricus. (*L. natrium*, sodium.) *Sodii phosphas*.

P. so'dicus, Fr. Codex. *Sodii phosphas*.

Phos'phate. A salt of *Phosphoric acid*.

P. of i'ron. See *Ferri phosphas*.

PHOSPHATED—PHOSPHORIC

P. of lime. See under *Calcium phosphate*; also, under *Calculus*.

P.s, sac'charated wheat. Ex. Ph. The organic phosphates and cereal dissolved out of bran, and mixed with milk-sugar. Given in rickets, and generally to aid assimilation. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful with food, twice or three times daily.

P., stel'lar. A crystalline phosphate of lime ($\text{CaHPO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) very occasionally occurring in the urine together with the amorphous phosphate ($\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$). See also *Urine, phosphates in*.

P., trip'le. See under *Calculus*.

Phosphated. Epithet applied in Mineralogy to a base that has become converted into a phosphate by combining with phosphoric acid.

Phosphat'ic. Belonging to, or entirely composed of, a phosphate or mixture of phosphates.

P. ac'id. Term for the oily liquid formed by slow oxidation of phosphorus in moist atmospheric air, and supposed by Dulong to be a distinct acid. Sir Humphrey Davy showed that it was merely a mixture of phosphorous and phosphoric acids.

P. calculus. See under *Calculus*.

P. depos'its. Urinary deposits of phosphate calculi occur in the *Phosphatic diathesis*.

P. dia'thesis. See under *Diathesis*.

Phosphaturia. (*Phosphas*; *ὀφίτω*, to make water. F. *phosphaturia*.) The presence of an excess of phosphates in the urine. In connection with this condition, mental depression, hypochondriasis, and even melancholia have been known to occur; possibly the phosphaturia in this relation is an effect, not a cause.

According to Littré (*Dictionnaire de Médecine*), a condition often accompanying oxaluria, and depending on an abnormally large excretion of uric acid, in which the lime phosphates become decomposed by the uric acid in the urinary passages, phosphoric acid being set free, and the calcium uniting with uric acid to form urates.

Phos'phene. A subjective sensation of light or illuminated pressure-picture caused by pressure upon the eyeball. It was known to Aristotle. See also *Purkinje's figures*.

Phosphide. A chemical compound composed of phosphorus in combination with one other element or compound radical.

Phosphine. PH_3 . Gaseous hydrogen phosphide, or gaseous phosphoretted hydrogen.

Also, a phosphorescent yellow colouring-matter, red in alkaline solutions, occurring as nitrate of the two homologous *Chrysanthines*, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3$ and $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3$, formed in the manufacture of *Fuchsin*. Given internally in doses of 0.5 gramme, Dujardin-Beaumez has found it to act as an analgesic, but to cause gastric irritation.

Phos'phite. A salt of *Phosphorous acid*.

Phosphochal'cite. (*Phosphorus*; *chalcitis*.) Term for hydrated phosphate of copper.

Phosphogen'ic. See *Phosphorogenic*.

Phospholein. (F. *phospholine*.) The flesh and bone of beef, finely powdered and mixed, and further prepared by the addition of alcohol and sugar. It has been proposed as a restorative food for invalids. (Littré.)

Phospholeu'leous. (*Phosphorus*, L. *oleuleus*, pertaining to oil. F. *phospholéule*.) Composed of phosphorus and oil; applied by Bérard to a mixture of phosphorus and an ethereal oil used for surgical dressings.

Phosphorated. The same as *Phosphoretted*.

P. cod-liv'er oil. Ex. Ph. Prepared by adding 160 minims of *Ol. phosphoratum*, B. Ph., to 1 pint of *Ol. morrhua*. One drachm contains 1-100 grain of phosphorus; but it is unstable and very unpleasant to take. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

P. e'ther. See *Ether phosphoratus*.

P. oil. See *Oleum phosphoratum*.

P. su'et. Phosphorus 10 grains, carbon bisulphide 60 minims, prepared suet 90 grains. Used as a basis for several pills of phosphorus in the Ex. Ph.

Phosphorel'eus. (*Phosphorus*; *ἐλαίον*, oil.) The same as *Phospholeuleous*.

Phosphorénese. Fr. (*I. fosforenesi*.) Term applied by Baumes to the group of diseases, gout, rickets, osteomalacia, &c., characterised by a want or excess of calcium phosphate, or by its decomposition in the tissues.

Phosphoresce'. To exhibit *Phosphorescence*.

Phosphores'cence. (*Phosphorescent*.) The property possessed by certain bodies, under various conditions, of shining in the dark without giving forth sensible heat; as, for example, sugar when struck forcibly, air or water when compressed, and in several cases by chemical action, as by slaking quicklime with water, and in the decomposition of dead animal matter. Certain animals and plants are phosphorescent during life. See under *Light, emission of*.

Phosphorescence has been stated to have been occasionally observed in human beings, under two distinct conditions: when moribund at the end of some wasting disease, and after eating certain kinds of fish. See *Phosphoridrosis*.

Phosphores'cent. (*Phosphor*=phosphorus. G. *phosphoreszirend.*) Shining in the dark; exhibiting phosphorescence.

Phosphoret. Old term for *Phosphide*.

Phosphoretted. Occurring in combination as a *Phosphoret*.

Phosphoric acid. H_3PO_4 . Normal or orthophosphoric acid. Formed by burning phosphorus in the air, or by its oxidation with nitric acid, by oxidation of phosphorous or hypophosphorous acid, by decomposition of native phosphates (e. g. *apatite*), &c. There are two other varieties of phosphoric acid, *metaphosphoric acid* and *pyrophosphoric acid* (q. v.).

As used in Medicine (as the *Acid. phosph. con.* or the *Acid. phosph. dil.* of the B. Ph.), phosphoric acid has the general therapeutic action of acids; it also increases the amount of phosphates in the tissues, and possibly helps the growth of bones. Its value in disease is probably due to its action on the red blood-corpuscles, and to the bases (soda, lime, &c.) with which it is combined.

P. ac'id, anhy'drous. A name for *Phosphorus pentoxide*.

P. ac'id, con'centrated. The *Acidum phosphoricum concentratum* of the B. Ph. It is a strongly acid, colourless, syrupy liquid. Sp. gr. 1.6. Dose, 2 to 5 minims.

P. ac'id, dilu'ted. See under *Acidum*.

P. ac'id, gla'cial. Official, under the

PHOSPHORIDROSIS—PHOSPHORUS

name of *Acidum phosphoricum glaciale*, in the U.S. Ph. of 1873. The same as *P. acid*, concentrated, which has the chemical composition of *Metaphosphoric acid*.

P. ether. See *Ether, phosphoric*.

Phosphoridrosis. (*Phosphorus*; *ἰδρῶσις*, a perspiring.) The secretion of sweat that is luminous in the dark, which is said to have been observed in some cases of phthisis and intermittent fever (see under *Phosphorescence*), and after eating some kinds of fish. (Billings.)

Phosphoris'mus. A term for chronic phosphorus poisoning.

Phosphorite. A synonym of *Apatite*.

Phosphorize. To cause to combine with phosphorus.

Phosphornecrosis. (*G. Phosphor-nekrose*.) Phosphorus necrosis.

Phosphrogenic. (*Phosphorescence*; *γενεσις*, origin, source. *F. phosphorogénique*.) Giving rise to phosphorescence. (Littre.)

Phosphroscope. (*Phosphorescence*; *σκοπεῖν*, to look at.) An apparatus invented by L. Becquerel in 1857 for relative estimation of the degree of phosphorescence of solids, liquids, and gases. For the gases, he used a *Geissler's tube*, in which the gas under examination was rarified, and through which an electric current was then passed. (Littre.)

Phosphorous acid. PH_2O_3 . This acid may be prepared by heating phosphorus trichloride with crystallised oxalic acid, or by passing a current of chlorine gas through melted phosphorus covered over by a layer of water. Its crystals melt at 74° F.; the acid is strongly deliquescent, and, on heating, splits up into phosphoretted hydrogen and orthophosphoric acid.

P. acid, Pelletier's. A synonym of *Phosphatic acid*.

Phosphuria. (*Phosphorus*; *ὄφρον, urine*.) 1. *Photuria*. 2. *Phosphaturia*.

Phosphorus. (*ῥῶς*, contraction of *φῶς*, light; *φορέω*, bearing.) *P.* = 30.96. Vapour density = 61.92. It is uncertain who first discovered phosphorus; but it appears to have been first prepared in 1669 by Brand, an alchemist of Hamburg, from urine, by evaporating this to a syrup, and then heating it in a retort with white sand. He is believed to have sold the secret of his mode of preparing phosphorus to Krafft, from whom Kunkel learnt all that appeared in his pamphlet on the subject published in 1678. Krafft exhibited this element, which then commanded a very high price, in 1677, to Charles II of England among other European rulers. Even as late as 1730, phosphorus fetched 10 to 16 ducats an ounce. Boyle also prepared phosphorus from urine in 1680. Gahn, in 1769, discovered the existence of calcium phosphate in bone-ash; Scheele, in 1771, first obtained phosphorus from this source. The name *Phosphorus mirabilis* or *igneus* was at first given to true phosphorus (the word *phosphorus* being then used for any phosphorescent substance), to distinguish it from *Bolognian phosphorus* (q. v.). It was variously termed, in the eighteenth century, Brand's, Kunkel's, Boyle's, or English phosphorus. Lavoisier first showed, in 1772, that the phosphoric acid formed by burning phosphorus weighed more than the original phosphorus, the increase being due to combination with one of the constituent gases of the air. Before his time, phosphorus was believed to be a

compound of a special acid (*phosphoric acid*) with the hypothetical body *phlogiston*.

Phosphorus is widely distributed as a natural product, generally as calcium phosphate. It occurs in various minerals, as the main constituent of coprolites, in animals, plants, sea- and river-water, and most spring-water, and in all plant-bearing soils. The phosphorus of commerce is now prepared mainly from the calcium phosphate obtained from bone-ash; of that made in England, a considerable proportion is obtained from *sombrerite*, which is an impure form of calcium phosphate obtained from the West Indian island of Sombrero. In 1874, 250 tons of phosphorus were prepared, of which the greater proportion was used for lucifer-matches, some for vermin poison, and some for use in chemical laboratories. Phosphorus occurs in three allotropic modifications: 1, common colourless, octohedral, or yellow phosphorus; 2, red, or amorphous phosphorus; and 3, rhombohedral, or metallic phosphorus.

1. *Common yellow phosphorus.* This is a waxy solid, translucent, and colourless or slightly yellow. At a low temperature it becomes brittle. It melts at 44–45° F. to a colourless, oily liquid, and it evaporates at temperatures below its boiling-point of 290° F. It is soluble in the essential oils, in ether and in turpentine, but hardly at all in water, and is very inflammable. In contact with moist air, it becomes luminous in the dark (phosphorescent), giving off garlic-smelling fumes; this phenomenon is due to its becoming oxidised into phosphorous acid. It is a very poisonous substance, and even the fumes are exceedingly deleterious. See *P., poisoning by*.

2. *Red or amorphous phosphorus.* Discovered by Schrötter in 1845. It can be prepared from ordinary phosphorus by the combined action of light and heat (temperature of 240° to 250° F.) in an atmosphere devoid of oxygen; above 260° F. it is reconverted into ordinary phosphorus. It is a lustrous, red-brown solid, is tasteless and inodorous, non-poisonous, and insoluble in any of the solvents of ordinary phosphorus. When quite free from ordinary phosphorus, this variety appears to be absolutely inert.

3. *Metallic or rhombohedral phosphorus.* Prepared by heating ordinary phosphorus in sealed tubes in contact with metallic lead for ten hours, at a temperature just below red heat. The lead when cooled is dissolved in nitric acid, leaving a lustrous dark mass of crystals, appearing red in thin layers, having a sp. gr. of 2.34. At 358° F. it is reconverted into ordinary phosphorus. It seems to be a better conductor of electricity than red phosphorus.

Phosphorus appears to be as essential to the living organism as are carbon and nitrogen. It is an important constituent of lecithin and other fats, and of nuclein, and is found associated with proteids. Its exact physiological uses are not known.

The *Phosphorus* of the B. Ph. (the ordinary yellow variety) is made from bone-ash, by treating it with sulphuric acid, filtering and evaporating the product, then heating with charcoal and afterwards distilling. Dose, 1-200 to 1-30 grain. Its two B. Ph. preparations are *Ol. phosphoratum* and *Pil. phosphori*. It is used also in the preparation of *Calcii hypophosphis* and *Sodii hypophosphis*.

Action. Both externally and internally, phosphorus is a local irritant and caustic (see

PHOSPHORUS

P., poisoning by), and hence it is always, when given medicinally, thoroughly mixed with an oil or solid fat. Phosphorus is only incompletely oxidised in the blood; its action upon the tissues is to increase metabolism, but to arrest oxidation; hence leading to an increased excretion of urea, but a storing up of fat. Small doses given for a long period tend to convert spongy into compact bone. The *Hypophosphites* of calcium and sodium are said to act internally in the same way as phosphorus, except that they are not irritant. They are apparently converted in the stomach into phosphates, and therefore probably have a stimulant effect on the stomach and intestines, and affect the nutrition of bones, lymphatic glands, and adenoid tissue. They are widely used in the treatment of lung diseases and nervous affections.

P., amor'phous. See under main heading.

P., Bald'win's. Phosphorescent calcium nitrate; prepared as follows: recently fused calcium nitrate is broken up while still warm, placed in stoppered bottles and exposed for some time to the sun's rays; it phosphoresces in the dark.

P., black. A synonym of *Metallic phosphorus*. See under *Phosphorus*.

P., Bolog'nian. Also called Bolognian stone, or Kercher's phosphorus. Discovered quite accidentally by a shoemaker of Bologna in the seventeenth century. It is prepared from calcined sulphate of barium; this is powdered, made into a paste with mucilage, and rolled into sticks, which are dried and then ignited, and finally slowly cooled, and placed in stoppered bottles. After exposure to the sun's rays, it becomes phosphorescent.

P., Bonon'ian. The same as *P., Bolognian*.

P., Can'ton's. Prepared as follows: a mixture of three parts of calcined oyster-shells with one of flowers of sulphur, arranged in alternate layers, is heated strongly in a crucible, after which it becomes phosphorescent.

P., detection and separation of, in food-residues. A method has been proposed by A. von Bastelaer, depending on the solubility of phosphorus in ether, and the fact of its not being acted on by strong ammonia. The suspected substance is mixed with water to form a thin paste, and is then shaken up two or three times with ether. The ether is allowed to evaporate in a shallow dish, and to the residue, warm water (at 50° to 60° C.) is then carefully added, when the phosphorus and part of the fat present collect together in a spherical form at the bottom of the vessel. The fat is separated from the phosphorus by dissolving it out in a strong aqueous solution of ammonia.

P., detection of, in the stomach or tissues. This may be effected by 1. Smell, luminosity, detection of pieces of phosphorus.

2. *Mitscherlich's method.* This is the only reliable method where the previous method gives no result. The tissue under examination is minced and placed in water in a flask, or, if a fluid, is simply put into the flask; enough sulphuric acid is added to neutralise the ammonia given off during distillation (phosphorus not being luminous in the presence of ammonia). The mixture is now distilled in a condenser, in absolute darkness, and if phosphorus be present, the tube of the condenser will become luminous. The acid distillate becomes luminous on shaking;

it can be tested for phosphoric acid. Free phosphorus may not be detected, owing to its oxidation in the tissues into phosphoric acid.

P. emul'sion, E. Dieterich's. An emulsion is made with 5 grammes of the oil of phosphorus of the G. Ph. (containing .05 of phosphorus) and 3 of gum acacia in 5 of water, this is diluted with 77 of the aqua menthæ piperitæ, and sweetened with 10 grammes of simple syrup.

P., Hom'berg's. Chloride of calcium which has recently been ignited; this phosphoresces in the dark, like *P., Baldwin's*, *P., Bolognian*, &c.

P. oil. See *Oleum phosphoratum*.

P. necro'sis. See *Jaw, necrosis of, phosphorus*.

P., poi'soning by. 1. *Acute poisoning.* A very large number of cases have occurred since 1850, in France, Germany, and Austria; in England and the United States they have been rare, and usually accidental or suicidal. The commonest source has been matches; the next commonest, rat-paste; very rarely pure phosphorus or medicinal solutions.

Primary symptoms. Eructation of gas, tasting of phosphorus, and luminous in the dark, followed by sensations of heat in the throat, œsophagus, and stomach, with nausea and vomiting; symptoms usually not severe for five or six hours, perhaps not for twenty-four hours. Recovery may then occur, if the vomiting has been early and complete, otherwise symptoms last two or three days, the urine may be slightly diminished, and the feces may smell of phosphorus. Death may now occur by collapse; generally, however, apparent recovery takes place on the second or third day, secondary symptoms appearing on the third or fourth day.

Secondary symptoms. Three varieties. In all three the vomit may be luminous in the dark; the urine is diminished and is albuminous, it is dark coloured, may contain leucin and tyrosin, and contains also a large quantity of lactic acid.

a. *Irritant.* Jaundice and possibly urticaria, progressive enlargement of the liver, return of vomiting and abdominal pains, the vomit containing blood, feces scanty and pale, pulse first very frequent, then slow and feeble. The temperature is usually little or not at all raised.

b. *Hæmorrhagic.* Abundant hæmatemesis, melæna and bleeding from mouth, nose, and, in females, the uterus, subcutaneous and submucous ecchymoses.

c. *Nervous.* Headache, disturbance of special senses, affection of speech, numbness and tingling, fainting, delirium, coma. In some cases where the patient has recovered, there has been noted continued debility, with paresis.

One grain is usually considered a fatal dose for an adult. In recorded fatal cases, the time of death has varied between half an hour and seventeen days. Oil of turpentine is an antidote, and is given in doses of one drachm every four hours; sulphate of copper acts both as an emetic and an antidote. Vomiting should be at once brought about, or the stomach-pump be used. When the phosphorus has passed on into the intestines a purgative should be given; but fats and fixed oils, in all of which phosphorus is soluble, must be avoided.

2. *Chronic poisoning.* Caused by the constant breathing of phosphorus-vapour, and occurring in match manufactories. The symptoms are

PHOSPHOVINATE—PHOTOMICROGRAPHY

necrosis of the jaw (see under *Jaw*), anorexia, dyspepsia, gradual loss of flesh, and often nausea, sickness, and diarrhoea, and bronchial irritation going on to bronchitis. The disease can be prevented almost entirely by good ventilation of the workshops and exclusion of workmen with carious teeth; and entirely, by exclusive use of the inert red phosphorus.

Phosphovinate. A salt of *Phosphovinic acid*.

Phosphovinic acid. A synonym of *Ethylphosphoric acid*.

Phosphuret. *Phosphoret*.

Phosphuretted. *Phosphorette*.

Phosphuretum zincicum. Fr. Codex. The same as the *Zinc phosphide* of the U.S. Ph.

Phosphuria. See *Phosphoruria*.

Phosphopostasis. (*Phosphas*; *hypostasis*.) Any deposition of phosphates occurring in the living organism. (*Dunglison*.)

Photæsthesia. (*Φῶς*, *φωτός*, light; *αἰσθησις*, preception by the senses.) The same as *Visual purple*. (*Villaret*.)

Photalgia. (*Φῶς*, *φωτός*, light; *ἄλγος*, pain. F. *photalgie*; G. *Photalgie*, *Lichtschmerz*.) Pain in the eyeball arising from an excessive stimulation of the optic nerve by light.

Photic. (*Φῶς*.) Belonging to light, to its production and transmission.

Photics. (*Φῶς*. F. *photique*; G. *Photik*.) The study of the theory and laws of the production and transmission of light.

Photobiotic. (*Φῶς*; *βιωτικός* = *βίωσιμος*, belonging to life.) Bot. Living in the light; an epithet for certain vegetable cells.

Photocampsia. (*Φῶς*, *φωτός*, light; *κάμψις*, a bending.) Refraction of light.

Photo-chemical. Belonging to *Photochemistry*.

Photo-chemistry. (*Φῶς*; *chemistry*.) The study of the chemical actions produced by the ultra-violet rays of light. See under *Spectrum*.

P. of the retina. See *Visual purple*.

Photodermatic. (*Φῶς*; *δέρμα*, the skin.) Having a phosphorescent skin.

Photodynamic. (*Φῶς*; *dynamic*.) Belonging to the energy of light-rays.

Photodysphoria. (*Φῶς*; *dysphoria*.) Intolerance of light. See *Photophobia*.

Photodysphoric. Belonging to *Photodysphoria*.

Photo-epinasty. (*Φῶς*; *epinasty*.) Bot. *Epinasty* consequent upon exposure to bright light.

Photogen. (*Φῶς*, *φωτός*; light; *γενέσις*, origin, source.) Hermostädt's term for a chemical compound formed by the action of light.

Also, another name for *Kerosene*.

Photogene. A prolonged retinal impression.

P. gas. See *Phosgene gas*.

Photogenic. Belonging to *Photogeny*. Also, in *Biol.*, giving rise to light without any sensible heat.

Photogeny. (*F. photogénie*.) Another name for *Photography*.

Photohæmatometer (*Cybulski's*). (*Φῶς*, *φωτός*; light; *hæmatometer*.) An instrument for estimating and photographing the variations of level of the blood in two manometer-tubes which are put in connection with the cut ends of an artery, and which correspond

with the variations of blood-pressure due to the respiratory and cardiac movements.

Photohyponasty. Bot. *Hyponasty* consequent upon exposure to intense light following upon an arrest of growth.

Photolimos. (*Φῶς*, *φωτός*; *λιμός*, hunger. G. *Lichthunger*.) An intense desire for light.

Photolog'ical. Belonging to *Photology*.

Photology. (*Φῶς*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The scientific study of light.

Photomagnetic. (*Φῶς*; *μαγνήτης*, for *λίθος μαγνήτης*, the lodestone. F. *photomagnétique*; I. *fotomagnético*; G. *photomagnetisch*.) Epithet applied to the green, blue, and violet rays of the solar spectrum, which possess the property of magnetising a steel needle placed in their course.

Photomagnetism. The *Photomagnetic* action of certain rays of the solar spectrum.

Photomania. (*Φῶς*, *φωτός*, light; *mania*.) The increase of symptoms caused in some insane patients by an exposure to light.

Photometer. (*Φῶς*; *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *photomètre*; I. *fotometro*; G. *Lichtmesser*.) An apparatus for estimating the intensity of the light given out by the body under observation, as compared with a light of definite intensity. See *Bunsen's photometer* and *Rumford's photometer*.

P., Förster's. This consists of a rectangular box, blackened inside, about one foot long and rather less in height and width. At one end and to the side are two apertures with projecting tubes for the eyes to look through. Alongside, at the end, is the illuminating apparatus, which consists of a standard candle (kept always at a certain height by means of a spring) which is opposite a hole in the box covered with white paper, the size of the aperture or window being regulated by a moveable diaphragm. Inside the box, at the opposite end to all this, are the objects to be recognised or simply perceived, which are usually two small squares of white paper.

P., von Graef's. This is used for testing the acuteness of light-sense in cataract. It consists of a box, darkened on the inner surface, containing a lighted candle; this is looked at through a window of ground glass, the size of which can be regulated.

Photometric. Belonging to *Photometry*.

P. unit. See under *Photometry*.

Photometry. (*Φῶς*; *μέτρον*, to measure. I. *fotometria*; G. *Lichtmessung*.) The estimation of the relative intensities of two or more sources of light, one of the sources being a standard light of known intensity. The intensity varies inversely as the square of the distance of the source of light from the point of observation. The London standard, or unit, is a sperm candle of six to the pound, burning 120 grains in an hour. The absolute standard, or unit of intensity, which was adopted by the International Congress of Electricians, is "that given out by a square centimetre of melted platinum at the moment of its solidification."

Photomicrograph. (*Φῶς*; *micrograph*.) An enlarged photograph of a microscopic object.

Photomicrography. The process of photographing the enlarged image of a minute object produced by a microscope.

PHOTONOSUS—PHRAGMITES

Photonos'us. (Φῶς; νόσος, disease. G. *Lichtkrankheit*.) Light-disease; applied to diseases, *Photonosi*, arising from exposure to a glare of light, as snow-blindness, sun-stroke.

Photoph'bia. (Φῶς; φόβος, fear.) Dread or intolerance of light, a symptom in various diseases of the eye.

Photoph'bic. Belonging to *Photophobia*.

Photophobophthal'mia. (*Photophobia*; *ophthalmia*.) Ophthalmia that is characterised by well-marked photophobia.

Photophone. (Φῶς; φωνή, a sound.) An instrument consisting of two mirrors, one of which receives the sound-vibrations of the person speaking, and, at the same time, a beam of light. The varying light is reflected on to a second (concave) mirror, and is focussed on a cell of selenium. Variations in the electrical resistance of the selenium are thus produced, and these reproduce the spoken words by means of a connected telephone.

Photophore. (Φῶς; φορός, carrying.) The name for an electric light for use in laryngoscopy, adapted to a forehead-band, so as to be reflected by the laryngoscopic mirror into the mouth and throat under examination.

Photophosphorescent. (Φῶς; phosphorescent.) Becoming phosphorescent from the action of light.

Photoph'ya. (Nom. pl. n. Φῶς; φυγὰς, a runaway.) Duméril's name for a family of the *Coleoptera* characterised by the habit of seeking their food at night.

Photophysical. (Φῶς; physical.) Belonging to the physical effects of light.

Photops'ia. (Φῶς; ὄψις, an appearance, vision.) A subjective sensation of light. See also *Phantomia*, *ocular*.

Photometer. (Φῶς; ὀπτίος, to be seen; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument designed for the estimation of relative acuteness of vision for homogeneous light. (Billings.)

Photorexis. (Φῶς; ὄρεξις, a longing after. G. *Lichtbegierde*.) Desire for light. See also *Photolimos*.

Photorrhe'xis. (Φῶς; ῥήξις, a breaking.) The same as *Photocampsis*.

Photosanton'ic acid. A crystallisable acid, obtained by exposing a solution of santonin in acetic acid to the action of sunlight.

Photosan'tonin. (Φῶς; santonin.) A crystalline substance obtained by prolonged exposure of an alcoholic solution of santonin to the action of sunlight. It is soluble in alcohol and ether.

Photoscope. (Φῶς; σκοπέω, to look at.) A small opaque tube, used for inspecting the nasal cavity, to compare the relative translucency of the wall of the antrum of Highmore on the two sides, as an aid in diagnosis of disease of either antrum. (McBride.)

Photo-shoot'ur. (Indian. Literally, "small-pox of camel.") Native Indian term for a malady to which the camel-milkers in the province of Lus are subject. It shows itself as a pustular rash affecting the hands and arms, and is derived from a similar affection on the udder of the camel, closely resembling cow-pox, *Vaccinia*. The disease appears never to be fatal, and it is remarked by the natives that those who have had it usually escape small-pox, which is occasionally endemic in that district.

Photosphere. (Φῶς; σφαῖρα, a sphere. G. *Lichtsphäre*.) Bode's term for the luminous atmosphere of the sun.

Phototach'o'meter. (Φῶς; tachometer.) An instrument for estimating the velocity of light-rays.

Phototax'is. (Φῶς; τάξις, arrangement.) Bot. The assuming of a certain relative position to incident light-rays.

Phototonic. Exhibiting the phenomenon of *Phototonus*.

Phototonus. (Φῶς; τόνος, a stretching.) The normal condition of motility or periodical spontaneous movement observed in certain plants, as in *Mimosa*, *Acacia*, *Oxalis*, &c., which is caused by the alternation of night and day. (Sachs.)

Photoxylin. (Φῶς; ξύλον, wood. I. *fotosyllina*.) A form of nitro-cellulose prepared by nitrating wood-wool. It was originally prepared in St. Petersburg. Dissolved in ether, either as a $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. or a 5 per cent. solution, it was used first by Kryszinski for embedding microscopical preparations. The solution has been used instead of collodion. Guranowski has employed it for the formation of an artificial drum in perforation of the tympanic membrane. After cleaning the external meatus with boric acid solution and carefully drying, he instils the solution several times, allowing each quantity to dry and form a layer before instilling the next; a very tough and serviceable artificial drum is thus formed. (Villaret.)

Photu'ria. (Φῶς; οὖρον, urine. G. *Lichtharn*.) The very rare symptom of the passing of urine that is luminous as it flows, from the presence of phosphorus. The urine has no other peculiarity that can be detected.

Phox'i. (Φοξός, tapering to a point.) Term applied by Hippocrates to those whose heads appear to taper to a point, and in whom the frontal and occipital eminences are either much depressed or much elevated; as, *e. g.*, the head of Theristes, according to Homer.

Phoxocheil'ous. (Φοξός, tapering to a point; χείλος, a lip. F. *phoxochilés*.) Having pointed lips.

Phragma. (Φράγμα, a fence.) A partition. In *Zoöl.*, a partition. In *Entom.*, applied by Kirby to the partition separating the posterior orifice from the prothorax in the *Grylotalpa*. In *Bot.*, a false dissepiment formed by an enlargement of the placenta, or an irregular projection from the sides and back of the pericarp. Applied by Link to the transverse partitions of fruit.

Phragmata. Plur. of *Phragma*.

Phragmatic. (*Phragma*.) Inclosed, surrounded. Applied to cattle which suffer from colic, or obstruction of the bowels.

Phragmigerous. (*Phragma*; L. *gero*, to carry. F. *phragmigère*; G. *walltragend*.) In *Bot.*, applied to legumes which are divided into two or more cavities by transverse septa, as in *Cassia fistula*; also, to *pili* in the interior of which are transverse septa, as in certain species of *Carduus*.

Phragmites. (Φραγμίτης, growing in a hedge or fence.) Specific name of the *P. communis* or *Arundo phragmites*.

P. communis. Order, *Gramineæ*. The common reed. The root was formerly given therapeutically, as a depurative and antispythitic.

PHRAGMOS—PHRENICULA

Phrag'mos. (Φραγμος, a fence.) Old term for the whole of the upper and lower rows of the teeth, which encircle the mouth as with a fence.

Phra'sis. (Φράσις, a speaking.) Term for articulate speaking.

Phra'stium viridē. Old term for *Eris flores*.

Phra'sum. See *Marrubium*.

Phren. (Φρήν; see *Phrenes*.) The diaphragm; also, the epigastrium.

Phrenalgia. (Φρήν, φρενός, in the sense of the seat of the mind; άλγος, pain.) A term for *Melancholia*. (Tuke.)

Phrenasthenia. (Φρήν, the seat of the mind; *asthenia*.) Finkler's term for a variety of *Neurasthenia*, characterised by torpor, and coming on after infectious fevers, or after great mental strain. He states that it differs from the ordinary form of neurasthenia in the absence of vaso-motor symptoms.

Phrenatrophia. (Φρήν, the seat of the mind; τροφή, want of food.) Atrophy of the brain-substance.

Phrenaurē. (Φρήν; αύξη, enlargement.) Hypertrophy of the brain-substance.

Phrenes. Nom. pl. of *Phren*. (Φρήν, φρενός.) Old term for the præcordia; also, for the diaphragm.

Phrenesiac. The same as *Phrenetic*.

Phrenesis. (Φρήν, in the sense of the seat of the mental faculties.) The same as *Phrenitis*.

Phrenetiasis. (Φρενετίαςις = φρενίτις.) The same as *Phrenitis*.

Phrenetic. See *Phrenitis*.

Phrenetismus. The same as *Phrenitis*.

Phreniatric. (Φρήν; ιατρικός, skilled in medicine.) The same as *Psychiatric*.

Phrenic. (Φρήν, φρενός, the seat of the mind, also, the diaphragm.) Belonging to the diaphragm. Also, used in the sing. in the same two senses as *Phrenica*, in the plur.

P. arteries, inferior. Two small arteries which arise from the abdominal aorta, either separately or by a common trunk, at a level with the upper margin of the aortic opening in the diaphragm. In some cases they arise from the celiac axis or some other neighbouring branch of the aorta. They diverge, pass across the under surface of the corresponding crura of the diaphragm, the right division passing behind the vena cava, and the left behind the œsophagus. Each supplies the diaphragm and gives a superior suprarenal branch to the suprarenal body of its own side. They anastomose with the superior phrenic and musculo-phrenic branches of the internal mammary, and with the lower intercostal arteries.

P. artery, superior. Also called *comes nervi phrenici*. The artery of either side arises from the corresponding internal mammary, generally near the first rib, and descends to the diaphragm between the pericardium and pleura, in company with the phrenic nerve. Its terminal branches ramify on the upper surface of the diaphragm, supplying its anterior portion, and anastomose with the inferior phrenic and musculo-phrenic arteries. This artery also gives small branches to the pericardium.

P. cen'tre. See *Centre, phrenic*.

P. ganglion. See under *Ganglion*.

P. glands. A mass of small lymphatic

glands encircling the upper end of the inferior vena cava.

P. her'nia. See under *Hernia*.

P. nerve. This nerve is a branch of the cervical plexus. It arises mainly from the fourth, but usually partly also from either the third or fifth cervical nerve. It descends in the neck over the scalenus anticus, passes into the thorax between the subclavian vein and artery, crosses over the internal mammary artery, and then passes in front of the root of the lung and by the side of the pericardium. It divides into branches which pass through the diaphragm to its under surface. The nerve of either side gives branches to the pericardium and pleura, and occasionally receives a branch formed by the union of the descendens noni and the cervical nerves. The right nerve descends first along the outer side of the right innominate vein and superior vena cava; the left crosses in front of the left vagus and the aortic arch. Branches are given off to the peritoneum, and on the right side to the right auricle of the heart and the inferior vena cava (Luschka). One or two branches of the right phrenic nerve unite with diaphragmatic branches from the solar plexus to form a small ganglion, *phrenic ganglion*, from which branches are given to the hepatic plexus, the suprarenal body, and the inferior vena cava. The left nerve has a similar communication, but no ganglion.

P. nerve, acces'sory. Name proposed by Valentin for the descending branch of the hypoglossal, *descendens noni*; as he considered that this branch supplied a great number of fibres to the phrenic nerve. Sappey thinks that Valentin probably mistook small blood-vessels for nerve twigs, and no other anatomist has ever found anything beyond a very slight connection existing between the phrenic nerve and the descendens noni.

P. plexus. This is formed by nerves from the upper part of the semilunar ganglion; these nerves accompany the arteries on the under side of the diaphragm. Besides supplying the diaphragm, the plexus gives some branches to the suprarenal body, and others to join the spinal phrenic nerves. In the plexus of the right side is the *phrenic ganglion* (q. v.), making the junction of spinal and sympathetic nerves.

P. veins, inferior. These are two in number on each side. They run with the inferior phrenic arteries, and open, on the right side directly into the inferior vena cava, and on the left either into the cava or the left suprarenal vein.

Phren'ica. (Nom. pl. From *φρήν*, in the sense of the seat of the mind.) 1. Diseases affecting the mental faculties; the first Order in Good's Class *Neurotica*.

2. Also, term used for remedies that affect the mental faculties (Dunglison).

Phrenicocolic ligament. See *Phrenocolic ligament*.

Phrenicogas'tric. See *Phrenogastric*.

Phrenics. The same as *Phrenica*, in its second meaning.

Also, metaphysics.

Phren'icula. (Dim. formed from *φρήν*. *F. phrenicula*; *G. Hirnfieber*.) Term used by Rust for *Brain-fever*.

Also, *Acute hydrocephalus*.

P. hydrocephalica. The same as *Phrenicula*, in its second meaning.

Phrenis'mus. The same as *Phrenitis*.

Phrenitic. Belonging to *Phrenitis*.

Phrenitic'ula. The same as *Phrenicula*.

Phren'itis. (L. *phrenitis*, -*idis*, an inflammation of the brain which causes madness; from *φρήν*, *φρενός*, the seat of the mental faculties.) A term improperly used for inflammation of the brain and its membranes. *Phrensy*; a Genus of the Order *Phlegmasia*, Class *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

P. calentura. (See *Calentura*.) A term for sunstroke.

P. la'trans. (L. *latrans*, a barker, *i. e.*, a dog.) Hydrophobia.

P. potatorum. (L. *potator*, -*oris*, a drinker.) Delirium tremens.

P. vermino'sa. (L. *vermis*, a worm. F. *vercoquin*.) A form of phrenitis formerly supposed to be due to the presence of a "worm" in the brain.

Phreno'blabēs. (Φρήν, φρενός, the seat of the mental faculties; βλάβη, hurt, damage.) Impaired as to the intellect.

Phrenoblabia. (*Phrenoblabes*.) Impairment of the intellect.

Phrenocolic lig'ament. The same as *Pleurocolic ligament*.

Phrenogast'ric. See *Gastrophrenic*.

Phrenoglot'tism. (*Phren*, the diaphragm; *glottis*.) The same as *Asthma*, *thymic*.

Phren'o'graph. (*Phren*, the diaphragm; γράφω, to sketch out.) Rosenthal's lever, which he introduced through an opening in the abdominal cavity, to record the movements of the diaphragm in respiration. He used it to demonstrate the stoppage of those movements produced by faradisation of the cut end of the vagus nerve.

Phreno'graphy. (Φρήν, the seat of the mind; γραφή, a writing.) The observation and description of phenomena in *Comparative psychology*.

Phrenoleps'ia erotematica.

(Φρήν, the seat of the mind; λήψις, a seizing; ερωτηματικός, interrogative.) *Insanity*, *doubling* (q. v.).

Phrenolog'ical doctrine. (Of Gall and Spurzheim, 1828.) This is an assumption that the various mental faculties are situated in different parts of the brain, and make corresponding impressions on the inner surface of the skull, and that a considerable development of one particular "organ" can be detected by examination of the outside of the skull. See *Cranioscopy*.

Phreno'logy. (Φρήν, φρενός, the seat of the mental faculties; λόγος, a discourse.) 1. The *Phrenological doctrine*. 2. *Comparative psychology* (*Century Dict.*)

Phrenomag'netism. (Φρήν, the seat of the mind; magnetism.) The same as *Phrenomesmerism*.

Phrenomes'merism. (Φρήν; mesmerism.) See *Mesmero-phrenology*.

Phrenonarco'sis. (Φρήν; νάρκωσις, a benumbing. G. *Phrenonarkose*.) O. H. Schultz's term for a dulling of the intellect, or of the senses.

Phreno'nomy. (Φρήν; νόμος, law.) That part of comparative psychology which deals with deduction and prediction.

Phrenoparalysis. (Φρήν; paralysis.) The same as *Phrenoplegia*.

Phrenopath'ia. (Φρήν, φρενός, the seat of the mental faculties; πάθος, suffering, sickness. F. *phrénopathie*; G. *Gemüthskrankheit*.) Mental disease.

P. æthe'rea. Term for the cerebral symptoms produced by the inhalation of ether.

Phrenople'gia. (Φρήν; πληγή, a stroke. F. *phrénoplogie*; G. *Seelenlähmung*.) O. H. Schultz's term for a failing or loss of balance of the mental faculties.

Phrenortho'sis. The same as *Orthophrenia*.

Phrenorthotic. The same as *Orthophrenic*.

Phrenorthotica cura. The cure of a mental disease, *Orthophrenia*.

Phren'osin. C₂H₅NO₂. One of the *Cerebrins*. First obtained, together with cerebrin and kerase, from brain-substance, by Thudicum.

Phreno'sis. (Φρήν.) The same as *Psychosis*.

Phrenosplen'ic. (Φρήν, the diaphragm; σπλήν, σπληνός, the spleen.) Belonging to the diaphragm and spleen.

P. lig'ament. (G. *Zwerchfelmilzband*.) A name for a fold of the peritoneum, continuous with the left extremity of the gastrosplenic omentum, which passes upwards from the spleen to the diaphragm.

Phren'sic. Affected with *Phrensy*.

Phren'sy. (*Phrenesis*.) The same as *Frenzy*; also used in the same sense as *Phrenitis*.

Phren'zy. See *Phrensy*.

Phricas'mus. (Φρικασμός, a shuddering.) The same as *Phriciasis*.

Phri'cē. (Φρικη, a shivering, especially an aguish shiver or chill.) Old term for *Horror*, or a shivering or shuddering; also, *Torpor*.

Phric'iasis. (Φρικιασις, aguish shivering.) A shivering, as in ague.

Phrico'des. (Φρικώδης, [φριξ, είδος], that causes shuddering or horror.) Causing a shivering; in the act of shivering.

P. fe'bris. (L. *febris*, a fever. Gr. πυρετός φρικώδης.) A fever with shivering fits; a kind of ague. (Hipp.)

Phricogen'ium. (Φρίκος = φοίκτη, a shivering or chill; γεννάω, to beget. F. *phricogène*; G. *Kältestoff*.) Term for the supposed principle or producer of cold.

Phrico'des. The same as *Phricodes*; also, resembling the act of shivering.

Phriculē. (Φρικη, a shivering or chill; ὕλη, the stuff of which a thing is made.) The same as *Phricogenium*.

Phrone'ma. (Φρόνημα, the spirit; afterwards used to mean thought.) Thought, cogitation.

Phronemopho'bia. (Φρόνημα, thought; φόβος, fear, dismay. G. *Denkscheu*.) A morbid dread or hatred of thinking.

Phrone'sis. (Φρόνησις, good sense.) Judgment, or common-sense.

Phron'tis. (Φροντίς, thought, attention.) Thought or reflection; also, anxiety.

Phry'gius lap'is. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) A natural earthy substance obtained in Phrygia and in Cappadocia, formerly used as a local astringent. (Dunglison.)

Phry'nia. (Φρύνος, a toad.) An extract made by Jorjara from the parotid glands of the toad. It has an action similar to that of digitalin.

PHRYNOS—PHTHISIS

Phry'nos. (Φρύνος, a toad.) Old name for the *Rubeta*.

Phthalamide. An old term, not now in use. Phthalamide ($C_{10}H_6NO_2$) is a crystalline solid produced by the action of ammonia on anhydrous phthalic acid.

Phthar'ma call'go. (Θάρμα, that which is corrupted.) See *Caligo*.

P. catarac'ta. See *Cataract*.

P. glauc'o'ma. See *Glaucoma*.

Phthar'sis. (Θθαρτός, corruptible.) Corruption.

Phthar'tic. (Θθαρτικός, pernicious, deadly.) Deadly; deleterious. Formerly applied to poisons.

Phtheir. (Θθειρ.) A louse. See *Pediculus*.

Phtheiræ'mia. (Θθειρω, to destroy; *alma*, blood.) Term for a deteriorated state of the blood.

Phtheiria'sis. (Θθειρίασις, the lousy disease; from *φθειρ*, a louse. *L. morbus pedicularis*.) The disease caused by the presence of the *Pediculus capitis*, *P. vestimenti*, or *P. pubis*. They cause great itching and irritation, and eczema, usually pustular.

Phthei'rium. (Θθειρ.) The same as *Phtheiroctonum*.

Phtheiro'ctonum. (Θθειροκτονίω, to kill lice.) A name for the *Delphinium elaphis-ugria*.

Phthin'as. (Φθινάς, -άδος, wasting. Φθινάς νόσος = phthisis; νόσοι φθινάδες = wasting diseases in general.) A wasting. The same as *Phthisis*.

Phthino'des. (Φθίνω, to waste away; *idos*, form.) Wasting. Term used, according to *Foësius*, n. 664, by Hippocrates, sometimes as a syn. for *Phthisis*, at other times for natural propensity or aptitude for wasting. See *Diss. div. i. s. iv*.

Phthin'oplasm. (Φθίνω; πλάσμα, anything moulded.) A term used by C. J. B. Williams for *Tubercle*.

Phthinopo'rinus. (Φθινοπωρινός, autumnal. *F. phthinoporine*.) Autumnal.

Phthino'sis. (Φθίνω.) Wasting; decay or disintegration.

Phthio'sis. (Φθίω, to waste away. *F. phthiose*.) The progress of *Phthisis*.

Phthiria'cus. (Phthiriasis.) Belonging to *Phthiriasis*.

Phthiria'sis. The same as *Phtheiri-*

Phthirio'phagous. (Θθειρ, a louse; φαγείν, to devour.) Louse-eating.

Phthi'rium. (Θθειρ, a louse.) Term for *Acarus*.

Phthi'rius. (Θθειρ.) See *Pediculus*.

Phthi'ses. (Nom. plural of *Phthisis*.) In *Fuchs'* classification, general term for diseases attended by *hectic*.

Phthi'sic. (Φθισικός, consumptive.) 1. Phthisical. 2. Phthisis. 3. A phthisical patient. (*Century Dict.*)

Phthi'sica spes. The phthisical hope. The hope of cure so characteristic of phthisical patients, often even to the end. (*Tuke*.)

Phthi'sical. (Φθισικός.) Belonging to, or the subject of, *Phthisis*.

P. fis'tula. See *Phthisis, fistula in*.

P. insan'i'ty. See under *Insanity*.

Phthisio'phthal'mia. See *Phthisio-*
ophthalmia.

Phthisio'logy. (*Phthisis*; λόγος, a discourse.) The scientific study of *Phthisis*.

Phthisioph'o'bia. (*Phthisis*; φόβος, fear, panic. *F. phthisiophobia*.) An ill-founded belief and panic possessing some patients that they have phthisis, when they really have not.

Phthisiophthal'mia. The same as *Ophthalmophthisis*, or *Phthisis bulbi*.

Phthisio'sus. Affected with phthisis.

Phthisipneumo'nia. See *Pneumono-*
phthisis.

Phthis'is. (Φθίσις, consumption, decline; from *φθίω*, to waste away. *L. tabes*; *F. phthisis*; *I. tisi*; *G. Schwindsucht*.) In general, progressive emaciation; but used almost exclusively for *pulmonary phthisis*, and here considered in this sense.

Dr. Douglas Powell has defined phthisis as "progressive consolidation and decay of the lung with progressive wasting of the body."

Dr. Wilson Fox gives the following classification:—1. Acute pulmonary tuberculosis; 2. Acute pneumonic phthisis; 3. Chronic phthisis, which includes (a) latent phthisis, or other cases in which pulmonary symptoms are masked by those in other organs; (b) cases in which definite pulmonary symptoms exist from the first.

P., abdom'in'al. This occurs under two varieties:—1. Intestinal tuberculosis, *Enterophthisis*, or consumption of the bowels; 2. Peritoneal tuberculosis.

1. *Intestinal tuberculosis.* This is rarely, if ever, a primary affection, and if so, more commonly in children than in adults; it occurs in more than one half of all cases of pulmonary phthisis, and is often associated with tubercle of the peritoneum and other abdominal organs. The lesions are found mainly in the ileum, cæcum, or colon, where the parts first affected are Peyer's patches and the solitary lymphatic glands. The tubercles undergo softening, and give rise to small, deep ulcers with overhanging edges. These ulcers tend to spread, and especially to spread transversely. Cicatrization, where it occurs, gives rise to marked contraction of the lumen of the gut. The symptoms are uncertain; but there is generally progressive diarrhoea, or perhaps at first irregularity of the bowels, with progressive emaciation and debility. The disease may prove fatal from perforation, or from peritonitis, or from both.

2. *Peritoneal tuberculosis.* In all cases of intestinal tubercular ulcers, there are found small grey tubercles scattered over the adjacent peritoneum, and these may be found also apart from any affection of the intestine. Peritoneal tuberculosis occurs almost invariably as a secondary affection to either acute or chronic tuberculosis of other organs. In children, infection seems to be most common from the intestines; in women, from the Fallopian tubes; while in men the testes and epididymis are commonly caseous. The disease occurs at all ages. The symptoms are much the same as those of chronic peritonitis; ascites is frequently present, but the effusion is not usually large. Both omentum and intestines tend to become matted together and thus form abdominal tumours; these may be (1) puckered and twisted-up omentum, (2) sacculated effusion, held in amongst the viscera, (3) retraction and thickening of the intestinal coils, and (4) enlarged mesenteric glands. In these cases the disease may be difficult to diagnose from cancer, ovarian tumour, &c.

PHTHISIS

P. abdominalis. Syn. for "consumption of the bowels," i. e., *Tabes mesenterica* (q. v.).

P. ab hæmo'toë. (Hippocrates.) *P.* from hæmoptysis. It is not yet absolutely decided whether phthisis is ever directly originated by bleeding from the bronchial tubes or lungs. Hippocrates believed that it was. Modern authorities follow Laennec, who believed that hæmoptysis was always presumptive evidence of the presence of tubercle. It is an observed fact that blood may enter the air-vesicles, coagulate, and cause broncho-pneumonia, which may be followed by phthisical changes.

P., acute. See *P., pneumonic*, and *P., tubercular*.

P., albu'minous. A name formerly used by some writers for a variety of *P., tubercular*.

P. apostemato'sa. (Ἀποστήμα, an abscess.) The second variety in Good's classification of Phthisis; a form with severe and dry cough and localised pain in the chest, followed by sudden and copious discharge of purulent matter. (Good.)

P., bacillary. *P., tubercular*.

P., black. *Anthraco'sis pulmonum*.

P., bron'chial. Name for a form of phthisis, believed to be caused by the pressure on the adjoining portion of the lung, of tuberculous bronchial glands, which may communicate with pulmonary cavities (Dunglison).

P. bul'bi. (*L. bulbos*, a globular root or bulb; a term for the eyeball.) A shrinking and softening of the eyeball occurring in consequence of inflammations, such as iridocyclitis, panophthalmitis, or from the continued growth of granuloma of the iris; it is sometimes accompanied by pain.

P. bul'bi essential'is. (*Essential*, because occurring without previous inflammation of the eyeball.) A shrinking and softening of the eyeball accompanied by pain and leaving a painful stump, occurring in *sympathetic ophthalmia*.

P. calculo'sa. *Lithiasis pulmonum*.

P., can'cerous. Term for *Lung, cancer* of.

P., carbona'ceous. The same as *P., black*.

P., ca'seous. *P., pneumonic*, or caseous pneumonia. See under *Phthisis*.

P., catarr'hal. Term for the early stage in some cases of *Phthisis, pneumonic*, where catarrhal signs in the lungs are very marked. By some it is looked upon as tubercular.

P., coal min'ers'. See *Anthraco'sis pulmonum*.

P. consumma'ta. A name for *P., tubercular*.

P., cot'ton. A form of dust phthisis (see *P., dust*), occurring among those exposed to the mechanical irritation of the dust from cotton, especially in cotton-mills.

P., diabe'tic. Generally an acute form of phthisis, fatal in from two to five months. It is now most generally believed to be tubercular, the characters being closely similar, and tubercle-bacilli having been found in several cases, either in the sputum, or, p.m., in the lung-tissue. The reasons given for believing it to be non-tubercular are its resemblance to pneumonic phthisis, and the failure to find tubercles, either in the lungs, or in the larynx or intestine. See, further, classification of *Phthisis*.

P. dorsa'lis. *Tabes dorsalis*.

P., dust. A variety of *fibroid phthisis* set up by continued exposure to the irritation of dust in the air in certain industries (see *P., coal miners'*, *P., millstone grinders'*, &c.). In young people working under such conditions, who have a hereditary predisposition to phthisis, ordinary *catarrhal phthisis* may be set up.

P., dyspep'tic. Phthisis, generally tubercular, in which dyspepsia is a very marked symptom.

P., exulcera'ta. General term formerly used for phthisis in which pulmonary cavities were formed.

P. fab'rum molario'rum. (*L. faber*, a workman; *molarius*, belonging to a mill.) *Millstone grinders' phthisis*.

P. fe'brile. Pulmonary phthisis in which fever is a very marked symptom, and is accompanied by profuse sweating and rapid emaciation.

P., fibroid. This is nearly always secondary to some inflammatory lung-affection; lobar, lobular, or tubercular pneumonia, irritation from the inhalation of dust-particles in certain trades (*pneumo-coniosis*). The disease is very chronic, and affects one lung only; there are usually no constitutional disturbance, rise of temperature, nor night-sweats; there is often little or no loss of flesh even at an advanced stage, and the health often remains good. The main symptoms are paroxysmal cough, purulent expectoration, dragging pains, and dyspnoea; hæmoptysis sometimes occurs. The physical signs are those of consolidation, which may be very extensive; it may affect the apex, middle, or base; there is also usually considerable falling in of the affected side, from fibroid contraction, and the heart's apex is often considerably displaced. If the other lung becomes affected, it is usually by grey tubercle; but the course is, as a rule, very chronic. Lardaceous disease sometimes supervenes. Douglas Powell notes great irritability of the heart in many left-sided cases, which he considers due to its uncovering, from retraction of the lung.

P., fis'tula in. Patients suffering from phthisis are peculiarly liable to *fistula in ano*, which presents the usual features of that complaint.

P., flax-dress'ers'. One form of *P., dust* (q. v.).

P. flo'rida. (*L. floridus*, flowery; metaph., lively, brisk.) *P., acute*.

P., gas'tric. The same as *P., dyspeptic*.

P., gran'ular. A syn. for *acute military tuberculo'sis*.

P., grind'ers'. See *P., knife-grinders'*.

P., hæmorrhag'ic. Phthisis in which hæmoptysis occurs early and is a prominent symptom in the case.

P. hepat'ica. *Hepatophthisis*.

P. ischiad'ica. (Ἰσχιαδικὸς φθίσις, Hipp.) *Ischiophthisis*.

P., knife-grind'ers'. Formerly called *Asthma, knife-grinders'* (q. v.).

P., larynge'al. This usually occurs as a complication of pulmonary phthisis, rarely as a primary disease. It occurs in two forms:

1. *True laryngeal phthisis*. In this there is an infiltration of tubercle, followed by ulceration, affecting one or all of the following parts: the

PHTHISIS

ary-epiglottic folds, the inter-arytenoid fold, the epiglottis, the ventricular bands, and the vocal cords. Sometimes the disease begins by laryngeal catarrh, often unilateral. When the ulceration is extensive and deep, perichondritis may occur, with consequent stenosis of the larynx. Respiration, in some cases, becomes so much interfered with as to render tracheotomy imperative. In rare cases, pale, sessile tubercular laryngeal tumours have been found, varying from the size of a pea to that of a hazel nut.

2. *Non-tuberculous local changes in the larynx* associated with pulmonary phthisis. These are, anæmia of the larynx, sometimes with occasional flushing of the part, and abnormal local sensations.

Differential Diagnosis. Tubercular infiltrations of the larynx are generally pale and greyish, whereas tertiary syphilitic infiltrations (gummata) are very red. When ulceration has occurred, syphilitic ulcers are more often single and they extend more rapidly than tubercular ulcers, which are often numerous, small, have usually a yellowish margin, and are commonest on the false cords, the ary-epiglottic folds, the inter-arytenoid space, and the under surface of the epiglottis. Syphilitic ulcers are commonest on the upper surface and margins of the epiglottis. The history is generally distinctive. The finding of tubercle-bacilli in the sputum or in a portion of the growth may settle the diagnosis. There are several other diseases which occasionally produce infiltration and ulceration of the larynx; these are enteric fever, lupus and leprosy. The characteristic nodules of lupus are distinctive.

P., mam'mary. Wasting of the mammary gland, usually after a mammary abscess. (Dunglison.)

P., mesara'ica. (*Mesaraïc.*) *Tubes mesenterica.*

P., mesenter'ic. *Tubes mesenterica.*

P., mill'stone grind'ers'. Also sometimes termed *P., millstone makers'.* See *Millstone grinders' phthisis.*

P., min'ers'. The same as *P., coal miners'.*

P., muc'o'sa. Bronchorrhœa in which the secretion is exceptionally profuse. (Dunglison.)

P., nodo'sa. (*L. nodosus*, full of knots or knobs.) A name for *P., tubercular.*

P., no'tias. (*Nōtos*, the back.) *Tubes dorsalis.*

P., pituito'sa. The same as *P. mucosa.*

P., placen'tal. See *Placental phthisis.*

P., pneumon'ic. A variety of phthisis in which pneumonic processes predominate over tubercle. Generally classed as the most acute form of phthisis; but divided by Dr. Douglas Powell into—1. *Acute*, (a) *Confluent*, and (b) *Disseminated* (*F. phthisis gallopan'te*). 2. *Chronic.*

Chronic pneumonic phthisis often passes into fibroid phthisis.

P., pot'ters'. One form of *P., dust* (q. v.).

P., pulmona'lis. Pulmonary phthisis. See *Phthisis.*

P., pul'monary. The same as *P. pulmonalis.*

P., pupil'læ. *Synizesis pupilla.*

P., pupillar'is. *Myosis* (Dunglison).

P., purulen'ta exulcera'ta. *Tubercular phthisis.*

P., rena'lis. Tubercular disease of the kidney.

P., re'num. The same as *P. renalis.*

P., scrophulo'sa. *P., tubercular.*

P., se'nile. It is extremely common for phthisis to occur in old people, "especially in institutions" (Osler). It is usually latent, and runs a very chronic course, and it may be difficult to diagnose, owing to co-existing bronchitis or emphysema. As a rule, the lymphatic glands, bones, and meninges are less often affected in old than in young people.

P., sic'ca. *Tubes dorsalis.*

P., stone-cut'ters'. A form of *P., dust* (q. v.).

P., syphilit'ic. It has been seriously doubted by many authorities whether this does exist as a definite disease, and, at any rate, granting its existence, it is extremely rare. The diagnosis must rest on the discovery of tubercle bacilli; though even here a source of doubt occurs, as tubercle may co-exist with syphilis.

P., tuber'cular. A specific inflammation of the lung, usually chronic, originated and kept up by the tubercle-bacillus. This variety comprises a large majority of all cases of phthisis.

Pathology.—Two varieties are distinguished, according to their origin; the one beginning by changes within, and the other by changes outside, the alveoli.

1. *Caseous pneumonia*, beginning by changes within the alveoli, may give rise to small isolated patches, *lobular*, or, much more rarely, may affect a large part or the whole of one lobe, *lobar*. Both subvarieties generally begin in the upper part of the lung, and both extend, partly from the original patch, and partly from secondary tubercular patches. By softening of a patch and its opening up into a bronchus, a cavity is formed. The consolidated patch originates in an exudation containing varying proportions of cells (leucocytes and epithelial cells) and fibrin. Cessation occurs early, and the signs of caseation enable the exudation to be distinguished from that of acute croupous pneumonia. In some places, the exudation within the alveoli becomes organised into fibrous tissue.

The alveolar walls in the consolidated patch gradually disappear in some parts, and, in others, become thickened, as does also the interstitial fibrous tissue. Here and there, this tissue becomes infiltrated with tubercle. The subsequent change in the interstitial tissue is either softening, or the formation of fibrous tissue.

2. *Tubercular peribronchitis.*—This begins often round the small bronchioles. The change is the same as that in the infiltrated interstitial tissue in caseous pneumonia. Some exudation within the alveoli also occurs; but the above is the more marked and characteristic process in this variety. Thus, the microscopical difference between 1 and 2 is merely one of degree.

Causation.—The position of the bacillus of tubercle is not (1893) completely established with respect to the part it plays in the causation of tubercular phthisis, although it appears to be invariably present throughout the disease; and therefore the disease cannot as yet be definitely classed as zymotic. What is at the present time certain is, that the pulmonary lesions are the result of various causes, and that they afford an eminently favourable soil for the

PHTHISIS

bacillus, which, at all events, is an important factor in the progress of the disease. As regards climate, it is known that tubercular phthisis is very prevalent where surface drainage is insufficient, and the soil damp.

Lancereux states that it is invariably present in low and damp countries. Improvement of surface drainage has been followed by a diminution in the prevalence of the disease.

It cannot be doubted that hereditary influence plays a part in its causation. Three theories have been suggested as to the manner in which this influence is brought about:—(1) That it is due to contagion after birth, directly or through the milk; (2) to transmission of the poison as in congenital syphilis, showing itself in childhood as meningial or peritoneal tubercle, or as "scrofula"; (3) to inheritance of a predisposition, or of qualities of tissue favourable, to the growth of the bacillus, if this once gains a foothold.

Thompson states that tubercular phthisis, in being transmissible from either parent, occurring either after or before the manifestation of the disease in the parent, in the fact of one attack predisposing to future attacks, and in the part played by atavism, differs markedly from syphilis and zymotic diseases, and bears a strong resemblance to insanity and trophic diseases.

History and course.—The disease is commonly divided into *acute* and *chronic*, according to its rate of progress; but there are those who also further divide into a *subacute* class. The diagnosis in early cases is often difficult and, sometimes, impossible. The family history may here afford great help. As regards the patient, there is usually some weeks' history of cough, worst in the night or early morning, with the expectoration of phlegm, probably at one time or another streaked with blood. There may be the record of a similar previous attack, after which the patient was apparently well again. Weakness and loss of flesh are almost constant. In some instances, one or several profuse hæmoptyses occur early in the case.

Signs in the first stage, or stage of tubercular deposit.—The early physical signs vary greatly. Inspection often reveals a long, narrow chest, with a small antero-posterior measurement. One or other side may show impaired expansile movement. Old "scrofulous scars" are of importance as regards the patient's previous history. Percussion commonly brings out an altered note at or near one apex, either in front or behind (rather more frequently behind); the resonance may be impaired, or the pitch raised and the quality of sound altered. There is frequently a feeling of increased resistance locally. Where consolidation has occurred, the apex of the lung is found not to rise so high on the affected as on the sound side. Auscultation may discover some local alteration of the respiratory murmur, this being weakened, jerky, or divided, with a prolonged expiratory murmur, or harsh. There may be abnormal auscultatory signs in an early case. The super-added sounds vary greatly: there may be fine crepitations, rhonchus, or creaking râles; these sounds are generally localised; they are usually heard at the apex; but often, only at the base. Pleuritic friction-sound is often heard at one part or another, and may be the only abnormal auscultatory sign. In early cases, the temperature not only varies greatly, but has much daily irregularity. The

finding of tubercle-bacilli in the sputum may settle the diagnosis where a doubt existed. As the case progresses, the symptoms become more marked. Cough is nearly always present throughout, and later on may seize the patient in exhausting paroxysms. The sputa become purulent, and often remain separate after expectoration, being circular and flattened, *nummular*; they usually contain elastic fibres and tubercle-bacilli, and frequently, streaks of blood. Hæmoptyses, variable in amount, are common. Dyspnoea often comes on early, and becomes very marked late in the disease. The temperature is either remittent or intermittent, and usually highest in the evening. Sweating is commonly profuse and occurs generally at night. Loss of flesh is fairly constant while the disease is progressive, and some anæmia is usually present. Loss of strength is very marked. The mental condition is often one of great hopefulness, and the so-called "phthisical spasm" may remain up to the end; in some cases insanity may be the first noticed symptom of phthisis; at times taking the form of melancholia, with delusions of suspicion and refusing of food. Pleurisy is extremely common in the course of the disease, and empyema may occur. Dyspepsia, possibly associated with anorexia, is scarcely ever absent, and is a most troublesome symptom throughout the disease. The heart wastes in chronic cases. Small aneurysms occur in the branches of the pulmonary artery in the lung-cavities.

Signs in the second stage, or stage of consolidation.—They are very similar to those of the consolidation stage in lobar pneumonia; impaired mobility of the affected side, localised impairment of resonance, or a boxy note, bronchial breathing and bronchophony, and consonating râles. Later on, there is usually some falling in above and below the clavicle from contraction of scar-tissue, or, earlier, from destruction of tissue.

Signs in the third stage, or stage of excavation.—The chest develops the shape characteristic of expiration, and there is generally retraction of the upper part, on the affected side, with impaired movement. The note on percussion may vary greatly. Over a large cavity, the cracked-pot sound may often be elicited, cavernous or amphoric breathing, pectoriloquy, and a sort of whispering echo are commonly present. Bubbling râles are heard, and sometimes metallic tinkling. The heart's apex may be displaced, or the præcordial dullness increased.

Complications.—Laryngeal phthisis, pneumothorax, diarrhoea, lardaceous disease of the liver, kidneys, intestines and spleen, fatty liver, fistula in ano, acute nephritis, disseminated miliary tuberculosis. Tubercular disease of other parts—the joints and bones—may exist with phthisis. Dyspepsia, anorexia and pleurisy were mentioned above as common symptoms. The whole duration of the disease varies from three or four months to twelve or fifteen years; in chronic cases, with recurring periods of quiescence.

Death most commonly occurs from exhaustion; but may be due to hæmoptysis, meningitis, peritonitis from intestinal perforation, pneumothorax, or uræmia.

P. uterina. Metrophthisis.

P. ventriculi. (*Ventriculus*, the stomach.) A form of sclerotic chronic gastritis in which the coats of the stomach, and especially the mucous membrane, become greatly atro-

PTHISIURIA—PHYGŒDEMA

phied, but the size of the viscous is not lessened, and may even be increased (Osler).

P. verminalis. Also called *Hooss* or *Husk* (Billings). A parasitic disease of the lungs and bronchioles occurring in calves and lambs.

P. vesicalis. *Cystophthisis*.

P. weed. The *Ludwigia palustris*.

Phthisiuria. (*F. phthisuris*. I. *flisuria*.) See *Urophthisis*.

Phthisozoïcs. (*Φθίς*, in a trans. sense, to consume, destroy; *ζωικός*, belonging to animals.) The art of destroying those animals which are hurtful either to man or to any of the domestic animals. (*Century Dict.*)

Phthisuria. The same as *Phthisiuria*.

Phthoe. (*Φθόν* = *φθισις*.) *Phthisis*.

Phthoicus. (*Phthoe*.) - Phthoical, i. e., *Phthisical*.

Phthois. (*Φθίς*, a kind of cake, also a bolus or pill, *Φοσίς* = *Oec. Hipp.*) Old name for a pastil, cake, or lozenge.

Phthoiscus. (*Φθίσκος*, a little cake, especially in plur., *pill*.) The same as *Phthois*.

Phthongodysphoria. (*Φθογγός*, the voice; *δυσφορία*, pain hard to be borne, excessive pain. *Hipp.*) Excessive sensibility for sound, or *Hyperacusia*.

Phthongometer. (*Φθογγός*, the voice; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the intensity of voice-sounds.

Phthora. (*Φθορά*, corruption, destruction.) 1. The same as *Apophthora*, or abortion (used by Hippocrates).

2. Old term for corruption (*G. Phthor*).

3. A name for *Fluorine*, because of the corrosive action of its hydrogen compound, hydrofluoric acid.

Phthore. The same as *Phthora*.

Phthorectonum. (*Φθορά*, destruction; *κτείνω*, to kill.) A redundant term for a means of killing, and causing expulsion of, the fetus.

Phthorina. (*Φθορά*, destruction.) A name for *Fluorine*, because of its corrosive action.

Phthorius. (*Phthora*, in the sense of abortion. *F. phthoris*.) Having the power of destroying. Formerly applied to medicines for promoting abortion, *Ecobolics*.

Phthorectonus. (*Phthora*; *κτείνω*, to kill.) The same as *Phthorius*; *ecobolic*.

Phthorin. See *Phthorina*.

Phthoropæos. (*Φθορά*, destruction; *ποιέω*, to make.) The same as *Phthartie*.

Phu. (*Arab. phu*.) The specific name of the *Valeriana phu*.

Phucagrostis minor. (*Φύκος*, sea-weed; *ἀγρός*, country.) See *Pila marina*.

Phusca. (*Φούσκα*, sour wine. *Lat. posca*.) The same as *Oxyerate*.

Phycæ. (*Φύκος*, sea-weed. *Lat. fucus*.) The aquatic section of the *Algæ*. (*Acharius* and *Fries*.)

Phycic acid. This acid, together with *phycite*, occurs in the *Protooccus vulgaris*, from which it can be extracted by means of alcohol. It is insoluble in water; but soluble in alcohol, ether, acetone, and oils.

Phycine. See *Phycite*.

Phycite. (*Φύκος*, sea-weed.) *Erythrite*.

Phycochromaceæ. The *Cryptophyceæ*.

Phycochrome. (*Φύκος*, sea-weed; *χρώμα*, colour.) The blue-green colouring-

matter of some of the *Algæ*. It is a mixture of phycoeyan and chlorophyll.

Phycochromophyceæ. (*Phycochrome*; *φύκος*, sea-weed.) The same as *Phycochromaceæ*.

Phycocyan. (*Φύκος*; *κύανος*, a dark-blue substance, used in the Heroic age to adorn weapons and armour.) The blue colouring-matter occurring together with chlorophyll in some of the *Algæ*.

Phycocyanin. The same as *Phycocyan*.

Phycocystitis. A synonym of *Cap-sulitis*. (*Billings*.)

Phycocerythrin. (*Φύκος*; *έρυθρός*, red.) The red colouring-matter which occurs together with chlorophyll in some of the *Algæ*.

Phycocohæmatin. (*Φύκος*; *hematin*.) A red colouring-matter occurring in the alga *Rytipilea tinctoria* (Kützinger), from which it can be extracted by maceration in cold water.

Phycology. (*Φύκος*; *λόγος*.) The part of Botany which deals with the *Algæ*.

Phycomater. (*Φύκος*, sea-weed; *μάτην*, *Dor.* for *μήτην*, a mother.) Term for the gelatin which forms the nutritive medium in which the *sporules* of *Algæ* first live.

Phycomyceæ. The same as *Phycomyceetes*.

Phycomyceetes. (*Φύκος*, sea-weed; *μύκης*, *-ητος*, a mushroom. *L. fungus*.) Term applied by De Bary to a group of the *Thallophytes*, including the *Zygomycetes*, *Peronosporææ*, and *Saprolegniææ*. They have a much-branched mycelium, with hyphæ that possess, for the most part, no division-walls (*Sachs*).

Phycomyceæous. Belonging to the *Phycomyceetes*.

Phycophæin. (*Φύκος*; *φαινός*, shining, bright-coloured. *F. phycophænie*; *G. Phycophæin*.) The brown colouring-matter that occurs, together with chlorophyll, in certain of the *Phaeophyceæ*, a group of sea-weeds.

Phycostemon. (*Φύκος*, sea-weed; *στήμων*, in the sense of a stamen.) Turpin's name for the *Nectary* of plants; the *Nectarium* of Linnæus.

Phycotychæ. (*Φυκοτύχη*; *φύκος*, a kind of red paint, so called from its resemblance in colour to sea-weed; *τύχη*, good luck.) Old name of a plaster for every kind of ulcer, but especially for an ulcer about the anus, according to *Aëtius* (*Gorræus*).

Phycoxanthin. (*Φύκος*; *ξανθός*, yellow.) The brownish yellow colouring-matter of some of the *Algæ*; the same as *Diatomin*.

Phyganthropia. (*Φυγή*, flight; *άνθρωπος*, mankind.) The same as *Misanthropia*.

Phygantrus. (*Φυγή*; *άντρον*, a cave, in the sense of the frontal cells. *L. antrum*.) Retreating at the antrum or *torus frontalis*; epithet applied to skulls in which an imaginary vertical line from the most prominent point of the *torus frontalis* to the *radius fixus* lies as much as from 6 to 10 mm. behind a vertical line passing downwards from the *nasion* (*Lissauer*).

Phygethon. (*Φύγεθλον* [probably more correctly *φούγεθλον*, from *φρύγω*, to roast], an inflammation and swelling of the glands, especially in the groin.) Inflammation and swelling of a subcutaneous gland; the same as *Panys*.

Phygœdema. (*Φυγή*, flight; *œdema*.) Flying, erratic, or neurotic œdema.

PHYGOGALACTIC—PHYLLOMANIA

Phygogalactic. (Φεύγω (root ΦΥΓ-), to flee; γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.) *Antigalactagogue.*

Phygometo'pus. (Φεύγω; metopon.) Retreating at the metopon; epithet applied to skulls in which an imaginary straight line joining the *breghma* with the *nasion* makes an angle of 8° to 33·5° with the *radius fixus* (Lissauer).

Phygopis'thius. (Φεύγω; οπίσθιος, hinder, belonging to the hinder part.) Retreating or falling back at the hinder part; epithet applied to skulls in which an imaginary straight line drawn from the *lambda* to the *inion* makes an angle of 106° to 127° with the *radius fixus* (Lissauer).

Phygo'proso'pus. (Φεύγω; πρόσωπον, the face.) Retreating or falling back at the face; epithet applied to skulls in which an imaginary straight line drawn between the *nasion* and the *aleolar point* makes an angle of 38° to 66·5° with the *radius fixus* (Lissauer).

Phygorrh'nius. (Φεύγω; ρίς, ρινός, the nose.) Retreating or falling back at the nose; epithet applied to skulls in which an imaginary straight line drawn from the *nasion* to the *subnasal point* makes an angle of 36° to 66·5° with the *radius fixus* (Lissauer).

Phylacte'ion. (Φυλακτήριον, a preservative, amulet.) Old term for an *Amulet*.

Phylacte'rium. The same as *Phylacterion*.

Phylax'is. (Φύλαξις, a guarding.) A guarding or preserving.

Phyle'tic. Belonging to a tribe. In *Zoöl.*, belonging to a *phylum*.

Also, the same as *Phylogenetic* (*Century Dict.*).

Phyllan'thæ. (*Phyllanthus*.) A Tribe of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, having the *Phyllanthus* for their type.

Phyllan'thus. (Φύλλον, a leaf; άνθος, a flower. *F. phyllanthé*; *G. blattblumig*.) A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. In the plants of this genus, the peduncle of the flower is adherent to the principal nerve of the leaf.

P. em'blica. The *Emblicæ officinalis*.

P. niru'ri. This species has the same habitat as *P. urinaria*, and its action and uses are similar.

P. urinar'ia. A plant growing in Ceylon, where it is used as a bitter and diuretic.

Phyllary. (Φύλλον.) A leaflet of the floral involucre in the *Compositæ*.

Phylle'ria latifolia. The same as *Philyrea latifolia*.

Phyllerin. The same as *Philyrine*.

Phyllerythrin. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ιερυρός, red.) The red colouring-matter of autumnal leaves.

Phyllic acid. (Φύλλον.) An acid obtained by C. Bougarel from the leaves of the cherry-laurel, quince, apple, peach, elder, mulberry and almond trees. It is purified from an alcoholic extract of the leaves, and is thus obtained in crystalline, colourless granules, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform and carbon bisulphide. Both the acid and its salts are optically dextro-rotatory.

Phyll'itis. (Φύλλον, a leaf; because the leaves only are visible. *F. phyllite*.) The *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

P. murar'ia. The *Asplenium ruta-muraria*.

P. rotundifo'lia. The *Asplenium trichomanes*.

Phylloba'tes. (Φύλλον, a leaf; βάτης [βαίνω], one that treads.) A Genus of the Order *Hylidæ* of the *Amphibia*. Several species yield the so-called "animal curare," which is used by certain races for poisoning their arrowheads. (Geissler and Möller.)

Phyllobran'chia. (Φύλλον; branchia.) The leaf-like gill of the *Crustacea*.

Also, nom. pl. n., a division of the *Crustacea*, including those that have *phyllobranchiæ*.

Phyllochlor'on. The same as *Chlorophyll*.

Phyllochrom'ogen. (Φύλλον; χρώμα, colour, complexion; γένος, stock, descent.) Liebermann's name for a constituent of *Chlorophyll*, which he believes to give rise, by its oxidation or reduction, to the various colouring-matters of flowers.

Phylloclade. The same as *Phyllocladium*.

Phylloclad'ium. (Φύλλον, a leaf; κλάδος, a young branch. *F. phylloclade*; *G. Blattast*.) A term proposed by Bischoff for the *Phyllocladum* produced by a branch that is enlarged and flattened in the form of a leaf.

Phyllocy'anin. (Φύλλον, a leaf; κύανος, a dark-blue substance, used in the Heroic Age to adorn weapons and armour.) A blue substance that forms one of the colouring-matters composing *Chlorophyll*. (Frémy.)

Phyllo'deous. (The same as *Phylloides*. *Phylloides* would be a more correct form.) Term used first by G. Allman as a synonym of *Foliaceous*.

Phyllo'des. (See *Phyllodeous*.) The same as *Phylloides*.

Phyllo'dial. Epithet applied to an *Ascidium* when it is formed by the *Phyllocladum*.

Phyllo'dineous. Belonging to a *Phyllocladum*; term applied to plants that have *Phyllocladia* instead of true leaves.

Phyllo'dium. (Φύλλον; είδος, form. *F. phyllode*; *G. Blattstielblatt*.) De Candolle's term for a petiole that is flattened out so much as to resemble a true leaf, the limb of its *foliole* being aborted. Also used by Herschel as synonymous with his term *Phylloma*.

Phyllo'dy. (*Phyllocladum*.) The metamorphosis of various parts of plants, calyx, corolla, bracts, &c., into true leaves.

Phyllogen. The same as *Phyllophore*.

Phyllo'genous. (Φύλλον; γένος, descent, offspring. *F. phyllogène*; *G. blattwachsend*.) Growing upon leaves.

Phyllo'gony. (Φύλλον; γονή, offspring, descent.) Schimper's term for the theory of the production of leaves.

Phyllo'id. (Φύλλον; είδος, form.) Leaf-like.

Phyllo'id'æ. (See *Phylloid*.) Name given by Schultz to an Order of the *Lichenes*, comprehending those that form a leaf-like expansion.

Phylloliche'nes. (Φύλλον; λειχήν, a lichen.) A term of Zenker's, synonymous with *Phylloideæ*.

Phyllo'ma. (Φύλλον.) Herschel's name (see also *Phyllocladum*) for the germ contained in the bud of the future leaves of the plant. Also, the same as *Phyllome*.

Phyllo'mania. (Φύλλον; mania, madness. *F. phyllomanie*; *G. Blättertolltheit*.)

PHYLLOME—PHYMATOSIS

Term for an exaggerated development of the leafy parts of a plant.

Phyllome. Term for foliage.

Phyllomorphosis. (Φύλλον; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) The same as *Phylloidy*.

Phyllo-morphy. (Μορφή, form.) The same as *Phyllomorphosis*.

Phyllon. (Φύλλον.) A leaf. Used by Link for *Sepal*.

Phyllophæina. (Φύλλον; φαῖος, dusky.) See *Phyllophæin*.

Phyllophagous. (F. *phyllophage*.) Leaf-eating.

Phyllophe'in. (*Phyllophæina*.) The same as *Phæophyll*.

Phyllophilous. (Φύλλον; φιλέω, to love.) Loving, or growing among, leaves.

Phyllophore. (Φυλλοφόρος, bearing leaves.) The terminal bud in Palma.

Phyllopoda. (Φύλλον; πούς, ποδός, a foot.) A synonym for *Branchiopoda*.

Phyllo-podobatrachi. (Φύλλον, a leaf; πούς, ποδός, a foot; βάτραχος, a frog.) Name applied by J. A. Ritgen to the *Batrachia*.

Phyllopor'phyrin. (Φύλλον; πορφύρεος, purple. L. *purpureus*.) A product of the decomposition of *Chlorophyll*, obtained as a black substance with a violet metallic lustre. It is soluble in water, the solution having a purple colour. (Geissler and Möller.)

Phylloptosis. (Φύλλον, a leaf; πτώσις, a falling.) The falling of the leaf.

Phyllorrhétin. (Φύλλον; ρέω, to flow.) A carbide of hydrogen which occurs, together with *tekorrhétin*, between the bark and the wood, or within the spaces of the wood, in fossil pines. The substance is soluble in alcohol, and is crystallisable. (Littre.)

Phyllorrhí'neus. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ρί'ν, later form of *ρίς*, the nose.) See *Rhinolophus*.

Phyllosoma. (Φύλλον; σῶμα, the body.) Name for a variety of the *Crustacea* which has a leaf-like body; also, formerly applied to the larva of the lobster, which was believed to be a separate species.

Phyllosomadæ. Nom. pl. f. Harworth's name for a Family of the *Decapodous Crustacea*, having the *Phyllosoma* as their type.

Phyllo'spora. (Φύλλον; σπορά, a seed.) Term used by K. H. Schultz for plants that have their seed in or under the leaf.

Phyllos-teophyte. (Φύλλον; osteophyte.) A lamellated osteophyte.

Phyllosticta. (Φύλλον; στικτός, marked, spotted.) A Genus of Fungi, Class *Sphaeropsidæ*, Order *Sphaerioidæ*, parasitic upon the leaves of various plants, and thought to be stages in the life-history of other fungi. (Century Dict.)

Phyllotactio. Belonging to *Phyllotaxis*.

Phyllotaxis. (Φύλλον; τάξις, an arranging.) The arrangement of the leaves upon the stem; also, the laws governing this arrangement.

Phylloxan'thin. (Φύλλον; ξανθός, yellow. G. *Blattgelb*.) The yellow colouring-matter of the leaves of plants, and one of the constituents of *Chlorophyll* (q. v.). Also termed *Xanthophyll*.

Phylloxera vasta'trix. (Φύλλον;

ξηραίνω, to parch up. L. *vastatrix*, she who wastes or destroys.) An insect belonging to the Genus *Phylloxera*, Family *Aphides*, which causes a peculiar disease in the vine plant. These insects attack the rootlets, which appear to be covered by a yellow powder, this being a mass of phylloxera with their eggs. Numbers of swellings form on the roots, these decay, and the plant dies. The insect attacks the vine during August and September.

Phyllule. (Dim. formed from φύλλον.) Term used by Zuccarini for the cicatrix left, after its fall, by each leaf, at its former place of insertion upon the bark.

Phylogenetic. Belonging to *Phylogeny*.

Phylo'geny. (Φύλον, a stock, race; γένος, descent. F. *phylogénie*; G. *Stammesgeschichte*.) The history of the evolution of the race, as distinguished from that of the individual, or *Ontogeny*.

Phylum. (Φύλον, a stock, race.) A division or sub-division of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Also, a Zoological "family tree." (Century Dict.)

Ph'yma. (Nom. plural being *Phymata*. Φύμα, an inflamed swelling on the body.) 1. Used by the Ancients in the general sense of an inflamed superficial swelling. 2. A Genus in Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases. 3. An Order of diseases, *Phymata*, in Sauvage's Nosology, including phlegmon, erysipelas, oedema, &c. 4. A Genus in Dr. Good's Nosology, including furunculus, sycosis, hordeolum, and anthrax.

It has been proposed to use the word as a synonym of "tubercle."

P. anthrax. The same as *Anthrax*.

P. anthrax termin'thus. See *Termin'thus*.

P., a'cous. (L. *acus*, a fig.) A name for *Sycosis*.

P. horde'olum. See *Hordeolum*.

P. per'nio. A term for *Frostbite*; see also *Pernio*.

P. syco'sis. See *Sycosis*.

Phymatic. Belonging to *Phyma*.

Phymatin. (*Phyma*. F. *phymatine*.) An organic substance which has been obtained from tubercle. It is soluble in alcohol, and can be precipitated from its solution by acetate of lead. (Littre.)

Phymation. (Dim. of *Phyma*.) A small tumour or boil.

Phymato'des. (Φύμα, -ατος, an inflamed swelling; εἶδος, form.) Having phymata, or resembling a *Phyma*.

Phymatoid. (See *Phymatodes*.) Resembling a *Phyma*.

Phymatorhu'sin. (*Phyma*; ῥυσός, drawn out, freed.) Term for a black pigmented substance occurring in granules, which has been found in melanotic sarcoma. (Billings.)

Phymato'ses. (Nom. pl. of *Phymatosis*.) General term for diseases characterised by the formation of tubercles.

Phymato'sis. (*Phyma*.) One of the *Phymatoses*; also, a swelling or excrescence.

P. cere'brī. The same as *Encephalophymata*.

P. elephant'iasis. See *Elephantiasis*.

P. lupus. See *Lupus*.

P. pulmo'num. Pulmonary tuberculosis.

PHYMOCNIDOSIS—PHYSIANTHROPY

P. verruco'sa. (L. *verrucosus*, warty.) The same as *Verruca*.

Phymocnidos. (*Phyma*; κνίδωσις, an itching, especially such as is caused by a nettle.) Term for *Urticaria*.

Phymolepra. (*Phyma*; *lepra*. F. *phymolepre*.) Tuberculous leprosy.

Phynon. Old name of a collyrium, according to Celsus, vi. 6, 20.

Phypella. The same as *Panus* (Hartmannus, *Prac. Chymist. Op.* p. 89).

Physa. (Φύσα, wind, flatulence.) Old term for *Flatus*. Also, a term for *Bulla* and *Pustule*.

Physagogue. (*Physa*; ἀγωγός, drawing forth.) Carrying off, or expelling, flatus.

Physalephlogiosis. (Φυσάλις, a bladder, blister; *ephlogiosis*.) Vesicular varioloid, or modified variola.

Physaliderysipelas. (Φυσάλις, -ίδωσις; *erysipelas*. F. *physaliderysipèle*; G. *Blatterrose*.) Bullous erysipelas.

Physalides. (Nom. pl. of *φυσάλις*, a bladder, vesicle.) The vesicles contained within *Physaliphores*. Virchow has called them *brood cavities*.

Physalidocnidos. (Φυσάλις, -ίδωσις; κνίδωσις, the itching caused by a nettle.) Vesicular urticaria.

Physalin. The active principle of *Physalis alkekengi*; it is a bitter, amorphous substance.

Physaliphore. (Φυσάλις; *φορέα*, a carrying.) One of the cells containing vesicles developed in the process of endogenous cell-formation, and giving origin, within its vesicle, to daughter-cells. See also *Physalides*.

Physalis. (Φυσάλις, a bladder, vesicle.) Bot. A Linn. Genus of plants; Class *Pentandria*, Order *Monogynia* (Juss. *Solanæ*).

Also, the *P. alkekengi*. See also *Physalides*.

P. alkekengi. (F. *coqueret*; G. *Judenskirsch*.) The winter cherry. Order *Solanæ*. A European plant. The fruit, which is enclosed in a red, accrescent calyx, has a diuretic action; six to twelve of the berries have been given as a dose. The plant has been stated to have an antiperiodic action similar to that of cinchona.

P. halicacabum. (See *Halicacabum*.) The *P. alkekengi*.

P. obscura. The *P. viscosa*.

P. pennsylvanica. The *P. viscosa*.

P. pubescens. The *P. viscosa*.

P. stramonium. A synonym of *Scopolia lurida*.

P. viscosa. The American ground cherry. The berries have been stated to possess a diuretic and sedative action.

Physalopædophylisis. (*Physalis*; *pædophylisis*.) Bullous *pædophylisis*.

Physas'thma. (Φύσα, wind; *asthma*.) Asthma emphysematicum, or *Pneumothorax*.

Physcæ. (Φύσκω, the stomach and large intestine.) The colon; also, the abdomen in general. (Dunglison.)

Physcia. A Genus of the *Parmeliaceæ*.

P. islandica. The *Cetraria islandica*.

P. nivalis. The *Peltigera canina*.

P. parietina. The *Parmelia parietina*.

Physconia. (Φύσκων, fat-paunch. F. *physconie*; G. *Physkonie*.) A Genus of the Order *Intumescenticæ*, Class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology (*Hyposarca* of Linnæus). Synonymous with Good's *Parabysma*.

Sauvages has comprised, under this term, all large tumours of the abdomen, except those that are either resonant or fluctuating.

P. adipo'sa. An accumulation of adipose tissue in the great omentum.

P. billo'sa. Distension of the gall-bladder with bile.

P. emphysematica. Subcutaneous or subperitoneal emphysema of the abdomen.

P. hepatica. Any enlargement of the liver.

P. intestina'lis. *Physconia* due to distension or to any morbid growth of the intestine.

P. lien'is. (L. *lien*, *lienis*, the spleen.) *Physconia* due to enlargement of the spleen.

P. mesenter'ica. This term includes *Parabysma helminthicum*, *p. strumosum*, *p. scirrhusum*, *p. sarcomaticum*, *p. steatomatosum*, and *p. fungosum*.

P. omenta'lis. This term includes *P. adiposa*, and all other enlargements of the great omentum.

P. peritone'i. *Physconia* due to any morbid growth (hydatids, new growths) of the peritoneum.

P. polysplanch'na. (Πολύς, many; *σπλάγχνον*, the inward parts.) Syn. used by Cusson, Sauvages and Cullen for *Parabysma complicatum* (q. v.).

P. rena'lis. Any enlargement of the kidney sufficient to produce *Physconia*.

P. splen'ica. The *Ague cake*.

P. strumo'sa. Enlargement of the abdomen due to *Tubes mesenterica*.

P. uteri'na. *Physconia* due to any pathological enlargement of the uterus.

Physconic. Belonging to, or characterised by, *Physconia*.

Physconocol'ica. (*Physconia*; *colica*.) *Physconia* accompanied by colic.

Physech'ema. (Φύσα, wind; *ἤχημα*, a sound.) See *Bruit de souffle*.

Physechos. (Φύσα, wind; *ἤχος*, a sound.) The vesicular respiratory murmur. See under *Murmur*.

Physema. (Φύσημα, that which is blown up. F. *physème*; G. *Aufblähung*.) Pine resin (Galen, Gorræus).

Also, term applied by Walroth to the caulis, frons, or folium of aquatic algae.

Physematic. Belonging to *Physema*.

Physematous. The same as *Physematic*.

Physe'sis. (Φύσησις, a blowing.) The same as *Physema*.

Physeter. (Φυσητήρ [*φυσάω*, to blow], a kind of whale. F. *physetère*; G. *Pottfisch*.) A Genus of the *Cetacea*; also, term used for the *P. macrocephalus*.

P. macrocephalus. (Μακροκέφαλος, long-headed.) The spermæcti whale. See *Cachalot*.

Physeter'idæ. (*Physeter*.) A Family of the *Cetacea*, having the *Physeter* for their type.

Physetole'ic acid. (*Physeter*; *oleio*. F. *acide physétolérique*; G. *Physetölsäure*.) C₁₅H₃₀O₂. An unsaturated fatty acid, obtained by saponification of the fatty matter contained in the head of *Physeter macrocephalus*. The acid is isomeric (and, possibly, identical) with *hypogæic acid* (Littre); its triglyceride is fluid at the ordinary temperatures of the air.

Physian'thropy. (Φύσις, the nature

PHYSIATREUSIOLOGY—PHYSIOLOGICAL

of a person or thing; *ἄνθρωπος*, man.) That science which deals with man's constitution and diseases, and with medical treatment. (*Century Dict.*)

Physiatreusio'logy. (Φύσις, nature; *iatreusiology*.) The same as *Physiatrics*, in its first meaning.

Physiatri'cal. Belonging to *Physiatrics*, or to *Physiatrie*.

Physiatri'cē. (Φύσις; *ιατρικός*. *L. vis medicatrix naturæ*.) The healing power of nature, or the natural healing power inherent in healthy living tissues.

Physiatrics. (Φύσις; *ιατρικός*, belonging to, or skilled in, medicine. *G. Physiatrik*.) The doctrine of the healing powers of nature.

Also, the application of the *Physical* forces, heat, light, &c., to therapeutics (*Billings*).

Physiat'ros. (Φύσις; *ιατρός*, a surgeon or physician. *F. physiatre*; *G. Naturarzt*.) A physician who treats his patients in strict accordance with natural laws.

Physiautocrati'a. (Φύσις; *auto-crati'a* or *autocrati'a*.) The absolute power of nature.

Physiautotherapi'a. (Φύσις; *αὐτός*, self; *θεραπεία*, a remedy, cure.) The same as *Physiatrie*.

Physic. (Φυσικός, according to the laws of nature. *F. médecine*; *G. Arzneikunst, Arzneimittel*.) 1. The science of medicine. 2. A medicine used in the treatment of disease. 3. As a verb, "to physic," meaning to administer physic or medicine; also, to administer a purgative medicine.

P. balls. See *Veterinary medicines*.

P. In'dian. The *Gillenia trifoliata*.

P. nut. The seed of the *Jatropha curcas*.

P. nut, French. The seed of the *Jatropha multifida*.

P. root. The *Leptandra* of the U.S. Ph.

Physical. (Φυσικός. *F. physique*; *G. physisch*.) Synonymous with natural; belonging to nature.

P. examina'tion. The examination, by means of the senses of sight, touch, and hearing, of the *physical signs* presented by a patient.

P. signs. Those signs of disease which can be elicited by physical examination (inspection, percussion, &c.) of the patient.

Physic'ian. (Old *F. physicien*. *L. physicus*.) This term is strictly applicable to one who studies the science of Physics, namely, a *Physicist* or *Natural Philosopher*; but it is used as distinctive of a Doctor of Medicine or *Physic*. Used to a great extent in the U.S. as synonymous with "general practitioner."

P. accoucheur. The same as *Accoucheur*.

P. alienist. See *Alienist*.

P. fam'ly. The regular medical attendance of a family.

P. priest. See *Asclepiada*.

Physic'iancy. The post of physician. **Physicianship.** The same as *Physiciancy*.

Physiatri'cal. See *Physiatrical*.

Physiat'ros. See *Physiatros*.

Physicism. (Φυσικός.) A belief in the physical or material in contradistinction to belief in the spiritual.

Physic'ist. (*Physica*.) One who studies the science of *Physics*.

Physicky. Resembling physic.

Phys'ico-chem'ical. Belonging both to Physics and Chemistry; applied to certain molecular phenomena of matter.

Phys'ico-men'tal. (Φυσικός; *mental*.) Having to do with the mutual relationship between physical and mental phenomena.

Phys'ics. (Φυσικός, according to the laws of nature. *F. physique*; *L. fisica*; *G. Naturlehre, Physik*.) Natural philosophy; the science of the forms of energy at work in organic nature, and of the principles underlying them.

P., med'ical. The science of Physics as applied to that of Medicine.

Phys'inx. (Φύσινξ, the hollow stalk of garlic, Hipp.) Old term for *stistula*; also, a hollow canal or stem.

Physiocrati'a. See *Physiautocrati'a*.

Physiogenesis. See *Physiogeny*.

Physio'geny. (Φύσις, the nature or essence of anything; *γένος*, race, stock, descent. *F. physiogénie*; *G. Naturerzeugung*.) The evolution of function.

According to Rumpf, the formation of bodies from their original elements.

Physio'gnomist. (See *Physiognomy*.) One who judges of character from observation of the physiognomy.

Also, one who, from the same observation, tells fortunes (*Century Dict.*).

Physiognomon'ia. (Φύσις; *γνώμων*, one that knows or examines.) The same as *Physiognomy*.

Physiognomon'ical. Belonging to *Physiognomonics*.

Physiognomon'ics. (*Physiognomonica*.) The doctrine of the indication of the character given by the countenance.

Physio'gnomy. (Φύσις, nature; *γνώμη*, a means of knowing.) The general appearance of the features of an individual countenance; also, the art of judging of the moral and intellectual character by examining the features of the countenance.

Physiognos'ia. (Φύσις; *γνώσις*, inquiry, knowledge. *F. physiognosie*.) Natural science. (*Littre*.)

Physio'gnotype. (*Physiognomy*; *type*. *F. physionotype*.) An instrument devised to make a tracing on paper of the outline of the face. (*E. Huschke*.)

Physio'graphy. (Φύσις; *γραφή*, a delineation, description. *G. Naturbeschreibung*.) Term generally used as synonymous with *Physical geography*.

Physio'iatry. (Φύσις; *ιατρεία*, service, worship.) The worship of nature.

Physiolog'ia pathogenet'ica. Pathogenetic physiology. An old term for that part of *Pathology* which treats of the origin of disease, *Pathogenesis*.

Physiolog'ical. (*Physiology*.) Belonging to *Physiology*.

P. anat'omy. See *Anatomy, physiological*.

P. an'tidote. See *Antidote, physiological*.

P. doc'trine. See *Broussaism*.

P. psych'ology. See *Psychology, physiological*.

P. salt' solution. The same as *Salt solution, normal*.

P. test. The testing of a drug that is believed to be poisonous, or of the contents of

PHYSIOLOGISM—PHYSOSTIGMATIN

the stomach or the substance obtained from the tissues in a fatal case in which there is a suspicion of poisoning, by observing its physiological action upon one of the lower animals.

P. time. See *Reaction time*.

P. unit. Corresponding to histological differentiation of tissues in the development of the organism, there is a physiological division of labour; and thus, each tissue may be considered as being made up of physiological units, alike in the same tissue, but differing from the physiological units of other tissues.

Physio'logism. The same as *Accidentalism*.

Physio'logist. (G. *Physiolog*.) One who makes a special study of Physiology.

Physiology. (Φυσιολογία [*phúsis*; *lógos*], an enquiring into nature. F. *physiologie*; I. *fsiologia*; G. *Physiologie*.) That branch of Natural Science which treats of the functions of living organisms. Formerly used in the sense in which *Physics* is now.

P., animal. The study of the physiology of animals.

P., comparative. The comparative study of the physiology of the different members of the animal and vegetable kingdom.

P., gen'eral. Physiology which treats of function in general without reference to any species of living organism.

P., mental. *Physiological psychology*.

P., pathogenetic. See *Physiologia pathogenetica*.

P., special. The physiology of any *Species*, either animal or vegetable.

P., vegetable. The study of the physiology of plants.

Physio'lysis. (Φύσις; λύσις, a setting free, or loosing.) The natural decomposition of dead organic matter.

Physiomed'icalism. (Φύσις; *medicalem*.) The practice of using as remedies vegetable drugs only, and also discarding entirely those vegetable drugs which are poisonous.

Physiomed'icalist. One who follows the school of *Physiomedicalism*.

Physionom'ia. (Φύσις, nature; νόμος, a law. F. *physionomie*.) The doctrine of the laws of nature; natural philosophy.

Physiophilosoph'ia. (Φύσις; φιλοσοφία, the love or pursuit of knowledge.) Natural Philosophy.

Physio'phyly. (Φύσις; φύλον, a stock, race.) That part of *Phylogeny* which treats exclusively of function.

Physioplast'ica. (Φύσις; πλαστικός, belonging to moulding.) The doctrine of natural formation, in Natural Philosophy.

Physio'sophy. (Φύσις; σοφία, knowledge, wisdom.) A doctrine of the secret operations of nature.

Physiotherap'ia. See *Physiauto-therapia*.

Physiothet'ica. (Φύσις, nature; θετικός, positive.) The special or positive interpretation of nature.

Physique'. (F. *physique*.) The physical organisation of an individual, or that which is characteristic of a race or of a class.

Physis. (Φύσις, the nature or essence of anything.) Old term of varied signification, but applied generally to the nature of every natural body, and especially of man.

Physiurg'ic. (Φύσις, nature; ἔργον, work.) Acted upon solely by the forces of nature.

Physobleph'aron. (Φύσα, wind; βλέφαρον, the eyelid. F. *physoblepharon*.) Emphysematous swelling of the eyelid.

Physocarpous. (Φύσα; καρπός, fruit. F. *physocarpe*; G. *blasenfrüchtig*.) Having an inflated fruit. Applied to those plants in which the fruit becomes blown up like a bladder.

Physocèle. (Φύσα; κύλη, a tumour.) Old term synonymous with *Pneumatocèle*.

Physoceph'alus. (Φύσα; κεφαλή, the head.) Old term for emphysema of the scalp.

Physocœ'lia. (Φύσα; κοιλία, the bowels.) Term for *Tympanites*.

Physocol'ica. (Φύσα; colica. F. *physocolique*; G. *Blähungskolik*.) Colic with flatulence.

Physo'des. (Φυσώδης [*phúsa*, *eidos*], full of wind. F. *physeux*.) Full of wind; flatulent.

Physodyspno'ea. (Φύσα; dyspnœa.) The same as *Emphysemodyspnœa*.

Physohæmatome'tra. (Φύσα; hæmatometra.) An accumulation, in the uterine cavity, of blood mixed with extraneous gases.

Physohydrom'e'tra. (Φύσα; hydrometra.) A variety of *Hydrometra gravidarum*, or dropsy of the amnion, in which the gases of decomposition are mixed with the amniotic fluid.

Physoi'des. (Φύσα; *eidos*.) Resembling a bladder in appearance.

Physio'logy. (Φύσα, wind; λόγος, a discourse.) A discourse upon intestinal flatus.

Physome'tra. (Φύσα, wind; μήτρα, the womb. I. *tympanites uteri*. F. *physometre*; I. *fsometria*; G. *Mutterwinducht*.) The presence of air or the gases of decomposition in the cavity of the pregnant uterus, usually at or near full term. Air may pass into the uterus during obstetric operations, or, in smaller amount, may simply replace a portion of the liquor amnii as this escapes. Gas may be formed from decomposition of the fœtus. In either case, death may occur from entrance of the air or gas into the uterine veins. See *Ærhamoctomia*.

Physon'cus. (Φύσα; ὄγκος, a tumour. F. *physoncie*; G. *Windgeschwulst*.) A localised abdominal swelling due to a collection of flatus, constituting the commonest kind of *Phantom tumour*. Also, *Emphysema* (Billings).

Physopsoph'ia. (Φύσα, wind; ψόφος, a noise.) The escape of gas (including air) from the body, with a hissing noise.

Physoscheoce'le. (Φύσα; oscheocele.) *Oscheocele* containing flatus.

Physospasm. (Φύσα; σπασμός, a convulsion. G. *Windkolik*.) Colic caused by flatus.

Physostig'ma. (Φύσα; stigma.) A Genus of the Tribe *Phaseoleæ*, Order *Leguminosæ*, having a spiral keel, and a bearded style continued into an oblique hood.

P., poi'soning by. See under *Physostigmatis semen*.

P. venenosum. (L. *venenosus*, poisonous. F. *fève du Calabar*; I. *fava del Calabar*; G. *Kalabarbohne*.) A West African twining plant. Its seed is the Calabar bean or *Physostigmatis semen*.

Physostig'matin. *Physostigmine*.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS—PHYTOCRENE

Physostig'matis fa'ba. (L. *faba*, a bean.) Former name for *P. semen*.

P. semen. B. Ph. (L. *semen*, -inis, seed.) The Calabar bean, or dried seed of *Physostigma venenosum*. It contains two alkaloids, *Physostigmine* or *Eserine*, and *Calabarine*. Dose of the powdered seed, 1 to 4 grains. From the seed are made *Ext. physostigmatis*, and *Physostigmina*.

Action.—Applied locally to the conjunctiva, the extract or preparations of physostigmine cause contraction of the pupil. Internally, Calabar bean causes vomiting and colicky pains, and, in larger doses, diarrhea. Associated with these symptoms there are also faintness and shortness of breath, with contraction of the pupil, passing on, with a large dose, to increase of the above, with salivation, sweating, frontal headache, a slow, feeble pulse, paralysis, and, in fatal cases, asphyxia. The part mainly affected is the spinal cord, motor paralysis occurring after large doses, from affection of the anterior cornua. The respiratory centre is first briefly stimulated, then depressed, and finally paralysed. The cardiac centre is at first stimulated, causing a slow, powerful heart's action; but afterwards depressed. Contraction of the pupil and spasm of accommodation, together with a fall of intra-ocular tension, occur from stimulation of the fibres of the motor oculi nerve. Salivation is due to stimulation of the centre for the chorda tympani nerve. The above-described action is due to the alkaloid *Physostigmine*. The action of *Calabarine* is similar, except that it has a stimulant effect on the spinal cord.

Calabar bean has been given in the treatment of tetanus and other convulsive affections of the cord, and is occasionally used in the treatment of chronic constipation; the alkaloid *Physostigmine* is much used as a *Myotic*.

Physostigm'ia. *Physostigmine*.

Physostig'mina. B. Ph. *Physostigmine* or *Eserine*, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_8$. An alkaloid contained in *Physostigmatis semen*, and made from *Ext. physostigmatis* by adding sodium bicarbonate to an aqueous solution, shaking up with ether, and evaporating. It is obtained in faintly pink crystals, easily soluble in alcohol and dilute acids, only slightly in water. From it are prepared *Lamella physostigmina* (q. v.).

Action, see under *Physostigmatis semen*.

Physostig'minæ hydrobrom'as.

A soluble, hygroscopic, white amorphous powder. Dose, 1-60th to 1-20th grain. (Ex. Ph.)

P. salic'y-las. (*Physostigmine Salicylate*, U.S. Ph.; *Physostigminum Salicylicum*, P. G.) Crystalline; solubility 1 in 140 of cold water; solution at first colourless, but afterwards becoming red. Dose, 1-60th to 1-20th grain, or up to 1-12th grain. From this is prepared *Injectio p. salicylatis hypodermica*. (Ex. Ph.)

P. sulph'as. A hygroscopic, white amorphous powder. Dose, 1-60th to 1-20th, or 1-12th grain. From this are prepared the *Gutta p.*, and *Injectio p. sulphatis hypodermica*. (Ex. Ph.)

Physostig'mine. See *Physostigmina*.

Physotho'rax. (Ψύσα; thorax.) *Pneumothorax*.

Phyt'al'bumose. (Φυτόν; albumose.) An albumose existing in the seeds of *Leguminosæ*, in papaw juice, and in flour.

Phytana'tomy. (Φυτόν, a plant; anatomy.) Vegetable anatomy.

Phytan'thrax. (Φυτόν, a plant; άν-θραξ, charcoal.) Tordi's name for vegetable charcoal.

Phytaux'ia. (Φυτόν, αύξις = αύξησις, growth, increase.) Name used by Dupetit-Thouars for the growth of plants.

Phytele'phas. (Φυτόν; elephas.) A Genus of the Order *Phytelephasia*, Class *Monocotyledons*. The plants of this genus develop an albumen, which is eatable while young, but, when ripe, becomes very hard, and forms the so-called "vegetable ivory" that is used as a substitute for elephants' tusks.

Phyter'ythrin. (Φυτόν, a plant; έρυθρός, red.) A synonym of *Phyllerythrin*.

Phyteu'ma. (Φύτευμα, a plant.) A Linn. Genus of plants; Class *Pentandria*, Order *Monogynia*.

P. orbicular'ë. The Horned Rampion. Supposed by some to be efficacious in the cure of syphilis.

Phyteumacolla. See *Phytocolla*.

Phyteumatocolla. See *Phytocolla*.

Phyteus'is. (Φύτευνις, a planting, and in general, producing.) A planting or producing.

Phyteute'riön. (Φυτευτήριον, a plant grown as a sucker, or in a nursery.) A nursery for trees, or nursery-garden.

Phythē'ma. (Φυτόν, a plant; αίμα, blood.) The sap of plants.

Phytiat'rics. (Φυτόν; ιατρεία, a means of healing.) The doctrine of the healing of plant diseases.

Phytic'ë. (Φυτικός, coming from plants; τὸ φυτικόν, vegetable life.) Old term for vegetative life.

Phytic'us. (Φυτικός.) Belonging to *Phyticë*; vegetative.

Phytiform. See *Phytoïd*.

Phyti'phagous. (Φυτόν; φαγεῖν, to devour.) See *Phytophagous*.

Phyti'vorous. (Φυτόν; L. voro, to devour.) A hybrid word for *Phytophagous*.

Phytoalope'cia. (Φυτόν; alopecia.) *Alopecia areata*; also, term used for *Tinea tonsurans*. (Littre.)

Phytobiology. (Φυτόν; biology.) Vegetable biology.

Phytobiotis'mus. (Φυτόν; βίος, life.) Vegetable life.

Phytocataleps'is. (Φυτόν; catalepsis.) The maintenance by the leaves and other parts of plants of an acquired position, as, for example, the oblique position produced by the prevailing winds.

Phytocero'sium. (Φυτόν; κήρωςις, the formation of wax.) Vegetable wax.

Phytochem'ia. (Φυτόν; chemia. F. *phytochimie*; I. *fitokhimia*.) *Phytochemistry*.

Phytochem'istry. (Φυτόν; chemistry.) The chemistry of plants.

Phytochlorai'ön. (Φυτόν; χλωρός, pale green.) Term, introduced by Giese, synonymous with *Chlorophyll*.

Phytochlore. The same as *Phytochloraiön*.

Phytochrome. (Φυτόν; χρώμα, colour.) A name for *Chlorophyll*.

Phytochym'istry. (Φυτόν; chymistry.) Botanical chemistry.

Phytocol'la. (Φυτόν; κόλλα, glue. G. *Phytokoll*.) General term for vegetable substances containing a large amount of nitrogen.

Phytocrenë gigantea. (Φυτόν; .

PHYTODERMATA—PHYTOPARASITE

κρήνη, a spring, or well.) A liane, the type of the Tribe *Phytocrenæ*, Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*. The stem is white and extremely porous; when cut, limp, potable water flows from it.

Phytodermata. (Φυτόν; *derma*.) See *Dermatophyta*.

Phytodermic diseases. See *Dermatophyte*.

Phytoëes. (Φυτόν; *ëidos*, form.) Full of, or pertaining to, plants.

Phytogæa. (Φυτόν; *γαῖα*, earth. F. *phytogé*; G. *Pflanzenerde*.) Vegetable earth.

Phytogamy. (Φυτόν; *γάμος*, marriage.) Name given by Dupetit-Thouars to "the marriage of the plants," i.e. the fertilisation of the flower.

Phytogë. (Φυτόν; *γῆ* = *γαῖα*, earth.) The same as *Phytogæa*.

Phytoген. (Φυτόν; *γένος*, race, descent.) Term for the supposed principle of the generation of plants.

Phytogenesis. (Φυτόν; *γένεσις*, creation, birth.) Term introduced by Dupetit-Thouars for germination.

Phytoгенous. (*Phytoген.*) *Geol.* Epithet applied by Brongniart to the group of earths that are produced by the accumulation of plant debris.

Mineral. Applied by Jondi to a kind of coal which he named "Carbon phytogenium."

Under the head of "Phylogenous substances," Haüy has formed an appendix to the *Combustibilia*, comprehending those that have a vegetable origin.

Phytoгенy. The same as *Phytogenesis*.

Phytogeography. (Φυτόν; *geography*.) 1. According to Schouw, the description of the differences presented by plants over different parts of the globe.

2. According to De Candolle, the description of plants, including the naming and description of species.

Phytoglyphy. (Φυτόν; *γλυφή*, carving.) Nature-printing; lit., plant-engraving, so named because first used for plants; also a syn. for *Phytography*. (*Century Dict.*)

Phytognomonía. (Φυτόν; *γνώμων*, a judge.) Old term for the naming and description of the external parts of plants.

Phytognomonics. (Same as *Phytognomonía*.) The characteristics of plants, their habitat, &c.

Phytography. (Φυτόν, a plant; *γραφειν*, a writing, description.) The description of plants.

Phytoïd. (Φυτόν; *ëidos*.) Resembling a plant.

Phytois'mus. (Φυτόν.) The process of vegetable life.

Phytolac'ca. (Φυτόν; *lacca*.) A Linn. Genus of plants; Class *Decandria*, Order *Decagynia*; Juss. *Phytolaccaceæ*.

P. berry. See *Phytolacca baccæ*.

P. decandra. Systematic name of the Pork physic, or American nightshade, a plant growing in Virginia and other parts of America. The leaves are said to be anodyne, and the juice of the root, violently cathartic. The berries also are used (see *Phytolacca baccæ*). The plant has been used most generally in chronic rheumatism; it was formerly believed to be a cure for cancer.

P. dio'ica. Native to Mexico and Brazil. The fruit is edible, and is eaten by the people

living upon the coast of Algeria, where also the plant is grown.

P. dras'tica. A Chilian plant, growing among rocks. The root is chewed by the natives, for its purgative action.

Phytolac'cæ bac'cæ, U.S. Ph. (*L. baccæ*, a berry. F. *raisin d'Amérique*; *I. baccæ di fitolacca*; G. *amerikanische Kermbeere*.) The berries of the *Phytolacca decandra*, also called poke berries. They are alterative, and, in large doses, emetic and purgative.

P. ra'dix, U.S. Ph. Poke root; the root of the *Phytolacca decandra*.

Phytolac'cæ. 1. R. Brown's name for a Family of plants having the *Phytolacca* for their type. 2. The Family of the *Chenopodiaceæ* is sometimes designated by this name.

Phytolac'cic acid. An acid of problematical existence, stated by Braconnot to be present in the stem of *Phytolacca decandra*.

Phytolac'cin. 1. A crystalline substance obtained from the seeds of *Phytolacca decandra*. The crystals are soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; but insoluble in water. 2. A powdered alcoholic extract of *Phytolacca radix*, used in America, also, in the Ex. Ph., dose, 1 to 5 grains, in a pill with glycerinum tragacanthæ. From it, *Tinctura phytolacæ* (Ex. Ph.) is prepared. (For therapeutic action, see *Phytolacca decandra*.)

Phytolite. The same as *Phytolith*.

Phytolith. (Φυτόν, a plant; *λίθος*, a stone. F. *phytolithe*; G. *Pflanzenversteinierung*.) A petrified or fossil plant.

Phytolithology. (*Phytolith*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) A treatise on fossil plants.

Phytology. (Φυτόν, a plant; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The same as *Botany*.

Phytomel'in. (Φυτόν; *μέλας*, black.) A synonym of *Rutin*.

Phytomentag'ra. (Φυτόν; *mentagra*.) A synonym of *Sycosis*.

Phytomeph'itis. (Φυτόν; *mephitis*.) A *mephitis*, or mephitic miasm, of vegetable origin.

Phytomer. (Φυτόν; *μέρος*, a part.) One of the proximate principles in the structure of a specialised plant.

Phytomorphic. Belonging to *Phytomorphism*.

Phytomorphism. (Φυτόν; *μορφή*, form.) The study of the forms of outline in plants.

Phyton. (Φυτόν.) A plant.

Phytonec'tar. (Φυτόν; *νέκταρ*, the drink of the gods.) Term used by Braconnot for the pure honey from flowers.

Phytonomatotech'nia. (Φυτόν; *δνομα*, -ατος, a name; *τέχνη*, an art.) Term introduced by Bergerot for the naming of plants.

Phytonomy. (Φυτόν; *νόμος*, a law.) The laws of vegetation in general.

Phytonose'ma. (Φυτόν; *νόσημα*, a disease.) Plant disease.

Phytonosology. (Φυτόν; *nosology*.) The classification of plant diseases.

Phytonym'phia. (Φυτόν; *νυμφίος*, wedded.) Term applied by Dupetit-Thouars to the inflorescence, or the first appearance of the flower.

Phytonymy. (Φυτόν; *δνομα*, Aeol. for *δνομα*, a name. F. *phytonymie*; G. *Phytonymie*.) The nomenclature of plants.

Phytopar'asite. (Φυτόν; *parasite*.) The same as *Epiphyte*.

Phytopathology. (Φυτόν; *pathology*.) Vegetable pathology; also, the pathology of diseases caused by vegetable parasites. (Billings.)

Phytophagous. (Φυτόν; φαγεῖν, to devour.) The same as *Herbivorous*.

Phytophilous. (Φυτόν; φιλέω, to love.) Plant-loving.

Phytophthora infestans, Bary. The *Peronospora infestans*.

Phytophyla-cium. (Φυτόν; φυλάκιον = φυλάκειον, a watch tower.) A plant-house.

Phytophysiognomonics. (Φυτόν; *physiognomonics*.) The study of the individual characteristics of plants.

Phytophysiology. (Φυτόν; *physiology*.) Vegetable physiology.

Phytoplasm. (Φυτόν; *plasma*.) The protoplasm of plant-cells; also, according to Littré, the plasma of the latex of plants.

Phytopolite. (Φυτόν; πολίτης, a citizen. G. *blattbürgerlich*.) Epithet applied by Palisot-Beauvais to every vegetable organism growing upon another vegetable organism, whether living upon the latter's substance or not.

Phytoprotéine-ma. (Φυτόν; *protein*.) A vegetable combination of protein.

Phytoposis. (Φυτόν; *Phytoposis*.) The disease, consisting in overgrowth, caused in plants by members of the Genus *Phytopus*.

Phytopus ribis. (Φυτόν; όπτήρ, one who spies after a thing; L. *ribes*, red gooseberries.) The Currant Mite; Genus *Phytopus*, Order *Arachnida*. The mite is whitish in colour, and about 1-200th of an inch long; it feeds upon the buds and their sap. There are other distinct species of the Family *Phytopus* infesting the pear-tree, the lime, the birch, &c.

Phytorganies. (Φυτόν; όργανον, an organ of sense.) A vegetable parasitic growth. (Bouchut.)

Phytorgano-graphy. (Φυτόν; *organography*.) The describing of the internal organisation of plants.

Phytoschesia. (Φυτόν; σχίζα, a splinter of wood.) Term used, by Dupetit-Thouars, for the investigation of the further progress of cuttings and grafts taken from plants.

Phytosco'ria. (Φυτόν; σκαρία, filthy refuse, especially the dross of metal.) The remains or refuse of decayed plants; coal.

Phytosepticus. (Φυτόν; *septic*.) Belonging to decaying or putrid vegetable matter.

Phyto'sis. (Φυτόν.) 1. A synonym of *Tinea*. 2. The progress, or life-history, of plants.

P. annulata. The same as *P. circinata*.

P. circinata. E. Wilson's term for *Tinea circinata*.

P. favo'sa. *Tinea favosa*.

P. ton'surans. *Tinea tonsurans*.

P. versi'color. *Tinea versicolor*.

Phytosper'mata. (Φυτόν; σπέρμα, a germ or seed.) The granules or *ovules* of the pollen cell (Mirbel, 1839); also, the *spermatozoids* of cryptogamic plants.

Phyto'sterin. $C_{26}H_{44}O + H_2O$. "Vegetable cholesterolin." A substance occurring in the seeds of many of the *Leguminosæ*, pea, maize, colchicum, Calabar bean, &c. It is obtained from peas by treating them with petroleum ether, evaporating, pressing between pieces of filter paper, and crystallising out from alcohol. The reactions of a chloroform solution of phyto-

sterin are the same as those of a similar solution of cholesterolin. (Loebisch.)

Phytotaxy. (Φυτόν; τάξις, an arranging.) Plant classification.

Phytotech'nia. (Φυτόν; τέχνη, an art.) Term used, by Desvauz, for the distinguishing, classifying and naming of plants; by H. Cassini, for the study of plants, and the teaching of that study.

Phytoterops'ia. (Φυτόν; τερέω, to bore through.) The same as *Phytopathology*.

Phytothé'ca. (Φυτόν; θήκη, a box.) A box of plants; also used as synonymous with *Phytophylacium*.

Phytotherapi'a. (Φυτόν; θεραπεία, care, nurture.) The cultivation of plants.

Phytother'ion. (Φυτόν, a plant; θηρίον, a beast.) A term synonymous with *Zoöphyte*; also, applied to the plant *Polypodium barometz*.

Phytotoc'ia. (Φυτόν; τόκος, a birth. G. *Pflanzengeburt*.) Plant-birth; applied by Dupetit-Thouars to the changes undergone by the fertilised *pistil*.

Phyto'tomist. (See *Phytotomy*.) A plant dissector. See *Anatomist*.

Phytotomy. (Φυτόν; τομή, a cutting.) Plant-dissection.

Phytotop'ology. (Φυτόν; *topology*.) The study of the distribution of plants.

Phytotraumat'ia. (Φυτόν; τραύμα, a wound, or hurt.) Term used, by Dupetit-Thouars, for the study of injuries to plants, especially those due to removal of some of their parts.

Phytotroph'ia. (Φυτόν; τροφή, nourishment.) Term used, by Dupetit-Thouars, for the study of plant-nutrition.

Phytotroph'on. (Φυτόν; τροφόν [τὸ], that which nourishes, namely food.) Plant-nutrition.

Phytotrop'ia. (Φυτόν; τροπή, a turning round.) Term, introduced by Link, for the art of producing artificial varieties of plants.

Phytovitell'in. (Φυτόν; vitellin.) Plant vitellin; a substance very similar to animal vitellin, found in the seeds of the pumpkin and other plants.

Phytozo'a. (Pl. of *Phytozoön*.) Certain animals which resemble plants; *Zoöphytes*. Also, marine animalcules living in plant tissues.

Phytozo'an. Belonging to the *Phytozoa*. Also, the same as *Phytozoön*.

Phytozoa'ria. (Nom. pl. n.) The *Infusoria*.

Phytozo'ön. (Φυτόν; ζῶον, an animal. F. *phytozoaire*; G. *Pflanzenthier*.) The same as *Zoöphyte*.

Pia. A name for *Arrowroot*, *Tahiti*.

Pia mater. L. (Kind mother; because it nourishes the brain, and was anciently supposed to be its origin. F. *pie mère*; I. *pia madre*; G. *weiche Haut*, *Gefässhaut*.) The vascular membrane immediately investing the brain and spinal cord. It consists of delicate connective and elastic tissue, covered in part with epithelial cells, and forming a framework for a minute plexus of blood-vessels. Besides investing the entire surface of the brain, it dips down between the convolutions and laminae, and sends processes into the interior. Such are the choroid plexuses of the fourth ventricle, and the velum interpositum, which passes through the transverse fissure. The membrane varies considerably in vascularity

and thickness in different parts of the brain; upon the *crura cerebri* and *pons Varolii* its structure is densely fibrous, and but little vascular.

P. mater testis. The *Tunica vasculosa testis*.

P. meninx. The *P. mater*.

P'ial. Belonging to the *Pia mater*.

P. sheath. (G. *Pialscheide*.) A name for the *pia mater* sheath of the optic nerve. (Billings.)

Pian. See *Frambæsia*.

P., mother of. See *Mama pian*.

Pianoforte-player's cramp. (F. *crampe des pianistes*; G. *Klavierspielerkrampf*.) A variety of *Writer's cramp* or *Scriver's palsy* occurring in pianists.

Piante'rium. (*Πιατω*, to fatten.) Old term for a fattening substance.

P'iar. (*Πιαρ*, fat.) Old medical term for fatness.

Piarhæ'mia. (*Πιαρ*, fat; *αἷμα*, blood. F. *piarrhémie*; G. *Fettblut*.) A morbid condition characterised by the occurrence of free fat in the blood.

Piaryl'tic. (*Πιαρ*; *λύω*, to loosen.) Fat-decomposing.

Piassa'ba, or Piassa'nô. The same as *Para piassa*. See *Leopoldinia piassa*.

Piatigorsk, mineral waters of. The Caucasus, Russia. There are seventeen saline, sulphur springs, varying in temperature from 28.5° to 45.5° C. In 1000 parts they contain from .0005 to .134 of sulphuretted hydrogen, and 1.46 to 1.93 of sodium chloride. There are, besides these, a bitter spring, at *Lysogorsk*, containing 10.19 parts of sodium chloride, 2.24 of potassium sulphate, 3.27 of sodium sulphate, and 3.06 of magnesium sulphate; and a lake, the *Tambucansee*, containing 16.96 of sodium chloride, 11.6 of sodium sulphate, and 16.79 of magnesium sulphate, in 1000 parts. (Geissler and Möller.)

Piatones. Old term, translated from its idiom into Lat., for *Pediculi pubis*. See *Pediculus pubis*.

P'ica. (L. *pica*, a magpie.) In *Med.* (F. *pica*, *picaisme*; G. *Krankhafte Esslust*), depraved appetite, common in insanity, pregnancy, and hysteria; also occurring, but less commonly, in chlorosis; named after the magpie, on account of this bird's omnivorous habits.

Also, a Genus of the *Corvidæ* containing the common magpie, *P. melanoleuca*.

P. africanorum. *Chthonophagia*.

P'icac. The *Euphorbia corollata*.

Picacis'mus. (L. *piz*.) Depilation by use of a pitch plaster. In *Med. Pathol.* = *Drapacismus*.

P'icæ. (L. *picus*, a woodpecker.) An Order of the Class *Aves* having a straight wedge-shaped bill, an extensible, barbed tongue, and apically stiffened tail-feathers; the first and fourth toes are turned backwards. It includes the woodpeckers and the wrynecks.

P'icamar. (L. *piz*; *amarus*, bitter.) An oily substance found in the tarry matters obtained by the dry distillation of wood. (Reichenbach.)

Pica'o de Pra'ia. (Span.) Name for the leaves and flowers of *Acanthospermum xanthioides*.

Pica'tio. An old term = *pica*. *Med. Pharm.* Also a name for a certain remedy, which was a species of *Dropax*.

Pice'a. (*Πεύκη*.) The pitch pine, *Pinus abies*.

P. excel'sa. Syn. for *Pinus abies*.

P'icelt. A name for the *Nicotiana tabacum*.

P'iceous. (F. *de poix-passé*; G. *gepicht*.) Belonging to pitch; pitch-black.

P'icerion. (*Πικέριον* = *βούρπον*.) Old term for butter.

P'ichi. Name (American Indian?) for the Chilean plant *Fabiana imbricata*. The plant contains an ethereal oil, a resin, an alkaloid, and a glucoside; which last closely resembles *Asculin*. It is used as a diuretic, antiseptic and sedative, in bladder diseases; it is used also in liver affections.

Pichu'rim bean. The fruit of the *Nectandra puchury* (*Laurus pichurim* of Richard); elliptical, flattened on one side, convex on the other, taste spicy, odour aromatic. Action, that of aromatics in general.

P. cortex. The highly aromatic bark of a species of *Laurus*, used in Lisbon in dysentery and to allay vomiting.

Pichurinstear'ic acid. A syn. of *Lauric acid*.

P'ici. See *Piceæ*.

P'icis. (L.) Gen. of *Piz*.

P. emplasp'trum. See under *Emplastum*.

P. li'quidæ unguen'tum. See under *Unguentum*.

Pick'ridge. One of the varieties of *Warts*; a swelling occurring on the backs of cattle.

Pick'le. (Mid. E. *pikil*. G. *Pökel* or *Bökel*.) Any solution for preserving animal or vegetable food; term originally used for brine in which herrings were preserved. For pickling vegetables, vinegar is generally used, flavoured with spices or aromatic herbs. For pickling animal food, ordinary brine is used, mixed with sugar, nitre, and spices. It is of great importance that no vessel of copper, zinc, lead, or brass should be used either in preparing or storing pickles. Pickles used sparingly aid digestion by stimulating the nerves of taste and the gastric nerves, and their acid acts as a solvent to many constituents of food. Used in excess they cause dyspepsia.

Picnohydro'meter. (*Pycnometer*; *hydrometer*.) An apparatus which is a combined *picnometer* and *hydrometer*. (*Century Dict.*)

Picno'meter. See *Pycnometer*.

Picodendron Sloan'ell. See *Lignum quassie spurium*.

Picoline. $C_8H_7(CH_3)N$. A methylpyridine, isomeric with aniline. It is a volatile body, found in the tarry matters obtained in the destructive distillation of organic substances; and is also present in tobacco-smoke, together with other pyridine compounds, all of which have an action similar to that of *nicotine*, but weaker.

Pico'ta. Old medical term for an affection characterised by small pustules of a red colour. The same as *Sarrampis*.

Picote'. (F.) A common name for *Variola*, in some of the French provinces. (Littré.)

P. des bêtes à laine. The *Rot* of sheep.

Picquotia'na. Name employed in France, where it is cultivated, for the *Peoralea esculenta*.

P'icra. See *Hiera picra*.

Picrac'onine. A derivative of *Picraconitine*.

Picracon'itine. (*Πικρός*; *aconitine*.)

PICRÆNA—PIEBALD

$C_{31}H_{45}NO_{10}$. Analkaloid derived from *Aconitum napellus*.

Picræna excelsa. Order *Simarubaceæ*. Habitat, Jamaica. The tree yielding *Quassia lignum*, B. Ph.

P. quassioides. Habitat, China and the Himalayas. Used in the Pharm. Ind. under the name of *Brucea* (see *B. quassioides*) as a substitute for *Quassia*. The bark is febrifuge.

Picramic acid. See under *Picric acid tests*.

Picramin. (Πικρός, pungent, bitter.) Name employed by Berzelius for the alkaloid *Amarin*.

Picramnia. The typical Genus of the Tribe *Picramnieæ*, Order *Simarubaceæ*.

P. antidesma. A Mexican and West Indian shrub. The bark is used in syphilis, and as a tonic and alterative, under the name of Honduras bark.

P. bark. See *P. antidesma*.

P. ciliata. A Brazilian plant. The bark is sometimes used instead of *Cascarilla* bark.

Picramniæ. A Tribe of plants, Order *Simarubaceæ*, of which the Genus *Picramnia* is the type.

Picrasma excelsa. The *Picræna excelsa*.

Picrate. (Πικρός. L. *picras*; I. *picrato*.) A salt of picric acid. The best known salts are the *Ammonium picrate* and *Sodium picrate*.

P. of iron. This exists in two forms, as a ferrous and as a ferric salt. It is not of any importance.

Picria. (Πικρία, sourness or bitterness.) Bitterness.

Picric acid. $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$. (L. *acidum picricum*. F. *acide picrique*; G. *Picrinsäure*.)

Trinitrophenol. A bright yellow, crystalline compound, poisonous, and explosive when heated rapidly. It dyes organic substances permanently yellow. It has a bitter taste, and strong acid properties; is soluble in 86 parts of water at 15° C., and readily soluble in alcohol and ether. It has been used for ague and albuminuria; for hardening tissues; and in certain tests.

P. acid tests. A saturated solution is used. 1. For albumen in urine. The solution poured upon the urine gives an opalescent precipitate of coagulated albumen where the liquids meet.

2. For sugar in urine. The urine is boiled with picric acid and potash solution. A deep red colour is formed when sugar is present, from formation of picramic acid, and, subsequently, picramate of potassium.

Picris. (Πικρός, bitter.) A name for the *Cichorium intybus*.

P. echinoides. A name for the common ox-tongue, *Helminthia echinoides*. (Hooper.)

Picrium spicatum. The *Coutoubea spicata*.

Picroaconitine. See *Picraconitine*.

Picroadonidin. (Πικρός; *Adonis*.) The active principle of the *Adonis vernalis*. It is an intensely bitter, amorphous glucoside, readily soluble in water. Taken internally it is a powerful cardiac poison.

Picroanilin. (Πικρός; *anilin*.) A mixture of saturated solutions of picric acid and anilin blue; used to colour microscopic objects. (Geissler and Möller.)

Picrocarmine. A red staining-fluid, made by adding to picric acid an ammoniacal

solution of carmine. Also called *Picrocarminate of ammonia*.

Picrocholous. (Πικρόχολος; from πικρός; γολή, bile.) Old medical term, signifying full of bitter bile; and hence, metaph., splenetic.

Picrocrocin. (Πικρός; *Crocus*.) Saffron-bitter. A bitter, crystalline glucoside obtained from ethereal extract of *Saffron*. When boiled with dilute acids it splits up into oil of saffron and sugar.

Picrocyanic acid. *Isohyperpuric acid*. **Picroglycion.** (Πικρός, bitter; γλυκίος, sweet.) Name for a bitter-sweet substance isolated from *Solanum dulcamara*.

Picrolicheinin. (Πικρός; *lichenin*.) $C_{12}H_{10}O_8$. An intensely bitter crystalline body, soluble in boiling water, obtained from *Varilaria amara*. (Littre.)

Picromel. (Πικρός, bitter; μέλι, honey.) A bitter-sweet substance obtained from the bile, consisting of a mixture of the glycocholate and taurocholate of soda, with the addition of sugar; the *choleic acid* of Demarcay. (Littre.)

Picropogæ. Nom. pl. (Πικρός; πηγῆ, a spring.) Term for mineral waters, bitter from magnesium chloride in solution.

Picropodophyllic acid. A bitter crystalline acid obtained from *Podophyllotoxin*. See *Picropodophyllin*.

Picropodophyllin. (Πικρός; *podophyllin*.) A bitter, crystalline, neutral body obtained, together with picropodophyllic acid and podophyllic acid, by the splitting up of *Podophyllotoxin* by means of ammonia.

Picrorhiza teeta. (Πικρός; ῥίζα, a root.) Order *Scrophularineæ*, Tribe *Digitalææ*. Hab., the Himalayas. This plant is intensely bitter, and is in high repute for ague.

Picro-saccharimeter. (Πικρός; σάκχαρον, sugar [L. *saccharum*; F. *saccharin*]; and μέτρον, a measure.) An apparatus invented by Dr. G. Johnson for the quantitative estimation of sugar in urine, by means of the *Picric acid test* (q. v.). The colour produced on boiling the urine with picric acid is compared with that of a standard solution.

Picrotin. A constituent principle of *Picrotoxin*.

Picrotoxin. $C_6H_{10}O_4$. (Πικρός, bitter; τόξον, an arrow.) U.S. Ph. The bitter, poisonous principle prepared from the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*. It is neutral, and does not form salts; it crystallises in white needles or laminae; is sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in glacial acetic acid, in alkaline solutions, alcohol, ether, and chloroform; gives an orange colour with hot sulphuric acid, and reddens Fehling's solution. Physiologically, it acts as a motor stimulant. It can be split up into the two bodies *Picrotoxinin* and *Picrotin*. It has been used to check night-sweats, and in chronic alcoholism.

Picrotoxinin. A constituent principle of *Picrotoxin*.

Picrotoxinum. *Picrotoxin*.

Pictavi. The same as *Pictones*.

Pictones. A people of Gaul, south of the Loire, in the region now known as Poitou. Lead colic has been very prevalent in this country, hence the term *Colica pictonum*.

Pie plant. See *P. rhubarb*.

P. rhubarb. The *Rheum rhabarbaricum*.

Piebald skin. See *Leukoderma*.

Piedmont springs. A name for various mineral springs in the United States. 1. Sulphur springs near Oakland, in Alameda Co., California.

2. Chalybeate springs near Danbury, in Stokes Co., N. Carolina.

3. Sulphuretted and chalybeate springs in Burke Co., N. Carolina. (Billings.)

P. truffe. The *Tuber cibarium*.

Pierrefonds. In France, departement Oise. A cold sulphur spring, and a chalybeate spring.

Piesma. (Πίζμα; πίζω, to press or squeeze.) *Bot.* Ancient term for either a thick juice expressed, or a pulpy mass left after expression of the juice.

Piesmeter. (Πίζμα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* An instrument devised for estimating the acuteness of the sense of pressure.

Piestrum. (Πίστρον = πιεστήριον, a press; πίζω, to compress.) An ancient obstetrical instrument, which was designed to crush the head of a dead fœtus, in order to facilitate extraction.

Pietrapola. A place in Corsica, where there is a mineral spring containing .02 parts of sodium chloride per 1000.

Piezometer. (Πίζω, to compress; μέτρον, a measure. *F.* *piézomètre*; *G.* *Druckmesser*.) An apparatus for estimating the tension of liquids.

Piffard's paste. Used as a test for sugar in urine. It is composed of one part of sulphate of copper, 5 parts of tartarated soda, and 2 of caustic soda.

Pig-nut. The nut of *Bunium bulbocastanum*, so called because of the fondness for it exhibited by pigs.

P. typhoid. Swine plague.

P.'s wrack. The *Chondrus crispus*.

Pigeon. (*L.* *pipire*, to chirp; *pipionem*, acc. of *pipio*, a chirper. *F.* *pigeon*.) General name for the Genus *Columba*.

P. berry. The fruit of the *Phytolacca decandra*.

P. breast. Deformity of thorax, so called from its resemblance to a pigeon's breast. The ribs are flattened laterally, and the sternum projects like a keel.

P. cherry. The *Prunus pennsylvanica*; also, its fruit.

P. diphtheria. 1. A disease arising naturally among pigeons. 2. Produced artificially (not identical with 1), characterised by the production of false membrane.

P. louse. *Dermanyssus avium*.

P. pea. The *Cajanus indicus*.

P. tree. The *Araha spinosa*.

Pigeonfoot. A syn. of Dove's foot.

Pigment. (*L.* *pigmentum*, paint. *F.* *pigment*; *I.* *pigmento*; *G.* *Pigment*, *Farbstoff*.) Paint. In *Physiol.*, colouring matter occurring usually in granules in the tissues and secretions of plants and animals as a normal constituent. There are also morbid pigments. The excess or deficiency of a pigment may be a symptom of disease; as also its misplacement, as in jaundice.

P. bacteria. Certain bacteria which have the property of abstracting pigment from various bodies.

P., bil'iary. See *Bilirubin*; also, *Biliverdin*.

P. cells. Large, irregularly branched

connective tissue cells containing pigment, very common in many animals. In the human body they are found in the choroid tunic, iris, pia mater of the upper part of the cord, lymphatic glands, and sometimes the spleen. Migratory cells sometimes contain pigment, usually only in pathological conditions.

P. embolism. See *Embolism*, *pigmental*.

P. gran'ules. See chief heading.

P. induration. The name for a chronic inflammatory process, chiefly applied to that process as occurring in the lungs, associated with deposit of pigment derived from the blood, probably of the nature of *hamatoidin*.

P., liver. See *Liver*, *pigmentation of*.

P. of blood. *Hæmoglobin*, which splits up into a colourless proteid closely related to globulin, and a coloured compound *hamatin*.

P. sarco'ma. *Sarcoma*, *melanotic*.

P. spot. 1. A term for *Nævus*.

2. *Zool.* The "eye-spot" of certain of the *Protozoa*. See under *Spot*.

3. *Bot.* A brownish spot seen in some vegetable spores.

P., urinary. There are several pigments occurring in the urine. 1. *Indican* (q.v.).

2. *Uroerythin*. Supposed to give to rheumatic urine its pink colour.

3. *Urobilin*. But little exists ready formed in urine.

4. *Urochrome*. The antecedent of *Urobilin*.

Pigment'al. Belonging to, or producing, pigment.

P. embolism. See under *Embolism*.

Pigmentarius. A seller of paints or of ointments.

Pigmentary. Containing, or belonging to, pigment.

P. degeneration. See under *Degeneration*.

P. lay'er. (*L.* *tapetum nigrum*.) The outer stratum of the retina, which has a pigmented epithelium.

P. nævus. See *Nævus*.

Pigmenta'tion. The process of deposition of pigment, whether physiological or pathological.

Pigment'ed. Containing pigment.

Pigmen'tum. (*L.*) Pigment.

P. chlor'al et cam'phoræ. Throat Hosp. Pharm. Rub together flowers of camphor and chloral hydrate, of each 1 oz., in a warm mortar, until liquid, and then filter. A permanent liquid at ordinary temperatures. Used as a local application in rheumatism and neuralgia.

P. chrysarobi'ni. Ex. Ph. Mix together pure chrysarobin 1 oz., liquor gutta-percha, B. Ph., 9 fl. oz. Used as a local application for psoriasis.

P. glas'ti. (*L.* *glastum*, the herb Woad, which furnished a blue pigment.) A syn. of *P. indicum*.

P. in'dicum. *Indigo*.

P. i'odi et o'lei pi'icis. A name for *Coster's paste*.

P. ni'grum. The pigment of the *Choroid tunic* of the eye.

P. papa'in. Ex. Ph. Papain 12 gr., borax 5 gr., water 2 dr. It has been used to remove warts, and to dissolve diphtheritic false membrane.

P. picrotox'i'ni. Ex. Ph. Dissolve picrotoxin 8 gr. in glacial acetic acid 4 dr.; add castor oil 4 dr., and eucalyptus oil 16 min. It

PIGWEED—PILIDIUM

has been used for *Tinea tonsurans*, but with less success than Coster's paste.

P. plumbi. A syn. for *Glycerinum plumbi subacetatis*, B. Ph.

P. urucn. A syn. for *Annotto*.

Pigweed. The *Chenopodium album*.

Pilitis. (*Pia*, i.e. *Pia mater*.) Inflammation of the *pia mater*; synonymous with *Leptomeningitis*.

Pike. See *Esox lucius*.

Pikropegæ. See *Picropegæ*.

Pikry. The same as *Picra*.

Pil. Abbrev. for *Pilula*.

Pila. (*L. Pilus*, a hair [one meaning of *pila* being an effigy stuffed with straw]; or *πίλος*, a ball, globe, also hair matted into felt.) A ball or globe; also, a pill.

P. damarum. (*L. dama*, a fallow deer.) *Agagropilus*.

P. hystricis. The *Bezoar hystricis*.

P. marina. A globular mass composed of the fibres of marine plants, chiefly the *Zostera marina*, abounding on the shores of the Mediterranean; formerly used as an anthelmintic and in scrofula.

P. rupicaprarum. (*L. rupicapra*, a wild goat.) *Agagropilus*.

Pila. *L. (Piso = pinso, to pound.)* A mortar and pestle.

Pilacotia. (*Pilula; coccia.*) Syn. "pill cochia." A mixture of aloes and colocynth. Used as a purgative.

Pilar. (*L. pilaris. F. pileire; G. haarig.*) Pertaining to hair.

P. muscles. *Arrectores pilorum*.

Pilar's, malum. The hair evil. See *Malum pilare*.

Pilaris, morbus. The hair disease; a syn. of *Trichiasis*.

Pilary. The same as *Pilar*.

Pilatío. (*L. pilus*, a hair.) The same as *Capillary fissure*.

Pile. (*M. E. pile, a heap.*) A heap of things laid one on another. A hemorrhoid; see *Piles*. Also (*L. pilus*) a hair.

P.-clamp. An instrument, of which various forms have been devised, for crushing the base of the pile before cutting off, or for holding and compressing the pile while it is removed by the cautery.

P., dry, of Zamboni. This is made of paper discs, coated on one side with zinc-foil, and on the other, with binoxide of manganese, several thousand discs being piled one on another in a glass tube. These may be used for the same medical purposes as ordinary voltaic cells, but are not commonly employed.

Pilea pu'mila. (*Pilus.*) An American herb, Order *Urticaceæ*. It has been used locally as a wash for the skin-affection occurring in poisoning by different species of *Rhus*.

Pileiform. (*L. pilus; forma, shape.*) Hair-shaped.

Pileola. *Bot.* Mirbel's name for the funnel-shaped primordial leaf which covers the other leaves in the *gemmule* or stem-bud.

Pileolus. (*L. pileolus*, a little hat.) 1. A caul.

2. *Bot.* The same as *Pileola*.

Pileorhiza. (*L. pileus*, a cap; *Gr. ῥίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* The root-sheath.

Pileous. (*Pilus.*) Hairy.

P. sys'tem. Bichat's term for the arrangement of hair on the body.

Piles. Pl. of *Pile*. Common name for *Hæmorrhoids*.

P., bleed'ing. Piles which bleed; internal piles frequently bleed. See *Hæmorrhoids, internal*.

P., blind. Non-bleeding piles.

P., capillary. One of the two main varieties of *P., internal* (q. v.). They consist of a superficial protruding mass of small vessels in the mucous membrane of the rectum.

P., cuta'neous. A form of external piles consisting of masses of hypertrophied skin.

P., exter'nal. See *Hæmorrhoids, external*.

P., flesh'y. The same as *P., cutaneous*.

P., inter'nal. See *Hæmorrhoids, internal*.

They are generally described as of two kinds, *capillary* and *venous*. See *P., capillary* and *P., venous*.

P., oede'matous. Term for a swelling and inflammation of one or more of the mucocutaneous folds of the anus. Not, strictly speaking, piles. (Cripps.)

P., o'pen. Bleeding piles.

P., thrombotic. External piles composed of veins that have become inflamed and then ruptured, with subsequent clotting of the effused blood. (Cripps.)

P., venous. One of the two varieties of *P., internal* usually described. They consist of swellings composed of several large varicose veins covered by mucous membrane.

Pileum. (*L. pileum*, a cap.) *Ornithol.* The surface of the whole top of the head, and of the side of the head above the level of the eyes. It is divided into front, corona, and occiput. (*Century Dict.*)

Pileus. (*L.*) Originally a hat. Hence used with the following meanings: A nipple-shield. A caul. *Cucupha.* In *Ornithol.*, a syn. of *Pileum*.

P. Hippocrat'icus. The cap of Hippocrates. See *Bandage, capeline*.

Pile'wort. (*Pile; wort.*) The *Ranunculus ficaria*; so called because the crushed root has been used to make a poultice for piles.

Pill. (Pl. of *pilus*.) Hairs.

P. ana'les. The hairs round the anus.

P. cibo'til. The hairs of *Cibotium barometz*, used locally as a styptic.

P. compos'iti. In *Bot.*, compound hairs; they may be either feathery, *plumosi*, branched, *ramosi*, or star-like, *stellati*.

P. congen'iti. Congenital hairs; the hair, i. e., of the head, the eyebrows, and eyelashes.

P. cu'ti. A term for *Lanugo*.

P. gossyp'i. A name for the *Gossypium* of the B. Ph.

P. palpebrar'um. (*L. palpebræ*, the eyelids.) The eyelashes.

P. postgen'iti. Postgenital hairs; the hair of the pubes, axillæ, &c., and, in men, of the face, all of which first develop about puberty.

P. pudendo'rum. The pubic hairs.

P. simp'lices. In *Bot.*, simple hairs; they are usually in the form of flexible-jointed threads.

P. subaxillar'es. The axillary hairs.

Pilid'ium. 1. The hemispherical apothecium of certain lichens.

2. The name for a supposed Genus, which was

PILIFEROUS—PILL

made up in reality of merely a number of larvæ of different species of *Nemertini*.

3. A Genus of false limpets of the Family *Acmaeidae*.

4. A syn. of *Pileola*.

Piliferous. (L. *Pilus*; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing hair. *Zool.* Applied by Blainville to *Mammifera*, because their body is covered with hair.

Bot. Applied to parts of the plant which bear several hairs, or which terminate in a single hair.

Piliform. (L. *pilus*; *forma*, likeness.) Hair-shaped.

Piligan. (South American name.) The *Lycopodium saururus*, a South American species of *Lycopodium* (Billings). Used where it is native, as an emetic and purgative.

Pilig'anine. An alkaloid obtained from *Piligan*. In large doses, it causes vomiting, convulsions, and asphyxia by direct action on the medulla (Bardet); in small doses, it causes vomiting and purging.

Piligerous. (L. *gero*, to bear.) *Piliferous*.

Pillmic'tio. (L. *pili*, hairs; *mingo*, mictum, to make water.) A disease of the bladder or kidneys in which piliform, hair-like bodies are passed in the urine. It has also been termed *Trichiasis*.

Pill. See *Pilula*.

P., Ab'ernethy's. Pil. hydrarg. gr. 10, Pulv. jal. gr. 20, Syr. rhamni q. s. ut fiant pil. 6. Two at night, followed by Inf. sennæ the next morning.

P., analep'tic, James'. See *James' analeptic pills*.

P., An'derson's. *Pilula aloës et jalapæ*.

P., an'odyne. *Pilula opiata*.

P., antibil'ious. *Barclay's.* Ext. of colocynth 2 dr., jalap resin 1 dr., almond soap $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr., guaiac 3 dr., tartar emetic 8 gr., oils of rosemary, juniper, and caraway, 4 min. each, syr. of buckthorn enough to make 64 pills. Dose, 2 or 3 pills. (Dunglison.)

Dixon's. Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartar emetic.

P., Ba'ly's. Pulv. digitalis, Pulv. scillæ, Pil. hydrarg., ana gr. 1.

P., Barbarossa's. See *Barbarossa's pills*.

P., Bar'thez's. Aloes, myrrh, camphor, musk, and balsam of Peru.

P., Bec'querel's. Quin. sulph. 2 dr., Ext. digitalis 15 gr., Colchicum seeds powdered 2 scruples, made into 60 pills. Dose, 1 to 3 pills.

P., Bellos'te's. Fr. Codex, 1866. (F. *Pilules mercurielles purgatives*.) Mercury, white honey, Cape aloes, black pepper, rhubarb, scammony.

P., Blair's. A pill of colchicum for gout.

P., Blan'card's. Ferrous iodide, sugar, and liquorice powder.

P., Blaud's. $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of sulphate of iron, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of carbonate of potash.

P., blue. *Pilula hydrargyri*.

P., Bon'tius', Fr. Codex. Barbadoes aloes, gamboge, gum ammoniac, and white vinegar.

P., Bran'dreth's. The main constituents are aloes, gamboge, and scammony.

P., Cham'berlain's restorative. Cin-

nabar, sulphur, calcium sulphate, and some vegetable matter. (Dr. Paria.) Each pill weighs 3 grains.

P. coat'or. A machine for coating pills with sugar. The pills are put into a pan containing a solution of sugar, and the pan is kept constantly rotating, to prevent them from sticking together. (*Century Dict.*)

P. coch'y. *Pilula aloës et colocynthidis*.

P.s., concen'tric. Pills composed of several layers of different preparations, either to effect their successive digestion or their solution in different parts of the alimentary canal.

P., Debout's. Similar to *P., Becquerel's*.

P., din'ner. A pill taken shortly before dinner, to arouse the digestion.

P., din'ner, of May'o. Pulv. rhei 4 gr., Sodii carb. 1 gr.

P., Dupuytren's. Fr. Codex. Perchloride of mercury, Ext. of opium, Ext. of quinine.

P., overlas'ting. A pill formerly given, said to have been made of metallic antimony. Each pill swallowed was believed infallible in causing purgation.

P., fêmeale. *Pilula de aloë et fœtidis*.

P., Foth'ergill's. Aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony.

P., Frank's. (F. *Graines de santé*.) Aloes, jalap, rhubarb, and syrup of wormwood.

P., Fuller's. The *Pilula de aloë et fœtidis*.

P., Grif'ath's. The *Pilula ferri co.*, U.S. Ph.

P., Grif'att's. Pulv. rhei drachmas $1\frac{1}{2}$, Ferri sulph. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$, Saponis scrupula 2, aquæ q. s. ut ft. massa in pil. 40 dividenda. Dose, 3 or 4 at bedtime.

P., Guy's. The same as *P., Ba'ly's*.

P., Har'vey's. *Pilula aloës et colocynthidis*.

P., Helvetius'. (F. *pilule alunée d' Helvetius*.) Alum, sandragon; honey of roses. Fr. Codex, 1866.

P., Hooper's. See *Hooper's pills*.

P., hygiene. *P., Morrison's*.

P., James' analep'tic. See *James' analeptic pills*.

P., Key'ser's. See *Keyser's pills*.

P., La'dy Crespi'gny's. See *Lady Crespi'gny's pills*.

P., La'dy Hes'keth's. See *Lady Hesketh's pills*.

P., La'dy Web'ster's. See *Lady Webster's dinner pills*. Also, one form was similar to *P., Lady Hesketh's*.

P., Lartigue's. See *Lartigue's pills of*.

P., Laville's. See *Laville's pills*.

P., Lee's New Lon'don. Scammony, gamboge, calomel, jalap, soap, and syrup of buckthorn. (Dunglison.)

P., Lee's Wind'ham. Gamboge, aloes, soap, potassium nitrate. (Dunglison.)

P. machine'. (F. *pitulier*.) An instrument used for rolling and cutting up a pill mass; also, an earthen pot in which pills are kept. (Dunglison.)

P., Mof'fat's. Similar to *P., Brand'reth's*.

P., Morrison's. Similar to *P., Mof-fat's*.

P., Niemey'er's. Quinine 1 grain, digitalis $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., opium $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Dose, 1 pill every 4 or 6

PILLAR—PILULA

hours. Used in early cases of phthisis with much pyrexia.

P., Plum'mer's. *Pil. hydrarg. subchlor. co.*

P., red. *Pilula hydrarg. subchlor. co.*

P., red, Bo'erhaave's. The basis is red sulphide of mercury, *hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

P., Ricord's. Hydrarg. protiodidi, Lactucæ, Gallæ, ana ʒiiss., Ext. opii aquos. gr. ix, Ext. guaiaci aquos. ʒj. Div. in pilulas xxxvi. Used by Ricord in syphilis.

P., Rud'ius'. Similar to *P.*, Fothergill's.

P., Rufus'. The *Pilula aloes et myrrhæ* of the U.S. Ph., 1873.

P., Scotch. *Pilula de aloë et fœtidæ.*

P., Sédil'lot's. Fr. Codex. (*F. pilule mercurielle savonneuse.*) Ointment of mercury, medicinal soap, and liquorice powder.

P. slab. A slab used for rolling pills upon.

P., Spender's. Each pill contains 1 to 3 grains of sulphate of iron, and about 1 or 1½ grains of either watery extract of aloes, compound extract of colocynth, or compound rhubarb pill. Sometimes ¼ grain of extract of nux vomica or belladonna is also added. Used in chronic constipation.

P., squatting. A name for the *Pilula opiata*.

P., Tanjo're. The *Pilula asiatica*.

P. tile. See *P. slab*.

P., Val'let's. The *Pilula ferri carbonatis* of the U.S. Ph., 1873.

Pillar. (*F. pilier*; *G. Säule*.) A term employed in Anatomy to indicate the relation certain structures stand in towards certain others, i.e., as columns to a vault or arch.

P.s of Cort'l. See under *Corti*.

P.s of di'aphragm. See *Diaphragm, pillars of*.

P.s of external abdom'inal ring.

The free borders of the divided aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which bound the external abdominal ring externally and internally, being attached respectively to the spine and symphysis of the pubes.

P.s of fau'ces. Two arching folds of mucous membrane containing muscular fibres, which pass from the base of the uvula outwards and downwards, on either side; the *anterior pillar* to the side and base of the tongue; the *posterior pillar* to the sides of the pharynx.

P.s of forn'ix. The extensions of the *Fornix* anteriorly and posteriorly towards the base of the brain. The *anterior pillars* pass down to the base of the brain, curve upon themselves, and spread out, each to form part of the corresponding *corpus albicans*. The *posterior pillars*, connected by their upper surface with the *corpus callosum*, pass downwards each into the descending horn of the corresponding lateral ventricle, where they become continuous with the *hippocampus major* on each side.

P.s of velum pendulum pala'ti. The *P.s of fauces*.

Pill'box. A small circular box for keeping pills in, usually made of cardboard, occasionally of metal or wood.

P. hydatid. A sterile hydatid or *Acephalocyst*.

Pilli. A town in Tuscany, noted for a cold mineral spring, containing sodium chloride 9.39 parts, sodium sulphate 1.53, sodium bicarbonate 3.96, and carbonate of iron (FeH₂(CO₃)₂) .096, in 1000 parts. (Geissler and Möller.)

Pillocau'sia. A more modern name (deriv. not known) for *Hiera picra*, and vulgarly rendered *Pillicoshy*.

Pilocarpidine. An alkaloid isolated from the leaves of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius* (q.v.).

Pilocarpina. *Pilocarpine*.

Pilocarpinae hydrochlo'ras. Ex. Ph. White granular crystals, very soluble in water, slightly deliquescent. Dose, 1-20 to ½ grain by the mouth, 1-10 to 1-3 grain hypodermically.

P. ni'tras. B. Ph. It occurs in white crystals, either small and granular, or large and prismatic. Solubility 1 in 10 of cold water; freely soluble in hot, but only slightly in cold alcohol. Dose, the same as of *P. hydrochloras*.

Pilocarpine. C₁₁H₁₃N₃O₂. An alkaloid obtained from *Jaborandi*, colourless and syrupy, forming crystallisable salts with acids. It is a powerful sudorific and sialogogue, contracts the pupil, and in large doses acts as an emetic. It has been used in diabetes mellitus and d. insipidus, in asthma, and as an antidote to belladonna poisoning. The alkaloid will act, when given hypodermically, in three to five minutes. The pure alkaloid is not used medicinally.

P., hydrochlo'rate of. See *Pilocarpinae hydrochloras*.

Pilocar'pus pennatifolius.

(*Pilos*, hair or wool wrought into felt; *L. pilus*; *καπνός*, fruit.) A Brazilian shrub, Order *Rutaceæ*. The leaflets contain a volatile oil, and the alkaloids, pilocarpine, jaborine, pilocarpidine, and jaboridine. When dried, the leaflets constitute the *Jaborandi* of the B. Ph.

Pilocystic tumour. (*Πίλος*; *cyst*.) A dermoid cyst, so called because of its often containing hairs.

Piloni'dal si'nus. (*Pilus*; *nidus*, a nest.) A sinus occasionally found in the human subject as an abnormality, opening near the tip of the coccyx, and containing hair. (*Hillings*.)

Pilosella alpi'na. The *Hieracium pilosella*.

Pilos'ity. (*Pilus*.) Hairiness.

Pilous. The same as *Pileous*.

Pilo'rus. (*L.*) Hairy.

Pil'ula. Lat. (*F. pilule*; *I. pillola*; *G. Pille*.)

A pill. A small mass of solid medication made into a globular form for convenience in swallowing. A pill usually consists of one or more active ingredients and an excipient, such as mucilage, soap, syrup or spirit, or some soft, inert extract. The weight rarely exceeds 5 grains, unless the ingredients are exceptionally heavy. Pills are often rendered tasteless by silvering or gilding, or more commonly now by covering with a solution of gelatine or sandarach, or by sugar-coating, or pearl-coating with French chalk and gum. Also, see *Pills, concentric*. More than half the B. Ph. pills are purgative. For B. Ph. pills, see under *Pilule*.

P. acidi carbol'ici. Ex. Ph. Absolute phenol 2 grains, glycerin ¼ minim, powdered althæa 3 grains, for one pill. Dose, 1 pill.

P. aconi'ti. Powdered aconite root 1-8 grain in each. Dose, 1 hourly (1 pill is equivalent to 1 minim of the tincture).

P. aloës barbadensis. Barb. aloes 2, hard soap 1, oil of caraway 1-8, conf. of roses 1.

P. aloës et colocyn'thidis. Former name (B. Ph., 1867) for the *P. colocynthidis composita*, B. Ph.

PILULÆ—PIMENTO

P. al'oës et jala'pæ. Barb. aloes 1 lb., black hellebore root, jalap, carbonate of potash, of each 1 oz., oil of anise 4 dr., simple syrup q. s. Dose, 10 to 30 gr.

P. al'oïn, strychni'næ et bella-don'æ. Aloin 1-5 gr., strychnine 1-60 gr., alcoholic ext. of belladonna 1-8 gr., in each. Dose, 1 or 2.

P. asiatic'a. Arsenious acid 55 gr., black pepper 9 dr., acacia enough to make 800 pills. Used in India for syphilis and elephantiasis. (Dunglison.)

P. Benedic'tæ Fulle'ri. The *P. de al'oë et foëtidi's*.

P. bu'tyl-chlo'ral. Ex. Ph. Hydrate of butyl-chloral 4 gr., glycerine of tragacanth or mucilage of acacia, q. s. Dose, 1 every two hours.

P. calomel'ian's compos'ita. The *P. hydrargy'ri subchlorid'i composita*, B. Ph.

P. de al'oë et foëtidi's. P. Ph. Socot. aloes, senna, asafetida, galbanum, 2 dr. of each, myrrh 4 dr., crocus and mace 1 dr. of each, sulphate of iron $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. To the above are added, oil of amber 8 min., and syrup of artemisia, q. s. Dose, 15 to 20 gr.

P. gal'bani compos'ita. A syn. of *P. asafet. co.* B. Ph.

P. opia'ta. U.S. Ph., 1873. Pulv. opii 24 gr., soap 6 gr., for 24 pills (1 gr. of opium in each). Dose, 1 or 2 pills.

Pilulæ. Plur. of *Pilula*.

P. alephan'ginæ. (According to Lemery *alephan'ginæ* is an Arabic word signifying odorous.) Also called called *P. aloephanginæ*. Pills composed of *aloes* combined with aromatic substances.

P. de caccion'dë. Term for certain astringent pills containing *catechu*.

P. sublingua'les. See *Hypoglossitides*.

Pilulæ of the B. Ph. Official. The dose is 5 to 10 grains, except where otherwise stated.

P. al'oës et asafet'idæ. Eq. parts of Socot. aloes, asafet., hard soap, and conf. of roses.

P. al'oës et fer'ri. Sulphate of iron $\frac{1}{2}$, Barb. aloes 2, comp. cinnamon powder 3, conf. of roses 4.

P. al'oës et myrr'hæ. Socot. aloes 2, myrrh 1, saffron $\frac{1}{2}$, treacle 1, glycerine q. s.

P. al'oës socotri'næ. Socot. aloes 2, hard soap 1, vol. oil of nutmeg 1-3, conf. of roses 1.

P. asafet'idæ compos'ita. Asafet. 2, galbanum 2, myrrh 2, treacle 1.

P. cambo'giæ compos'ita. Gamboge 1, Barb. aloes 1, comp. cinnamon powder 1, hard soap 2, syrup q. s.

P. colocyn'thidis compos'ita. Colocynth pulp 1, Barb. aloes 2, scammony resin 2, potassium sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$, oil of cloves $\frac{1}{2}$, water q. s. (about $\frac{1}{2}$).

P. colocyn'thidis et hyoscy'am'i. Pil. col. co. 2, ext. of hyoscy. 1.

P. con'i compos'ita. Ext. conii 1, ipecac. 1, treacle q. s.

P. fer'ri carbona'tis. Ferri carb. sacch. 4, conf. rosæ 1. Dose, 5 to 20 gr.

P. fer'ri iodi'di. Mix aqueous solutions of iron and iodine with sugar and liquorice (1 in 3½). Dose, 3 to 8 gr.

P. hydrargy'ri. (Blue pill.) Mercury 1, conf. of roses $\frac{1}{2}$, liquorice $\frac{1}{2}$. Dose, 3 to 8 gr.

P. hydrargy'ri subchlorid'i compos'ita. Calomel 1, sulphurated antimony 1, guaiac resin 2, castor oil 1.

P. ipecacuan'hæ cum scil'lâ. Dover's powder 3, squill 1, ammoniacum 1, treacle q. s. (Opium, 1 in 23.)

P. phos'phori. Phosphorus 1, balsam of tolu 40, yellow wax 19, curd soap 30. Dose, 2 to 4 gr. (= 1-45 to 1-22-5 gr. of phos.)

P. plumb'i cum op'io. Opium 1, acetate of lead 6, conf. of roses 1. (Opium, 1 in 8.) Dose, 4 to 8 gr.

P. rhe'i compos'ita. Rhubarb 6, Socot. aloes 4½, myrrh 3, hard soap 3, peppermint oil 1-3, glycerine 2, treacle 6.

P. saponis compos'ita. Opium 1, hard soap 4, water q. s. (Opium, 1 in 6, nearly.) Dose, 3 to 5 gr.

P. scammo'ni compos'ita. Scammony 1, jalap resin 1, curd soap 1, tinet. zingib. fort. 1, spirit. rect. 2. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. (The only vegetable purgative pill of the B. Ph. not containing aloes.)

P. scil'læ compos'ita. Squill 1½, ginger 1, ammoniacum 1, hard soap 1, treacle 2.

Pil'ular. Pertaining to a pilula or pill.

Pil'ule. (F. *pilule*.) *Pilula*.

Pilum. (L. For *pisillum*; from *piso*=pinso, to pound. F. *pilon*.) A pestle.

Pilus. (Nom. plural *pili*, q. v. Πίλος, felted hair or wool.) A hair.

Pimaric acid. C₃₀H₅₀O₂. An acid, isomeric with *Sylvic acid*, obtained from the resin of *Pinus pinaster*, and apparently closely allied to pinic acid and oil of turpentine.

Pimel'aden. (Πιμελή, fat; ἀδήν, a gland.) Term for a sebaceous gland.

Pim'el's. (Πιμελή. L. *adeps*.) Fat; also, fatness.

Pimelec'chysis. (Πιμελή; ἔκχυσις, a pouring out.) The same as *Pimelorrhœa*.

Pimelic acid. C₂H₁₀(CO₂H)₂. A dibasic acid, of the oxalic series, obtained by the action of nitric on oleic acid.

Pimel'icus. (Πιμελή.) Of, or belonging to, fat.

Pimel'i'tis. (Πιμελή.) Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

Pimelo'des. (Πιμελή; εἶδος, form.) Composed of fat; fatty.

Pimelo'ma. (Πιμελή.) A fatty swelling.

Pimeloptery'gium. (Πιμελή; pterygium.) The same as *Pterygium* or *Pinguicula*.

Pimelorrhœ'a. (Πιμελή; ῥέω, to flow.) Morbid discharge of fat.

Pimelorthopnœ'a. (Πιμελή; orthopnœa.) Orthopnea from obesity.

Pimelo'sis. (Πιμελή.) Obesity.

P. hepatic'a. Fatty liver.

P. mim'ia. (L. *minimus*, excessive.) Excessive obesity.

Pimelotic. Belonging to, or characterised by, *Pimelosis*.

Pimelu'ria. (Πιμελή; οὔρον, urine.) Discharge of fat in the urine.

Pimenta. (*Pimenta*, the Spanish fir.) B. Ph. Allspice; the dried, unripe, full-grown berries of *Pimenta officinalis* (*Eugenia pimenta*), the West Indian allspice tree, containing an essential oil with stimulant and carminative properties. Its official preparations are *Aqua pimentæ* and *Oleum pimentæ*.

P. a'cris. The *Myrcia pimenta*.

P. officina'lis. See *Pimenta*.

Pimen'tæ bac'cæ. *Pimenta* berries.

Pimen'tic acid. *Eugenic acid*.

Pimen'to. (I.) *Pimenta*.

PIMIACULA—PINEOLI

P. oil. See *Oleum pimentæ*.
P. water. See *Aqua pimentæ*.
Pimiacula. (Πιμελή, lat.) Term for the *Labia majora*.
Pimpernel. See *Pimpinella*.
P., Italian. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*.
P., scarlet. The common name for the plant *Anagallis arvensis*.
P., water. The *Veronica beccabunga*.
Pimpin. A name for the *Piper longum*.
Pimpinella. A Genus of plants, Order *Umbellifera*.
P. alba. A variety of *P. magna*; also, the *P. saxifraga*.
P. anisum. The systematic name of the plant *Anise*, which contains an essential oil with carminative properties, and is a native of Egypt and the Levant.
P. italica. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*.
P. magna. A European species, whose root has been used against erysipelatous ulcerations.
P. nigra. The same as *P. magna*.
P. officinalis. The *P. italica*.
P. saxifraga. Systematic name of the *Burnet saxifrage*, whose root has diuretic, diaphoretic, and stomachic qualities.
Pimpinellin. A substance, readily soluble in alcohol and slightly in ether, discovered by Buchheim in an alcoholic extract of *Pimpinella*.
Pimple. (Anglo-Sax. *pipel*, prob. from *L. papula*.) A common name for a papule. See *Papula*.
P. mite. The *Demodex folliculorum*.
Pin. (*L. pinna* = *penna*, a feather; also, a pen. Old F. *penne*.) A peg of some sort.
P. and web. Old popular name for a corneal opacity.
P. bone. The *Ischium*.
P. cherry. Syn. for *Pigeon cherry*.
P.-eyed. Bot. Term applied to a flower in which the stigma is at the throat of the corolla and the stamens are inserted at a lower level.
P. footed. Having lobate toes, such as those of birds.
P., hare-lip. A long steel pin used for closing wounds of any sort, but especially after the operation for hare-lip. It has also been used for arresting hæmorrhage by acupressure.
P.-head'ed. The same as *P.-eyed*.
P.-worm. The *Oxyuris vermicularis*.
Pinaeæ. (Lindley.) Syn. for *Coniferae*.
Pinang'. Malayan name for the *Betel nut palm*; also, for its fruit, the *Betel nut*.
Pinash. See *Peenash*.
Pinastellum. (*Pinus*, the pine-tree; from the resemblance of their leaves.) The *Peucedanum silvæ*.
Pinaster. (*Pinus*.) See *Pinus pinaster*.
Pince-nez. (F.) Name for that form of double eye-glass which is held on the nose by means of a spring.
Pinch. (Mid. E. *pinchen*; Old F. *pincoir*, to pinch.) The amount of any substance in powder that can be taken up between the thumb and forefinger. The French Codex indicates the equivalent weight of a "pinch" of certain substances; e. g., a pinch of anise = 2 grammes; of fennel seeds, 2 grms.; of arnica, 1 grm., &c. (Littre).
Pinched. Metaph., Shrunk.
Pinckneya pubens. Hab., Carolina. This plant is a bitter febrifuge.

Pin'dars. A name for the *Arachis hypogæa*.
Pine. (*L. pinus*.) A pine-apple.
P.-apple. (F. *ananas*; G. *Fichtenapfel*.) The fruit of *Ananassa sativa*.
P.-apple, Apherdous'll. The *Pinus cembra*.
P.-apple, oil of, artificial. *Butyric ether*.
P. bath. A bath containing a liquor made from the leaves of the *Pinus sylvestris*, used in the treatment of rheumatism.
P. cure. The cure said to result from treatment by pine baths.
P., ginger. The *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*. Also known as the Oregon, Port Orford, or White, Cedar. Its resin is used as a diuretic, and also as an insecticide.
P., ground. *Lycopodium complanatum*.
P., ground, stinking. *Camphorosma monspeliaca*.
P., loblo'ly. *Pinus tæda*.
P., moun'tain. *Pinus pumilio*.
P.-need'le. A name for the sharp-pointed leaf of the pine.
P. oil. 1. The essential oil obtained from the resinous exudation found on the bark of pines and firs. It is used for varnish. 2. The essential oil distilled from the leaves and twigs of *Pinus mughos* and *p. sylvestris*. It is used medicinally in Germany. 3. The fixed oil obtained in Sweden by distillation of the wood of firs and pines. It is used as lamp-oil. (Century Dict.)
P., Prince's. *Chimaphila umbellata*.
P.-sap, American. The *Hypopitys languinosa*.
P., stone. *Pinus pinea*.
P., sugar. The *Zamia pumila*.
P.-this'tle. The *Atractylis gummifera*.
P., yellow. The *Pinus palustris*.
P.-weed. The *Hypericum sarothra*.
Pineæ. (Fem. of *pinæus*.) The specific name of the stone pine, *Pinus pinea*.
Pine'al. (*Pineus*.) Relating to, or like, a pine cone.
P. bod'y. The *P. gland*.
P. eye. See *Parietal eye*.
P. gland. So named from its resemblance in shape to a pine cone. A small reddish body, about the size of a small cherry-stone, and containing sand-like particles, connected with the back of the third ventricle of the brain, and passing downwards and backwards between the two superior corpora quadrigemina. It is usually developed as a hollow outgrowth from that part of the brain of the embryo which afterwards becomes the third ventricle. It was thought by Descartes to be the seat of the soul. It is considered now by many comparative anatomists to be an abortive eye. See *Parietal eye*.
P. lam'ina. (*Lamina conarii*.) That part of the *Pineal gland* below the *Recessus pinealis*.
P. ped'uncles. The peduncles of the *P. gland*.
P. sand. See *P. gland*.
P. ven'tricle. (*Ventriculus conarii*.) A hollow in the pineal gland, a fetal survival.
Pineatum. (Neut. of *pineatus* = *pinæus*, belonging to the pine.) Old name for a certain medicine prepared from pine kernels.
Pineoli. (*L.*) *Nuces pineæ*. The seeds of *Pinus pinea*. They are rich in oil, and are used for the same purposes as almonds.

PINEUS—PINONCILLO

Pineus. (L.) Belonging to *Pinus*, a pine.

P. purgans. The *Jatropha curcas*.

Ping'har harjam'bi. The same as *Penjavar yambi*.

Pingo-pingo. Name for the root of *Ephedra andiva*, Order *Gnetaceae*, imported from Chili, and used in bladder diseases.

Pinguecula. (L. *pinguis*, fat.) A small yellowish spot consisting of thickened tissue, but containing no fat, occurring as an abnormality in the conjunctiva, and situated close to the edge of the cornea.

Pingue'dinous. Resembling, or pertaining to, *Pinguedo*; fatty, greasy.

Pingue'do. (L.) Fat, fatness.

Pinguefy. (L. *pinguis*, fat, greasy; *facio*, to make.) To make fat.

Pinguicula. (L. *pinguis*.) 1. The same as *Pinguecula*.

2. Also, in *Bot.*, a Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Diandria*, Order *Monogynia*.

P. vulgaris. The butterwort, or Yorkshire sanicle, an unctuous plant, used as an application to chapped hands, and as a pomatum. The leaves are used, in broth, as an aperient by the country people of Wales.

Pinguid. (L. *pinguis*.) Fat (*adj.*) or fatty.

Pinguin. See *Bromelia pinguin*.

Pinguis. (L.) Fat (*adj.*) or greasy.

Pinguitudo. (L.) Fatness, obesity.

Pingulo'eum theobromatum. (L. *pinguis*; *oleum*.) Oil of theobroma.

Pinhole os. Term for a very small *Os uteri*.

Pinhole pupil. A syn. of *Pinpoint pupil*.

Pinho'nes indici. (F. *pignons d'Inde*.) The seeds of the *Jatropha curcas*.

Pini sylvestris oleum. See under *Oleum*.

Pinic acid. (L. *pinus*, the fir-tree.) First discovered in French colophony or resin by Baup. It is soluble in alcohol, crystallises in triangular plates, and has an acid reaction.

Pinifolious. (*Pinus*; *folium*.) Having linear or coriaceous leaves, as the fir.

Pini'form. (*Pinus*; *forma*, likeness.) Like a fir-cone.

P. decussation. Name for the decussation of the superior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. (Billings.)

Pinima. (*Pinus*.) Guibourt's term for pine resin.

Pinipic'rin. $C_{22}H_{36}O_{11}$. A brown, bitter, amorphous glucoside, insoluble in ether, soluble in water, obtained from the leaves and bark of *Pinus sylvestris*, and from the leaves of *Thuja occidentalis*.

Pinitan'nic acid. A variety of tannic acid which has been obtained from the leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Pinite. $C_5H_7(OH)_5$. A crystallisable sugar found in the exudation from the trunk of *Pinus lambertiana* and *p. sabiniana*. It is dextrorotatory; it neither ferments with yeast, nor answers to Fehling's test; its therapeutic action is similar to that of Briançon manna.

Pinites. A name for certain fossil plants, or parts of them, supposed to belong to the Genus *Pinus*.

P. succinifer. (Göppert.) An extinct coniferous tree, the source of the fossil-resin *Amber* (q.v.).

Pink. (Mid. E. *pinken*, to pinch; from *pick*.) Flower so named because of cut or peaked edges of corolla; colour named from the flower.

1. *Bot.* The Common Pink or Carnation; also, generic term for the *Pinks*, synonymous with *Dianthus*.

2. The colour characteristic of the corolla of the common pink.

P., Carolina. *Spigelia marilandica*.

P., clove. See *Clove pink*.

P.-eye. A specific contagious fever, very similar to Influenza, occurring in the horse, and so named from the colour of the inflamed conjunctiva.

P.-fe'ver. The same as *P.-eye*.

P., ground. *Silene virginica*.

P., Indian. The *P., Carolina*.

P., Maryland. *P., Carolina*.

P., wild. The *P., ground*.

P., yeast. The *Saccharomyces glutinis*.

Pinkneya. See *Pinckneya*.

Pinkroot. The *Spigelia marilandica*.

P., Demerara. The *Spigelia anthelmia*.

Pin'na. (Collateral form of *L. penna*, a wing, feather.) 1. The expanded part of the external ear, also called the *Auricle* (F. *lobe d'oreille*; G. *das äussere Ohr*). 2. The nostril or ala nasi.

3. In *Bot.*, the leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

P. mari'na. The *Byssus* of molluscs.

Pinna'culum. Late Latin. (*Pinna*, a peak, a pinnacle of a building, the top of an arch.) Term applied to the *Uvula* by Wedelius (*P. fornicis gutturalis*).

Pin'nae. Nom. pl. of *Pinna*.

P. dila'tor. The depressor *alae nasi*.

P. he'patis. The lobes of the liver.

P. nar'is. The *Ala nasi*.

P. na'si. The same as *P. naris*.

Pin'rate. (L. *pinna*.) Feathered; having leaves proceeding laterally from one stalk.

Pinnatifid. (L. *pinna*; *fido*, to cleave.) Term applied to leaves cleft transversely into oblong, parallel segments.

Pinnatulate. (Low L. *pinnatulus*, dim. of *L. pinnatus*.) *Bot.* Subdivided a second time.

Pinni'ferous. (L. *pinna*, in the sense of a fin; *fero*, to bear.) Fin-bearing.

Pinnigra'da. (L. *gradus*, a step.) Syn. for *Pinnipedia*.

Pinnigra'de. Moving by means of fins; also, a member of the Group *Pinnigra'de*.

Pinniner'vate. See *Penninervate*.

Pinni'pedia. Nom. pl. (L. *pinna*, a fin; *pes, pedis*, a foot. F. *pinnipèdes*.) The *Aquatic carnivora*, a group of *Mammalia* in which all four limbs are modified, to a greater or less extent, to form fins. This group includes the *Phocidae*, *Otariidae*, and *Trichechidae*.

Pinnisect'ed. (L. *seculus*, from *seco*, to cut.) The same as *Pinnatifid*.

Pin'ula. (Dim. of *pinna*.) A little feather; a leaflet. Term for a leaflet of a bipinnate or tripinnate leaf; also, a little fin.

Pinnulate. (*Pinnula*.) Furnished with Pinnulae. See *Pinnula*.

Pinol. A name for *Oleum pini pumilionis*.

Pinoncil'lo tree. The *Castigleonia lobata*.

PINPOINT—PIPER

Pin'point pu'pil. See under *Pupil*.

Pint. (Sax. *pynt*. F. *pinte*, *chopine*; G. *Nessel*.) A liquid measure containing twenty fluid ounces, and forming one eighth part of a gallon.

Pinta. (F. *pinta du Mexique*; S. *Mal de los pintos*; root *pintar*, signifying to paint.) An endemic skin disease of Mexico, characterised by the presence of blotches, chiefly on the breast, extremities, and about the eyes, at first of a yellowish hue, but afterwards blue, and finally black. The diseased skin becomes rough and irritable, and ulcerates. The disease is thought to be due to a vegetable parasite.

Pinus. (F. *pin*. G. *Fichte*.) A Genus of the *Coniferae*, many of whose species yield resin. Also, the *Pineal gland*.

P. abies. The *Abies excelsa*.

P. australis. Marsh-pine or pitch-pine. It is common in the Southern U. S., and is the chief source of American turpentine and resin. (Billings.)

P. balsamea. *Abies balsamea*, the Balm of Gilead fir, the source of *Canada balsam*.

P. Banksiana. A North American species. Its cones are used in Canada as a sudorific.

P. canadensis. *Abies canadensis*.

P. canadensis. The *P. picea*.

P. cedrus. The wood of this species is very odorous (cedar wood; see *Libanus*); its other properties are similar to those of the fir.

P. combra. The stone-pine. Hab., Central Europe and Siberia. This species yields *Carpathian balsam* and *Briançon turpentine*; the shoots afford, by distillation, *Riga balsam*.

P. damara. The *Dammara orientalis*.

P. excel'sa. The *P. abies*.

P. gallica. The *P. picea*.

P. Lambertiana. A native of Oregon and California. The source of *Pinit*.

P. laricio. The Corsican pine. Hab., S. Europe. One of the sources of turpentine.

P. larix. The larch, from which are obtained *Venice turpentine*, *Orenburgh gum*, and *Briançon manna*.

P. maritima. The *P. pinaster*.

P. massonia. A peculiar fungus, brown externally, white within, which grows upon the exposed roots of this species; and a decoction is used by the Chinese and Japanese for diseases of the bladder and lungs.

P. mughos. The *P. pumilio*.

P. nigra. The black spruce fir. Hab., North Europe. The syrup, obtained by boiling the young branches and concentrating the liquor formed, is termed essence of spruce, and is used in making spruce beer.

P. palustris. The same as *P. australis*.

P. pectinata. The same as *Abies pectinata*.

P. picea. The silver or common fir, from which *Strasburg turpentine* is obtained.

P. pinaster. The cluster-pine of South-western Europe; one of the sources of *Oil of turpentine*.

P. pinea. The stone-pine. The fresh young fruit is eaten where it grows, and is aperient and diuretic.

P. pumilio. (L. *pumilio*, a dwarf.) The mountain or Mugho pine; the source of *Hungarian balsam*, and of *Oleum templinum*, or *Oleum pini pumilionis*.

P. sabiniana. The trunk of this species,

as well as that of *P. Lambertiana*, exudes *Pinit*.

P. sylvestris. The Scotch fir. One of the sources of common turpentine, pitch, and resin.

P. tæda. The Loblolly pine of S. America. One source of *Thus Americanum*.

P. taxifolia. The *P. picea*.

P. uberima. The *P. pinea*.

P. vulgaris. The *P. picea*.

Pion. (Πίον, fat, rich milk.) Fat (*substantive*).

Pionorrhœa. (Πίον (adj.), fat; πῑω, to flow.) A morbid discharge of fat, *Pimelorrhœa*.

Plorthopnœa. (Πλω; orthopnœa.) *Pimelorthopnœa*.

Ploscope. (Πλω; σκοπέω, to look at.) A form of *Lactometer*.

Ploxemia. The same as *Piarhæmia*. (Dunglison.)

Pip. (Mid. E. *pippe*, *pyppe*; Mod. L. *pipita*; L. *pituita*. F. *pepie*; I. *pipita*; G. *Pipps*.) A disease, occurring in birds, in which there is secreted an abundance of mucus in the mouth and throat, and the tongue often becomes coated with a scaly covering.

Pipe. (Anglo-Sax. *pipe*.) A musical instrument formed of a long tube; hence, a tube.

P. gamboge. A name for cylindrical pieces of gamboge, some of which are hollow from loss of the juice. (Billings.)

P. plant, Indian. See *Monotropa uniflora*.

P., tobacco. (Span. *tabaco*, a word taken from the Haytian language.) Pipes were used for tobacco-smoking in America for an unknown period before Columbus' arrival there. Tobacco-smoking was unknown in Europe previously to the discovery of America; but it is thought that the Romans used pipes (of iron, clay, and bronze) for smoking hemp or aromatic herbs, or for the burning of incense. The *Smoker's plaque* appears to be due to irritation from the constant impinging of smoke from the pipe-stem on one part of the tongue. The constant smoking of a clay pipe with an unguarded stem appears to be often an exciting cause of cancer of the tongue. See *Tongue, cancer of*.

Piper. (L. From Gr. *πιπερι* = *πέπερι*, pepper, the pepper tree.) 1. Pepper. 2. *Piper nigrum*, B. Ph. 3. A Genus of plants, Nat. Order *Piperaceæ* (F. *poivre*; G. *Pfeffer*).

P. Azefii. See *P. Olusii*.

P. album. White pepper, obtained from the same tree (*P. nigrum*) as black pepper. It consists of the ripe fruit freed from its outer coat after maceration.

P. amal'go. An American species. Fruit used as a condiment.

P. angustifolium. A South American herb. See *Matico*.

P. anisatum. Hab., South America. The crushed seeds have a strong smell of anise, hence the name. The seeds are used like those of other peppers, and a decoction has also been used for washing ulcers.

P. aromaticum. The *P. nigrum*.

P. betel or be'tle. This climbing shrub produces a kind of pepper. It is cultivated in India and other parts of Asia; the natives make a mixture with it called *Betel*, which they chew.

P. brazillia'num. The fruit of the Cayenne-pepper plant, *Capiscum annum*.

PIPERACEÆ—PIPTOSTEGIA

P. calicuticum. Another name for *P. brazilianum*.

P. capen'së. Hab., S. Africa. Characters and actions similar to those of *Cubeba*.

P. carpo'piga. Leaves used in dyspepsia, and as an insecticide.

P. carpun'ya. Hab., Peru and Chili. A small tree, a preparation from whose leaves is used in dyspepsia.

P. caryophylla'tum. The *Phyllus pimenta*, or allspice tree.

P. cauda'tum. The *P. cubeba*.

P. churumay'a. Similar in Hab. and uses to *P. amalgo*.

P. citrifolium. See *P. churumaya*.

P. Clu'sil. The same as *Cubeba Clusii*, or African black pepper.

P. croca'tum. See *P. churumaya*.

P. crystallinum. See *P. churumaya*.

P. cube'ba. Hab., Java. The plant whose dried berries are termed *Cubeba*.

P. decortica'tum. *P. album*.

P. elonga'tum. A syn. of *P. angustifolium*.

P. favas'ci. A name for the *Myrcia acris*.

P. guineen'së. A syn. of *P. brazilianum*.

P. heterophyllum. Similar in Hab. and uses to *P. amalgo*.

P. hispan'icum. A syn. of *P. brazilianum*.

P. in'dicum. A syn. of *P. brazilianum*.

P. jamaicen'së. The *Myrtus pimenta*.

P. lon'gum. A shrub grown in India and Ceylon, a source of *Piperine*. Also, the dried spikes or immature fruit of the same plant. Action, like Cayenne pepper, but weaker.

P. lusitan'icum. Cayenne pepper.

P. methys'ticum. A species growing in the Polynesian Islands. The root is called *Kava-kava*; it is used by the natives as a sialogogue, and they make from it a fermented drink. Its active principle, kavain, kavalin, or methysticin (see *Methysticin*) is allied to *Piperine*. *Kava-kava* also contains two resins, and an essential oil. It is a bitter tonic and diuretic; has been found to have a local anæsthetic action on the eye and tongue; and has been used with success in gout and in gonorrhœa.

P. mura'lë. The *Sedum acrë*, or wall pepper.

P. ni'grum. 1. The plant from which the *P. nigrum* of the B. Ph. is obtained, the pepper-vine of the East Indies.

2. The *P. nigrum* of the B. Ph. The small, wrinkled, dried, unripe berries of *P. nigrum*; carminative and stomachic; given in the form of confection (see *Confectio piperis*) for piles.

P. odora'tum jamaicen'së. See *P. jamaicensë*.

P. officinarum. *P. longum*.

P. reticula'tum. The leaves of this species form one of the varieties of *Jaborandi*; they contain *Pilocarpine*.

P. sanctum. Hab., Mexico. Leaves used as a condiment.

P. siribo'a. The leaves are used for the same purpose as those of *P. betel*. (Billings.)

P. tabas'cum. *Myrtus pimenta*.

P. tur'cium. *Capsicum annuum*.

Pipera'ceæ. Order I in the Series *Hypogynæ* of the *Monochlamydeæ*.

Piperaz'idine. The same as *Piperazine*.

Piperaz'ine. A compound closely allied to *Spermine*; its formula is given as $C_8H_{10}N_2$;

its chemical name being di-ethylenediamine, or ethylen-imine. It is said by several observers to be a powerful solvent of uric acid, and has been administered with apparently great success in gout, and renal colic, causing marked diminution in the amount of crystallised urates, and increasing diuresis. It has been given internally in doses of from 15 to 30 grains daily; it has also been used hypodermically in a 2 per cent. solution to dissolve deposits of urates, and a solution of the same strength has been injected into the bladder.

Pipercoorn. (Dutch.) The name for a form of *Typhus*, epidemic in Holland during part of the sixteenth century. (Dunglison.)

Piperic acid. One of the products formed on the treatment of *Piperine* with alcoholic potash.

Piperidine. (C_4H_9N .) A substance formed, together with *Piperic acid*, from *Piperine* when this is treated with alcoholic potash; made also synthetically by treating *Pyridine* with nascent hydrogen; also derivable from cadaverine. It is a strongly alkaline liquid at ordinary temperatures.

Piperine. ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.) A crystalline base obtained from the fruits of *Piper longum* and *Piper nigrum*. Colourless prisms, turning yellow on keeping, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, almost tasteless. Used in neuroses, and as an antipyretic. Dose, 1—10 grains.

Piperitis. (*Piper*; from the pungent taste of the leaves and root.) A name formerly applied to the herb *Dittany*; also, to a species of *Lepidium*, and to *peppermint*.

Piperitus. (*Piper*.) Of, or belonging to, pepper.

Piperoid. An ethereal extract of ginger root; it forms a syrupy mass, soluble in alcohol and the various oils. Also called *Zingiberin*.

P. of ginger. See *Oleo-resina zingiberis*.

Piperonal. $C_9H_8O_3$. A complex ethereal aldehyde formed by oxidation of *Piperine*, or by distillation of a mixture of a weak solution of potassium piperate with one of potassium permanganate. It is antipyretic and antiseptic.

Piperopas'tus. (*Πιπερι*, pepper; *πασ-τός*, sprinkled.) Sprinkled with pepper.

Pipette. (*F. pipette*, *I. pipetta*.) A narrow, usually graduated, tube, wide-open at one end and, at the other, drawn to a fine, perforated extremity. Used for drawing up small quantities of liquid by suction applied at the wide-open end.

Pi-pl. The astringent legumes of the *Cesalpinia papai*.

Pipin'na. (*F. pipinne*.) A little penis.

Pipitzaho'ac. Mexican name for the rhizome and rootlets of *Pereskia frutescens*, which have a drastic purgative action.

Pipitzaho'ic acid. The active principle of *Pipitzahoac*; a yellow, crystalline, resinous body. It acts as a powerful purgative in doses of '3 to '6 grammes.

Pipitzahu'ac. The same as *Pipitzahoac*.

Pipmen'thol. Commercial name for a variety of menthol prepared from American oil of peppermint.

Pipsis'sewa. A name for the *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Piptonychia. (*Πιπτα*, to fall; *ὄνυξ*, a nail.) Falling off of the nails, *onychoposis*.

Piptoste'gia opercula'ta. *Convolvulus operculatus*.

PIQUE—PISTACIA

P. pisonis. *Convolvulus mechoacana.*
Pique. (F. *pique*, a point, pike.) 1. A name for *Argas nigra*, a blind tick which sometimes causes sores on men or animals.

2. A name for the *Jigger* or *Chigoe*.

Pigure'. (F.) A punctured wound, or puncture.

P. anatomique'. Dissection wound.

P.s médecins. "Puncture doctors." A term applied at one time in Paris to those physicians who had a furor for acupuncture. (Dunglison.)

Pirla-Sta'deler's test for tyrosin. The urinary sediment is warmed with strong sulphuric acid, by which a temporary red colour is produced. The solution is diluted with water, then boiled with barium-carbonate and filtered; and dilute perchloride of iron solution is added, drop by drop. If tyrosin is present, a violet colour is obtained. (Geissler and Möller.)

Pirógoff, Nik'olai Iwan'owitsch. A Russian surgeon, born 1810, died 1881.

P.'s amputa'tion. A modification of Syme's amputation of the foot, in which the posterior part of the os calcis is saved, and applied to the cut end of the tibia and fibula, to unite with them, and form a longer stump.

Pir'ola rotundifolia. Order *Eriocaceae*. The leaves of this plant are astringent, and are applied to wounds.

P. elliptica. (Nuttall.) Used in America as an emetic.

Pisa. A town in Italy. Climate mild and damp, and considered especially suitable for many cases of consumption. There are two warm springs, at 39° C. and 51·2° C. respectively; and one at a temperature of 24° C.

Pisang'. The banana.

Piscatology. (L. *piscator*, a fisherman; Gr. λόγος, narrative, history.) Syn. for *Ichthyology*.

Pisces. (Plural of L. *piscis*, a fish.) Fishes. Sub-kingdom, *Vertebrata*. A Class of aquatic animals which breathe, by means of gills, the oxygen dissolved in water. In Fishes, the skin bears scales and lateral sense-organs; the four limbs take the form of two pairs of fins. Electric fishes and eels have no scales.

Pisciarel'li, mineral wa'ters of. At Monte Secco, in Italy. A hot spring, containing, in 1000 parts, ferrous sulphate 2·73, and aluminium sulphate 2·08.

Piscicolous. (L. *piscis*, a fish; *colo*, to inhabit.) Parasitic upon fishes.

Pisciculture. (L. *piscis*, a fish; *cultura*. F. *aquiculture*; G. *Fischzucht*.) The counteracting of the destructive effects of fishery by means of reparative and preventive measures; by "fishery," being understood the taking of all sea, lake, and river products, including the capture of whales, corals, sponges, pearls, &c. (*Encycl. Britann.*)

Pisciculus. (Dim. L. *piscis*, a fish.) A little fish. A name for the *Musciculus coracoradiatus*.

Piscid'ia erythrina. (L. *piscis*; *cedo*, to kill. Gr. ἐρυθρός, red.) The *Jamaica dogwood*, a small tree, Order *Leguminosae*, growing in the West Indies, and used to poison fish. It appears to be narcotic, and a tincture of the root-bark has been used for toothache. (Dunglison.) In America, a fluid extract has

been used in asthma, urinary diseases, mental diseases, &c. It is a mydriatic.

Piscidin. The neutral active principle of *Piscid'ia erythrina*.

Piscifauna. (L. *piscis*; *fauna*.) The fish-fauna of a region.

Piscivorous. (L. *piscis*, a fish; *voro*, to devour.) The same as *Ichthyophagous*.

Pish'amin. The same as *Persimmon*.

Pisiform. (L. *pisum*, a pea.) Pea-shaped.

P. bone. (F. *pisiforme*; G. *Ersenbein*.) The fourth bone of the upper or proximal row of carpal bones, articulating with the palmar surface of the *cuneiform*. It gives attachment to the *flexor carpi ulnaris*, and the *abductor minimi digiti*, as well as to the *anterior annular ligament*. It is thought by some to be a *sesamoid* developed in the tendon of the *flexor carpi ulnaris*.

P. tubercles. The *Corpora albicantia*.

Pisiforme, os. (L. *pisiformis*, *pisi-form*.) *Pisiform bone*.

Pismire. Name for the *Formica rufa*.

Piso. (L. *pisere*, to pound in a mortar.) Old name for a mortar, *Mortarium*.

Piso-hamatus. (See *Ligamentum piso-hamatum*.) The same as *Piso-uncinatus*.

Piso-uncinatus. An occasional muscle, replacing the *ligamenta piso-uncinata*.

Pisonia. A Genus of plants, Order *Nyctagineae*, whose species have properties similar to those of *Boerhaavia*.

Piss-a-bed. (From its reputed as a diuretic.)—The *Taraxacum officinale*.

Pissa. (Πίσσα, pitch, also tar.) Pitch.

Pissakallos. (Πίσσα; κάλλος, beauty.) The same as *Pissasphaltus*.

Pissasphaltus. (Πίσσα; ἀσφαλτος, asphalt, bitumen.) Old term for the thicker kind of rock-oil.

Pisselæon. (Πίσσα; ελαιον, oil.) Old name for a compound medicine of pitch mixed with oil; also, for *Pis liquid*.

Pisselæum. The same as *Pisselæon*.

P. indicum. A name for *Petroleum*.

Pissemetina. See *Pittemetina*.

Pisseres. (Πισσῆρης, a pitch plaster.) See *Tetrapharmacum*.

Pisseros. (Πισσιρός = πισσῆρης, smelling or tasting of pitch.) The same as *Pisselæon*.

Pissites. (Πισσιτης; οἶνος πισσιτης, wine flavoured with pitch, Diosc. F. *pissite*; G. *Pechwein*.) Term for wine flavoured with pitch.

Pissoe'ron. (Πισσοκίρος, beeswax.) Term for a mixture of pitch and wax.

Pissocopia. (Πισσοκοπία.) The removing of hair by pitch plasters. (Aretæus.) Also, see *Pitch cap*.

Pisso'phanum. (Πίσσα; φαίνομαι, to be clear.) Term introduced by Breithaupt, for a resinous kind of rock-oil.

Pisso'sis. (Πίσσα.) The same as *Pisso-copia*.

Pista'chio nut. See *Pistacia nut*.

Pistacia. (Πιστάκη; πιστάκια, fruit of the πιστάκη.) A Genus of plants, Order *Anacardiaceae*.

P. atlantica. Hab., Mauritania. This plant yields a mastic which is used for the same purposes as the mastic of *P. lentiscus*.

P. chia. The *P. lentiscus*.

P. lentiscus. A native of Scio. The shrub whose bark yields the resin *Mastiche* (q. v.).

P. narbonensis. The *P. terebinthinus*.
P. nux. The nut of the *P. vera*, resembling the sweet almond in taste; it can be made into an emulsion, and it affords an oil.

P. reticulata. The *P. terebinthinus*.
P. terebinthinus. A Mediterranean tree. Its trunk, when incised, exudes *Chian turpentine*.

P. vera. A tree, native of Western Asia, which yields the *Pistachio nut*.

Pista'cite. The same as *Acanticonite* or *Epidote* (q. v.).

Pista'tion. See *Epistation*.

Pist'ia. A Genus of the Order *Aroidæ*. The herbage of species belonging to this Order, brought from Central Africa, was at one time used as an emollient and refrigerant.

Pist'il. (L. *pistillum* and *pistillus*, a pounder, the pestle of a mortar.) The female organ of reproduction in a flower, generally situated in the centre of the flower. It is composed of *ovary*, *style*, and *stigma*.

Pistillate. Having a *Pistil*.

Pistillid'ium. (Dim. of *Pistillum*.)
Bot. The same as *Archegonium*.

Pistilliferous. (L. *pistillum*; *fero*, to bear.) The same as *Pistillate*.

Pistilline. Belonging to a *Pistil*.

Pistillody. (*Pistillum*; Gr. *idos*, form.)
Bot. The metamorphosis into pistils or carpels of various other floral organs.

Pistillum. (L. *pistillum*; from *pinso*, *pistum*, to pound.) A pestle; also, a *Pistil*.

Pistol-splint. See under *Splint*.

Pistolochia. (Πιστός, faithful; λοχία, child-birth.) A name for the *Aristolochia serpentaria*. So called because it was believed to promote parturition.

Pistoriensis, glad'ius. See under *Gladius*.

Pistyan. The same as *Pistyn*.

Pistyn. In Galicia. Noted for its hot spring, which contains '023 parts of sulphuretted hydrogen per 1000.

Pisum. L. (Πισον = πικρος, a kind of pulse, or pea. F. *pois*; G. *Erbse*.) The Genus *Pea*, Order *Leguminosæ*.

P. sativum. The common pea.

Pit. (Sax. *Pitt*.) A depression. Applied medically to the permanent impression made by the finger in cedematous tissues, which are said to *pit* on pressure.

Also, a depressed scar left after the formation of a pustule, e.g. the pock-mark of smallpox.

P.s. See *Pit*. Also, in *Bot.*, round areas in the cell-wall of a plant, either single or grouped, which remain thinner than the rest of the cell-wall. (Sachs.)

P., arm-. The *Axilla*.

P.s., bordered. *Pit-canals* which open out of the interior of a cell, and suddenly widen as they reach the primary cell-wall. (Sachs.)

P.-canals. *Bot.* *Pits* which have become enclosed as canals from excessive increase in thickness of the surrounding parts of the cell-wall. (Sachs.)

P. of the stomach. Lat., *scrobiculus cordis*. The depression in the epigastric region between the cartilages of the false ribs, corresponding to the position of the greater part of the stomach.

P.s., olfact'ory. See *Olfactory pit*, *primitive*.

Pitay'a bark. The same as *Pitayo bark*.

Pitay'amin. An alkaloid discovered by Hesse in the bark of *Cinchona pitayensis*; it is quite distinct from the other cinchona alkaloids.

Pitay'in. The same as *Quinidin*.

Pitay'o bark. The bark of *Cinchona pitayensis*.

Pitcaith'ley. A place in Scotland, four miles from Perth, and noted for its saline springs, which contain common salt and calcium chloride. (Dunglison.)

Pitch. (F. *poix*; L. *pece*; G. *Pech*.) See *Piz*.

Also, in music, the quality of a sound depending upon the rapidity of the vibrations; rapid vibrations producing a sound of high pitch.

P., birch. A name for the oil distilled from the bark of *Betula alba*.

P., black. Common pitch.

P., Burgundy, factitious. Made by melting together yellow resin, linseed oil, and palm oil, cooling and pulling with the hands. It is sold in "bladders."

P., Canada. See *Hemlock gum*.

P. cap. (F. *la calotte*.) This was, until about 1850 or 1860, the universal application for *Favus*, as it was supposed that the hairs were the source of irritation, and that they ought to be removed by depilation. The plaster was made of starch, verdigris, vinegar, black pitch, resin, Burgundy pitch, and an alloy of mercury and antimony. These ingredients, well mixed, were spread on a stout cloth, and the whole was applied to the scalp, from which the crusts had been previously removed, and the hair cut short. This plaster was removed after three or four days, tearing out a number of hairs; and then a fresh one was applied. This treatment was continued for two or three months, if necessary. The disuse of this barbarous treatment is due to the brothers Mahon.

P., hem'lock. The same as *P., Canada*.

P., Jew's. *Asphaltum* or *Bitumen Judaicum*.

P., min'eral. *Pissasphaltus*.

P. pine. The *Pinus australis*.

P. plas'ter. See *Emplastrum picis*.

P., stone. Common pitch.

P. tree. The *Pinus abies*.

P., white. *Piz burgundica*.

Pit'cher. *Bot.* A tubular expansion of a leaf, for catching insects. A pepsin ferment is secreted by the tissues of the pitcher, which thus digests the insects caught. (Sachs.)

P. plant. The *Sarracenia purpurea*.

Pith. (Mid. E. *pith*, marrow.) 1. Substantive. In *Bot.*, the medulla of the stem of Dicotyledons, occupying the centre of the stem and composed of parenchymatous tissue.

In *Anat.*, the central portion of a hair; also an old term for the spinal cord.

2. Verb. (From *pith*, the noun.) To destroy the medulla oblongata or an adjoining part of the brain of an animal by introducing a sharp instrument into the cranium or the upper part of the spinal canal.

Pithecollobium avaremotemo. A Brazilian tree. See *Barbatimao bark*.

Pithe'cus. (Πίθηκος, an ape.) The same as *Simia*.

Pith'y. Abounding in pith.

Pit'ta. (Πίττα = πικρα.) See *Pissa*.

Pit'tacal. (Πίττα; κάλλος, beauty.) Name for a solid substance of a fine blue colour obtained from oil of tar.

PITTACIUM—PIVOTING

Pittacium. (Πίττα.) Old term for a pitch plaster.

Pitted. Marked with pits or depressions, e. g., a face after smallpox.

P. teeth. Teeth having defects in the enamel, causing slight depressions. Also called "honey-combed" teeth.

P. vessels. Bot. Also called dotted vessels; wood vessels with bordered pits.

Pittemetina. (Πίττα; ἐμῖω, to vomit.) Term for the emetic principle of *Pix liquida*.

Pitting. The formation of a pit or pits. See *Pit*.

Pitto'sis. The same as *Pissosis*.

Pitto'ta. (Πιττωτά = πισσωτά, nom. pl. n. of πισσώτος, covered with pitch.) Old epithet for medicines prepared from pitch.

Pittsburg. A town in Pennsylvania. About four miles distant from this town is a mineral spring, containing sodium chloride, oxide of iron, sulphate of lime, magnesium chloride, and carbonic acid. (Dunglison.)

Pitu'ita. (L.) Phlegm, viscid mucus.

Pitu'ital. The same as *Pituitary*.

Pituitar'ia. (Pitu'ita.) The herb *Staves-acre*, which dries up rheum. (Plin.)

Pitu'itary. (L. *pitu'ita*. F. *pitu'itaire*; G. *schleimig*.) Of, or belonging to, pituita or phlegm.

P. body. (F. *glande pituitaire*; G. *Hirnnhang*.) A small bilobed vascular mass attached to the *infundibulum* at the base of the cerebrum, and situated in the *Sella turcica*. The structure of the anterior lobe resembles that of a ductless gland.

P. divertic'ulum. An outgrowth taking place in the embryo from the mucous membrane of the back part of the pharynx, which assists in forming the *Pituitary body*.

P. fold. The two layers of dura mater which enclose the *Pituitary body*.

P. fos'sa. The excavation in the sphenoid bone, *Sella turcica*, in which the pituitary body rests.

P. gland. The *Pituitary body*.

P. membrane. (F. *membrane pituitaire*; G. *Nasen-schleimhaut*.) The mucous membrane which lines the nasal cavities, deriving its name from the character of its secretion; also called the *Schneiderian membrane*.

P. space. The space between the two *Trabeculae cranii* in which the pituitary body appears.

P. stem. The *Infundibulum*.

Pit'uite. The same as *Pitu'ita*.

Pituitous. Containing, or resembling, *Pitu'ita*.

P. fe'ver. See under *Fever*.

Pitu'ri. The leaves of *Duboisia Hopwoodii*. They contain *Pituirine*.

Pituirine. A volatile liquid alkaloid prepared from the leaves and branches of the Australian plant *Pitu'ri*, which is probably the *Anthoeris Hopwoodii* (*Duboisia Hopwoodii*), of the Order *Solanaceae*. The alkaloid has been thought by some to be identical with *Nicotine*; but others have given its formula as C_8H_9N , or $C_{12}H_{15}N_2$. It is used as a mydriatic (Brunton), and also, by the natives, as a narcotic.

Pityoxylon succiniferum. (Kraus.) The *Pinites succinifer*.

Pityrenus. (Πιτυρονός; from *πιτυρον*.) Branny, scurfy. See *Pityron*.

Pityriasis. (Πιτυρον, bran, a bran-like

eruption. F. *pityriase*; I. *pityriasi*; G. *Kleien-grind*.) A condition of skin characterised by the presence of branny epidermic scales, which repeatedly form and separate without inflammation. Also termed *P. simplex*.

P. al'ba. The same as *P. capitis*.

P. cap'itis. A scaly condition or "dandruff," depending on an affection of the sebaceous glands. The scales, which are white, thin, and dry, are thrown off and renewed abundantly. There is usually no redness of the skin.

P. folia'cea ru'bra. The same as *P. rubra*.

P. furfura'cea. A syn. for *Seborrhœa sicca*.

P. fus'ca. (L. *fuscus*, brown or dusky.) This variety occurs in tawny-red, irregularly-round patches, from about a half to one inch in diameter, mostly on the face and neck. The patches are slightly thickened, and are covered over with white, floury scales. There is usually no itching.

P. gravidarum. The *Chloasma uterinum* of pregnancy.

P. lin'guæ. *Leukoplakia*.

P. macula'ta et circina'ta. The same as *P. rosea*.

P. neonato'rum. The *Seborrhœa capitis* of infants.

P. nigra. A form of *Melanoderma*, described by Willan as occurring in children born in India.

P. pilar'is. The same as *Keratosis pilaris*.

P. ros'ea. A slight skin disease, lasting from two weeks to about two months, characterised by the appearance of bright pink macules and papules, covered with delicate scales, on the neck, chest, and abdomen.

P. ru'bra. ("Eczema foliaceum," Wilson, 1867; *Universal exfoliative or desquamative dermatitis*.) A severe, obstinate skin disease, by some regarded as a form of eczema, characterised by one or more patches of erythema beginning, most commonly, on the chest or arms, and spreading over the whole body in from two days to two or three weeks. Thin, white, papery scales form, become early detached at the margins, and are abundantly shed; the patches of skin between the scales are bright red and dry. It often follows upon other skin diseases. Fever may accompany the disease, and emaciation and, occasionally, albuminuria may come on. Relapses may occur; but the disease often persists and leads to death from exhaustion, pneumonia, bronchitis, or diarrhoea.

P. simplex. See chief heading.

P. tabescen'tium. The same as *Seborrhœa tabescens*.

P. versicolor. *Tinea versicolor*.

Pityri'sma. (Πιτυρίσμα = πιτυρίασις.) *Pityriasis*.

Pityro'des. (Πιτυρον; εἶδος, form, likeness.) *Pityroid*.

Pityroid. (*Pityrodes*.) Bran-like.

Pit'yon. (Πιτυρον, a bran-like skin eruption, especially scurf.) Detached branny scales of epidermis; scurf.

Pivot joint. A form of articulation in which the movement takes place within a ring, or in a ring round a fixed body; e. g. the superior radio-ulnar joint, and the atlas-axoid joint.

Pivoting. The process of attaching an artificial crown to the root of a tooth.

Also, in Bot., a main root which grows verti-

cally downwards is spoken of as "pivoting." (Littre.)

Pix. (L. *pix*, *picis*; from Gr. *πίσσα*. F. *poix*; G. *Pech*.) Pitch; a substance obtained from various pines, either as a product of exudation in the form of resin, or, as a thick, brown, viscid substance, and separated by destructive distillation.

P. abietina. Strasburg turpentine; see *Pinus picea*.

P. alba. *P. burgundica*.

P. arida. A name for pitch from various species of *Pinus*.

P. atra. *P. nigra*.

P. betulæ. Birch-tar. See *Tar*.

P. brutia. See *Brutia pix*.

P. burgundica. (F. *poise blanche*, *poise jaune*.) The resinous exudation from the stem of *Abies excelsa*, imported from Austria. Used in plasters as a rubefacient.

P. canadensis. The pitch, *Hemlock gum*, obtained from *Pinus canadensis*. Properties and uses identical with those of *P. burgundica*.

P. cedria. *P. liquida*.

P. græca. *Colophony*.

P. liquida. (F. *poise liquide*.) Tar; a brownish-black, thick, bituminous liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of *Pinus sylvestris* and other pines. It is a mixture of carboic acid, creosote, toluol, xylol, turpentine, acetic acid, and resins. Tar is used as a stimulant and antiseptic externally, to the skin; internally, in the form of pill or tar-water, in cases of bronchial catarrh. Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

P. nigra. Black or common pitch, inspissated tar.

P. solida. *P. nigra*.

P. sutoria. (L. *sutorius*, belonging to a shoemaker.) Shoemaker's pitch, common pitch. See *Pix*.

Place'bo. (1st pers. sing., fut. indic. of L. *placare*, to please; lit. "I will please.") Name for a medicine given by a doctor to a patient simply to please or satisfy the patient's mind; usually of a harmless nature, e. g. water coloured with cochineal.

Placenta. (Πλακούς, πλακούντος. L. *placenta*, a flat cake.) 1. (F. *placenta*, *arrière-faix*; G. *Mutterkuchen*, *Nachgeburt*.) The flat, fleshy mass formed by the intimate union of the villous chorion and the hypertrophied mucous membrane of the uterus, the villi protruding into the uterine sinuses, whose thin walls they push before them. It serves as the medium by which the fœtus is nourished in utero, and is expelled, shortly after the birth of the fœtus, together with the membranes and funis, as the *after-birth*. 2. In *Botany* (G. *Samenträger*), that portion of the wall of the ovary which in *phanerogams* bears the ovules; also, sometimes applied to the *Receptaculum of vascular cryptogams*.

P., accessory. The same as *P., succenturiata*.

P., adherent. A placenta which fails to separate at the usual time, the failure being generally due to the results of previous endometritis, or placentitis, or to the growth of fibroids.

P., annular. See *P., zonary*.

P., apoplexy of. An extravasation of blood into the substance of the placenta. This is a rare condition, and, when it occurs, is generally secondary to a utero-placental extravasation, the

effused blood having passed from the decidua serotina into the placental substance.

P., atrophy of. A wasting of the placenta due either to blood having been extravasated between the villi and so causing their death by pressure, or to placentitis; or else to atrophy of the decidua. It is an occasional cause of the death of the fœtus between the sixth and ninth months.

P., axiferous. Bot. Term for a placenta which arises from either the base or the summit of the ovary.

P., axile. Bot. Term for a placenta which is formed by the carpellary leaves of a compound pistil folding inwards so as to meet in the centre of the ovary.

P., ba'sal. Bot. Term for a free central placenta; that is, one which springs free from the bottom of the ovary.

P., basilar. The same as *P., basal*.

P., battledore. (F. *placenta en raquette*.) An irregular placenta, in which the cord is attached to the edge instead of the centre.

P., bell-shaped. Term for that variety of placenta in which chorionic villi disappear from one pole of the placenta and the part about it, but persist at the other pole and the surrounding region, this pole being generally the one at the fundus of the uterus. This condition is found in *Lemurs* and some other Mammalia.

P., bipartita. (See *Bipartite*.) A syn. of *P. dimidiata*.

P., central. See *P., axile* and *P., basal*.

P., circular sinus of. See *Placental sinus*.

P., cirsoïdes. (Κίρσοειδής, varicose.) Term for a placenta in which the arteries are arranged in a cirroid manner.

P., cor'diform. Term for a placenta which, owing to an indentation of the margin, has somewhat the shape of a heart.

P., cotyle'donous. See under *P., non-deciduate*.

P., cruo'ris. (L. *cruor*, blood.) Term for a blood-clot.

P., cysts of. These are always found on the fetal side, and their contents are either viscid or hæmorrhagic. If the former, they are probably remnants of the allantois; if the latter, they are the result of extravasations of blood.

P., decid'uate. The form of placenta in which at birth both fetal and maternal portions are shed closely interlocked together. This form has three varieties, viz.:

a. *Discoidal*.—Villi developed over circular area, as in Rodentia, Insectivora, &c.

b. *Metadiscoidal*.—Villi at first scattered, afterwards confined to definite area, as in Man and the Simiidae.

c. *Zonary*.—Villi forming a partial or complete belt round embryo, as in Elephants, the Carnivora, &c.

P., development of. The placenta is developed from the chorion of the fœtus and the decidua serotina of the mother, which become closely interlocked by their respective processes. The position of the placenta, in the human subject, can be recognised as soon as the second month of pregnancy, and its characteristic structure is demonstrable by the end of the third month.

P., diffu'sa. (L. *diffundo*, *diffusum*, to pour out. F. *disséminé*.) See *P., diffused*.

P., diffu'sed. See under *P., non-deciduate*.

PLACENTA

P. dimidia'ta. (See *Dimidiata*.) A syn. of *P. duplex*, in the second of the two meanings.

P., discoi'dal. See under *P., deciduate*.

P. discoi'dea. (L. *discoideus*; from *δίσκος*, a quoit; *εἶδος*, likeness.) The same as *P., discoidal*.

P., diseas'es of. These are (1) placental apoplexy, or extravasations of blood; (2) placentitis and subsequent sclerosis; (3) fatty degeneration; (4) syphilitic disease; (5) tumours (rare): fibrous, sarcomatous, fibro-myxomatous, cystic.

P., dissemin'ated. The same as *P., diffuse*.

P., dome-like. The same as *P., bell-shaped*.

P., doub'le. Term for the large placenta made up of two united placenta in a case of twin pregnancy.

P. du'plex. (L. *duplex*, double.) The same as *P., double*.

Also, term used by some writers for a placenta which is separated into two masses, the only connection between them being by the membranes and part of the cord. The cord may bifurcate, one branch going to each placenta, or it may be inserted entirely into one, vessels passing to the other with the membranes. When one mass is very much smaller than the other, the term *P. succenturiata* is applied to the condition.

P. evan'ida. (L. *evanidus*, perishing, effaced.) Term applied to a placenta found in a case of *fœtus papyraceus*; the surviving ovum having grown beyond the normal size had so compressed the placenta of the dead fœtus as to reduce it to a thin dark-brown layer, devoid of recognisable structure. (Hyrtl.)

P., expuls'ion of. This has been shown by Matthews Duncan to occur normally in such a way that the placenta is folded or rolled up, the lower edge coming out first.

P., ex'tra-u'terine. This has been found of all sizes, the chief difference between this and the normal uterine placenta being the loose and ill-developed connection between maternal and fetal structures.

P., fatty degenera'tion of. A morbid process affecting the placenta, and especially the chorionic villi, occurring in retention of the placenta and also after inflammation.

P. febr'i'lis. A name for *Ague cake*.

P., fenestra'ta. (L. *fenestra*, a window.) Term for a placenta in which a placenta succenturiata, semilunar in shape, is attached by the two horns to the main placenta, leaving in between a thin island of chorion, free from villi, and thus forming a fenestra. (Spiegelberg.)

P., fœ'tal. The same as *P. fetalis*.

P. fœ'ta'lis. The chorion and its villi, constituting the larger half of the placenta.

P. frondo'sa. (L. *frondosus*, leafy, shaggy.) Term used somewhat loosely as a syn. of *Chorion frondosum*.

P., fun'dal. Term for a placenta which is attached mainly to the *fundus uteri*.

P., hæmorrhage into. This occurs as a consequence of congestion of the placenta, the result of violence or some general morbid condition, whereby bleeding occurs into the maternal or fetal portion of the placenta; a common cause of miscarriage.

P., horse-shoe. (G. *hufeisenförmige Placenta*.) Term for the condition in which the

placenta of twins are united by a strip of placental tissue.

P., hydat'id disease' of. An incorrect term for a cystic myxomatous degeneration of the chorionic villi. See *Mole, vesicular*. True hydatid disease of the placenta is unknown.

P., hydatid'iform degenera'tion of. The same as *P., hydatid disease of*.

P., hydati'genous. The same as *P., hydatid disease of*.

P., hyper'trophy of. This is occasionally seen in connection with a perfectly healthy fœtus, but it is generally found in cases of hydrops amnii or in conjunction with dead, and especially macerated, fœtuses. The explanation is probably that given by Morgagni, that the maternal portion continues to grow after the death of the fœtus.

P. in placen'ta. "A placenta in a placenta." Term applied by Hyrtl to a sarcomatous tumour embedded and encapsuled in an otherwise normal placenta, the tumour having its blood-supply from a branch of the umbilical artery, round which branch its vein was twisted so as to resemble an ordinary umbilical cord.

P., incar'cerated. *P., retained*.

P. inclu'sa. (L. *inclusus*, from *include*, to shut in.) A syn. of *P., retained*.

P., later'al. Term for a placenta attached mainly to the lateral wall of the uterus.

P., marg'inal. One of the varieties of *P. prævia*.

P., marg'inal sin'us of. The same as *P., circular sinus of*.

P. marg'ina'ta. (L. *marginis*, to furnish with a margin.) Term for the variety of placenta in which the chorion is mainly attached only to the central portion of the fetal surface of the placental mass, so that its margin is free. (Kölliker.)

P. mater'na. (L. *maternus*, belonging to a mother.) The maternal portion of the placenta, forming the framework, in amongst which lie the chorionic villi, and constituting the lesser half of the whole structure.

P., mater'nal. See *P. materna*.

P. membrana'cea. (L. *membranaceus*, like a membrane.) An unnaturally thin placenta, spread over an unusually large surface of the decidua. Also, the same as *P. diffusa*.

P., mem'branous. The same as *P. membranacea*.

P., metadiscoi'dal. See under *P., deciduate*.

P. multilo'ba. (See *Multilobate*.) Term applied by Hyrtl to the condition where the lobes or cotyledons are quite separate one from the other, but placed near together.

P., myxo'ma fibro'sum of. See *Myxoma fibrosum*.

P., non-decid'uate. The form of placenta in which, at birth, the fetal and maternal portions separate more or less completely, the former portion alone being shed. There are two varieties of this form, viz.:

a. *Diffuse*.—Villi scattered over the uterine surface, as in Ungulata (except Ruminantia) and in certain Primates (Sirenia, Cetacea, Lemurida).

b. *Cotyledonary*.—Villi in patches, as in true Ruminantia.

P. obla'ta. (L. *oblatus*, proffered.) A term for *P. prævia*.

P. obsole'ta. (L. *obsoletus*, worn out.)

PLACENTA

Term used by Hyrtl for the rare condition in twin pregnancies in which the two placenta are entirely distinct the one from the other.

P. ob'via. (L. *obvius*, offering itself.) *P. prævia*.

P., oede'ma of. A condition occasionally found, in which there is considerable serous exudation into the placenta, causing it to be paler and more friable than normal, a yellowish serous fluid oozing out either spontaneously or on pressure. It is commonly found associated with hæmorrhages into the placenta, or with such conditions as hydrops amni, anomalies of umbilical circulation, &c., and is probably due to morbid conditions of the fœtus.

P. panduræformis. (L. *pandura*, from Gr. *πανδοῦρα*, a musical instrument with three strings; *forma*, shape.) Term applied by Hyrtl to cases of *P. dimidiata* in which the two lobes, touching or nearly touching at their adjacent short margins, give the appearance of a fiddle.

P., par'etal. *Bot.* A placenta which is attached to the wall of the ovary.

P., pigmentation of. This is found both in healthy and in morbid placenta, the pigment being derived from hæmatin which has been deposited either in extravasations or in stagnated blood in the vessels of the placenta.

P., polycotyle'donary. The same as *P., cotyledonous*.

P., polypi of. Masses, which may reach the size of an egg, whose basis is a fragment of undetached placenta, left behind after abortion. On this irregular surface blood coagulates, and fibrin is formed. Villi are sometimes traceable in these polypi.

P. præ'via. (L. *prævius*, that goes before, leads the way.) A condition in which the placenta is attached low down in the body of the uterus, either overlapping or approximating to the internal os. It is very rare in primiparæ, and is believed to depend on morbid dilatation of the uterine cavity from subinvolution, endometritis, &c., the dilatation allowing of the ovum passing lower down into the uterus than is normally the case, before it becomes attached to the wall. Placenta prævia gives rise to dangerous bleeding in the first stage of labour, as the lower segment of the uterus becomes stretched, and it often causes serious hæmorrhage during the last two or three months of pregnancy. It was formerly described as divided into three varieties, complete, partial, and marginal, according to the degree to which it overlapped the internal os uteri. Another classification is into *central*, when the os is completely covered by placenta; *partial*, when both placenta and membranes can be felt; and *lateral*, when the placenta does not pass the edge of the os, but is attached in the zone of necessary detachment. The classification may vary in any given case as dilatation of the os takes place, so that a *central* placenta may become *partial*.

P., prolapse' of. Term for the complete separation and expulsion of the placenta before the fœtus. It occurs most commonly in cases of placenta prævia; but it has also been known in cases where the placental attachment was normal.

P., renifor'mis. (L. *renes*, the kidneys; *forma*, shape.) Term applied by Hyrtl to a lobe of a *P. dimidiata* which is kidney-shaped.

P., retained'. (F. *placenta éhâtonné*, *p. encysté*; G. *eingeklemmter Mutterkuchen*.) See *P., retention of*.

P., reten'tion of. The condition arising when the placenta is not expelled from the uterus at the normal time, the cause being found, either in uterine inertia (which may lead to "hour-glass" contraction), in irregular uterine contractions, or in morbid adhesions.

P. sangui'nis. (L. *sanguis*, -inis, blood.) The same as *P. cruoris*.

P., sclero'sis of. A fibroid degeneration of the placenta, described by Neumann (1860), due probably to syphilis. If the degeneration spreads over a large area, the fœtus necessarily dies.

P., si'nus of, marg'inal. The same as *P., circular sinus of*.

P. sple'nicæ. (Σπληνικός, splenic.) The same as *P. febrilis*.

P. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, bastard, counterfeit.) Term for well-defined patches of chorionic villi, either single or multiple, and situated near the placenta, but not connected with the decidua.

P. succentu'ria. The same as *P. succenturiata*.

P. succenturia'ta. (L. *succenturiatus*, kept in reserve.) Term given to an occasional abnormality in the shape of the placenta which consists in a massing together of the chorionic villi into two or more collections of unequal size, the smaller being termed *placenta succenturiata*. It is connected with the larger mass by a bridge of placental parenchyma, or more rarely by blood-vessels only.

P., superfi'cial. *Bot.* Term for the condition in which the ovules are found attached over the general inner surface of the carapels.

P., syph'ilis of. Both portions of the placenta may be affected by this disease, which may lead to a general slow inflammation or to definite gummatous formations. The placenta is larger than normal, denser and heavier, and of a paler tint. Fatty degeneration occurs in those villi which have been rendered functionless by obliteration of their blood-vessels.

P. triparti'ta. (See *Tripartita*.) Term for a placenta divided into three nearly equal parts; a very rare variety.

P., triple. (G. *Drillingsplacenta*.) A placental mass made up of three placenta in a triple pregnancy.

P. triquet'ra. (L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered.) Term applied by Hyrtl to a form of placenta in which a portion is so prominent as to look as if it were about to be detached as a separate lobe.

P., tu'mours of. These are usually situated beneath the amnion, on the fetal side of the placenta. They are either fibromata or sarcomata.

P., twin. (F. *placenta gémellaire*; G. *Zwillingsplacenta*.) A syn. of *P., double*.

P., umbilic'al. Term applied to a kind of placenta found in certain Elasmobranchs, which is formed by the raising of folds on the surface of the yolk-sac, these folds being received into depressions of the uterine surface.

P. uniloba'ta. (L. *unus*, one; late L. *lobus*, a lobe.) A syn. of *P. triquetra*.

P. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A syn. of *P. materna*.

P. u'teri succenturia'ta. A term for *Decidua*. (Dunglison.)

P. uteri'na. (L. *uterinus*, pertaining to the uterus.) The same as *P. materna*.

PLACENTÆ—PLACOÏTIS

P. velamento'sa. (L. *velamentum*, a veil.) A variety in which the vessels of the cord divide before arriving at the placenta, and ramify in the membranes, which have a loose veil-like appearance.

P., ve'na coronar'ia of. The same as *Placental sinus*.

P., villous. Term for a variety of placenta in which the cotyledons are somewhat scattered.

P. zonar'ia. (L. *zonarius*, pertaining to a zone or belt.) The same as *P. zonary*.

P., zo'nary. See under *P. deciduate*.

Placentæ seminis lini. G. Ph. (Nom. pl. of *placenta*; *semen*, -inis, seed; *linum*, flax.) Cakes of linseed. Term used for the flat cakes of crushed seed left after the expression of linseed oil.

Placental. (F. *placentaire*; G. *Placentar*.) Belonging to, or having, a placenta.

P. adhe'sion. See *Placenta, adherent*.

P. a'rea. The portion of uterine wall to which the placenta is attached.

P. artery. A name for the *Vein, umbilical*.

P. bru'it. The same as *P. murmur*.

P. dystoc'ia. Difficulty in the birth or shedding of the placenta.

P. folds. Term applied by Minot to two folds of uterine mucous membrane which appear one on each side of the mesial line at the attached side of the uterus in the rabbit, and into the substance of which the allantois grows so as to form the complete placenta.

P. lobes. The same as *P. folds*.

P. murmur. (F. *souffle placentaire*; G. *Placentargeräusch*.) A misnomer for *Souffle, uterine*, (q. v.).

P. pe'riod. The third stage of *Labour*. Also termed "period of the afterbirth."

P. phthis'is. A shrinking of the placenta following upon inflammation, or simply from degeneration.

P. polypus. See *Placenta, polypi of*.

P. si'nus. The venous channel which encircles the circumference of the placenta. It belongs to the maternal portion of the placenta.

P. souf'fle. The same as *P. murmur*.

Placenta'lia. (Neut. pl. of *placentalis*, a modern word made from *L. placenta*.) A Class of the *Mammalia*, comprehending those animals of which the gravid females develop a placenta.

Placenta'lian. Pertaining to the *Placenta'lia*.

Also, a member of the *Placentalia*.

Placentar'ia. The same as *Placentalia*.

Placentar'ium. Bot. Term used by de Candolle as synonymous with *Placenta*. Mirbel reserves it for that part of the fruit which is formed by the union of the placentæ.

Placentary. Belonging, or referring, to the *Placenta*.

Placenta'ta. The same as *Placentalia*.

Placen'tate. Having a placenta; pertaining to a placenta.

Placentation. The different forms which the relations between the maternal and foetal structures of the placenta display in different members of the *Placentalia*.

In *Botany*, the mode of attachment of the ovules to the placenta.

Placentiferous. (L. *placenta*; *fero*, to bear.) Comp. Anat., and Bot. Having a *Placenta*.

Placentiform. Placenta-shaped.

Also, in *Bot.*, resembling a flat cake.

Placentigerous. (L. *placenta*; *gero*, to carry.) The same as *Placentiferous*.

Placentitis. (From adj. agreeing with *νόσος*, understood. F. *placentite*.) Inflammation of the placenta.

Placentoid. (*Placenta*; *ειδος*, likeness.) Of the form of a placenta.

Placentula. (Dim. of *placenta*.) A small cake-like mass or lozenge. A syn. of *Cop-tarium* (q. v.).

Also, a small *placenta*, i. e. a small mass having placental structure and supplied with blood by the branches of the umbilical artery.

Placentulæ succenturiatæ. (Nom. pl. of *placentula*; *succenturiatus*, kept in reserve.) Term used by Spiegelberg for small masses of placental tissue occasionally found attached to the membranes lying between a *placenta* and a *placenta succenturiata*.

By Hyrtl, the term is used for small masses of placental tissue which, he states, are to be frequently observed lying near the margin of a placenta, each mass having a small branch from the umbilical artery supplying it with blood.

P. succenturiatæ obsole'tæ. (L. *obsoletus*, worn out.) Term used by Hyrtl for *placentulæ succenturiatæ* in which circulation has ceased; they shrink somewhat, and finally appear simply as brown stains or patches on the membranes; best seen against the light; traces of the blood-vessels are also to be seen.

Placina'um collyrium. (L. *placianus*, from *Πλακιν*, an ancient Pelasgian settlement in Mysia; *collyrium*.) Term for a collyrium used against any ophthalmic inflammation. It was strongly astringent, and contained opium. See *Ætius Tetrabib.* 2, *serm.* 4, c. 113.

Placi'tis. (Πλάξ, anything flat.) 1. Term used by ancient writers for a form of *Cadmia* (q. v.) left as a deposit on the lower parts of the walls of brass furnaces; the name *Botruitis* (βότρυς, a cluster of grapes) was given to the lighter, feathery deposit of *Cadmia* found on the upper parts of the walls.

2. Also, term for a kind of *Alum* or *Stypteria* (q. v.), found in scales.

Placoderm. (Πλάξ, a flat plate; *δέρμα*, skin.) Having the skin covered with flat plates. Belonging to the *Placodermi*.

Also, a member of the Order *Placodermi*.

Placoderm'al. The same as *Placoderm*.

Placoderm'ata. The same as *Placodermi*.

Placoderm'atous. The same as *Placoderm*.

Placoderm'i. An order of Palæozoic fishes having a long shield or covering for the head and front part of the body.

Plac'oid. (Πλακώδης; from *πλάξ*, anything flat and broad; *ειδος*, form.) Plate-like. Also, having plate-like or placoid scales.

Also, a member of the Group *Placoides*, Class *Pisces*.

P. exoske'leton. The dermal teeth, plates, tubercles, spiny scales, &c., found in the integument of the *Elasmobranchii*.

Placoi'dei. An artificial Class of Fishes introduced by Agassiz, corresponding mainly to the modern Class of *Elasmobranchii*.

Placoi'tis. (Πλακοῦς.) The same as *Placentitis*.

Placorgano'meter. (Πλάξ, anything flat; ὄργανον, organ; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument used in *percussion*. It is wedge-shaped, having the narrow edge straight and the thick edge curved. After percussing on the plane surface, the instrument lying flat on the chest, the thick edge is raised while the thin edge is brought so as to rest on the surface of the body. Percussion is then made on the thick edge, and as there is only a small surface in contact with the body-wall, very slight changes of sound can be noticed as the instrument is gradually moved along.

Placountitis. The same as *Placentitis*.

Placula. (Dim. formed from πλάξ, anything flat and broad.) A small plate. Applied to a disc-shaped stage of certain ova.

Placular. Plate-like; having the shape of a placula.

Placulate. Like a placula; being in the placula stage.

Placunte'chos. (Πλακοῦς, -οῦντος, the placenta; ἤχος, sound.) Term for the *Souffle*, *uterine*.

Placus. (Πλακοῦς, a flat cake.) A Genus of *Compositæ* founded by Loureiro on plants coming from Cochinchina.

P.chinen'sis. This species is used by the Chinese in applications to ulcers and cutaneous sores; the root is given for coughs.

Pladaroma. (Πλαδάρωμα, dampness.) A soft, discoloured tumour of the inner part of the eyelid.

Pladaro'sis. (Πλαδαρός, damp.) The formation of *Pladaroma*.

Pladarotes. (Πλαδαρότης, dampness.) The same as *Pladaroma*.

Pladera decussata. (Πλαδαρός, flabby, flaccid; *decussata*.) A syn. of *Canscora decussata*.

Plad'os. (Πλάδος, abundance of fluids.) Old term for superfluous humours or abundance of moisture rendering the tissues lax and weak; used also for water-brash, *Pyrosis*.

Plaga. (Πληγή, a stroke.) Old term for disease in general; more strictly, that caused by violence.

Also, *Zoöl.*, a stripe of colour.

P.ignis. (L. *ignis*, fire.) Term for *Anthrax*.

Plagiolob'ia. (Πλάγιος, oblique; βολή [βάλλω], a throwing.) Imperfect emission of semen during coitus, or emission to one side of the vagina.

Plagiocephalic. *Plagiocephalous*.

P.id'ioey. See *Idioey*, *plagiocephalic*.

Plagiocephalous. (Πλάγιος, oblique, awry; κεφαλή, the head.) Having the skull awry; the result of asymmetrical development, and the premature synostosis of the frontal with one of the parietal bones.

Plagiocephaly. The condition of being *Plagiocephalous*.

Plagiochila asplenoides. (Πλάγιος, oblique; χιλός, green fodder; *asplenoides*, like the *asplenium*.) A Genus of the *Hepaticæ* (q. v.), belonging to the Order *Jungermanniaceæ*. Used like *Marchantia*, &c., in making poultices, the plant being boiled and mixed with linseed-meal; and also in decoction as a diuretic.

Plagiocitrite. (*Plagios*; L. *citrus*, the citrus.) A hydrous sulphate of iron, aluminium, sodium, and potassium occurring naturally in

Bavaria, in the form of lemon-yellow crystals. (*Century Dict.*)

Plagioclase. (*Plagios*; κλάσις, a breaking.) Term applied to a group of triclinic felspars in which the two main cleavage directions are oblique to each other.

Plagioclastic. (*Plagios*; κλαστός, broken.) Breaking obliquely. Used of crystals.

Plagiodont. (*Plagios*; ὀδός [ὀδοντ-], a tooth.) Having teeth set obliquely, as in serpents.

Plag'ionite. (Πλάγιος, oblique.) A native crystalline form of lead sulphide combined with antimony sulphide.

Plagiopodous. (Πλάγιος, oblique; πούς, a foot. F. *plagiopode*; G. *querfüssig*.) Bot. Having the foot or *pedicel* oblique or crooked.

Plagiosper'meæ. (Πλάγιος, oblique; σπέρμα, seed.) A Family of the *Oucurbitaceæ*, containing *Citrullus*, *Lagenaria*, *Ecballium*, *Bryonia*, *Cucumis*, &c.

Plagiostoma. (*Plagios*; στόμα, a mouth.) The same as *Plagiostomi*.

Plagiostomatous. The same as *Plagiostomous*.

Plagiostome. The same as *Plagiostomous*. Also, any member of the *Plagiostomi*.

Plagiostomi. 1. In older classifications, an Order or Suborder of *Selachii* (Chondropterygian fishes), including Sharks and Rays.

2. In more recent systems, it is a synonym for *Elastobranchii*, the first of the five main Orders of the Class *Pisces*.

Plagiostomous. Pertaining to the *Plagiostomi*.

Plagiotax'is chickras'sa. A syn. of *Chickrassia tabularis*.

Plagiotm'es'is. (Πλάγιος, oblique; τμήσις, a cutting.) The same as *Plagiotome*.

Plagioto'mē. (Πλάγιος, oblique; τομή, section.) An oblique section, or *Loxotomia*.

Plagiotremata. (*Plagios*; τρήμα, a hole.) Synonym for *Lepidosauria*.

Plagiotrop'ic. (Πλάγιος, oblique; τρόπος, a turn.) Bot. Exhibiting *Plagiotropism*.

Plagiotropism. (*Plagiotropic*.) Oblique *geotropism*, the result of which is that the organs of a plant come to have their long axes oblique, i. e. across the vertical line in which gravitation or the rays of light act. (Vines.)

Plague. (L. *plaga*, a wound, blow. Gr.

πληγή, a stroke; L. anal., *pestis*; F. *peste*; G. *Pest*.) 1. In a general sense, the term denotes any disease accompanied by great mortality.

2. In a special sense, the term denotes a specific fever whose chief features are bubo of the inguinal and other glands, with extensive petechiæ and occasionally carbuncles which may lead to death in the course of a few hours.

The disease is first certainly mentioned by Rufus (about 100 A.D.) as having been described by the contemporaries of Dionysius (about 280 B.C.); and he also quotes a description given by Dioscorides and Posidonius, both of Alexandria (about 50 A.D.).

It first appeared in Europe in the sixth century A.D., and continued to appear in epidemics, especially in the North and West of Europe, till the seventeenth century.

Its last appearance in Europe was in 1878-9 in South-east Russia.

It has not been known in Egypt since 1844; but was present in India and China at least till 1878-9.

PLAGULA—PLANE

The "black death" or *pestis nigra* has been regarded by some writers as a modified form of this disease, while others have considered it as a distinct disease. See under *P., Pali*.

P., black. See *Pestis nigra*.

P., bubonic. A syn. of *Plague*, as a specific disease, in which buboes are an important symptom.

P., cold. 1. A very severe variety of *Congestive fever* (see *Fever, congestive*) occurring in the Southern States of North America. 2. Bilious pneumonia unaccompanied by any febrile reaction.

P. cross. A mark which was affixed by the authorities to the door of all infected houses during the time of the great plague of London.

P., great, of London. This outbreak of the plague occurred in London in 1663-5, and spread over a great part of England. Since then there has been no further instance of the disease in this country.

P., hunger. Term for *Relapsing fever*.

P. in the guts. An English popular name, in the seventeenth century, for the *Plague*.

P., Indian. The same as *P., Pali*.

P., inguinal. The plague; so-called because buboes of the inguinal glands were regarded as pathognomonic signs.

P., Justinian. The plague; so-called because its first recorded great outbreak was that which devastated the Roman Empire in the reign of the Emperor Justinian; it commenced in A.D. 542, and lasted fifty or sixty years.

P., Levantine. The plague; so-called because it first entered Europe from the Levant, and also because its chief home during the Middle Ages was in the Levant and adjoining countries.

P., lung-. The *pleuro-pneumonia* of cattle.

P. mark. The same as *P. spot*, in the former of its two meanings.

P. of Antoninus. An acute febrile disease, very similar to the *P. of Athens*, which began in Asia and spread over the Roman empire during the reign of Antoninus.

P. of Athens. An acute febrile disease characterised by the presence of a skin-eruption giving rise to small ulcers, and by the occurrence of vomiting, purging, and respiratory trouble. It was epidemic during the Peloponnesian war, in the fifth century B.C., beginning in the East, passing over Persia and Egypt, and finally reaching Athens. It is described by Thucydides.

P., oriental. A name for the plague; so-called because it came to Europe from the East.

P., Pali. An epidemic disease which occurred in India, especially on the slopes of the Himalayas, during the early part of the nineteenth century. It received its name in 1836, the first outbreak in that year having occurred near Pali, in Rajpootana. A leading symptom in all these epidemics was severe hæmorrhage from the lungs; and for this reason it is considered by Hirsch and others that the Pali plague is identical with the Black Death of the Middle Ages, which they believe to have been merely a variety of the ordinary plague.

P. sore. An ulcer resulting from a bubo occurring in the *Plague*.

P. spot. A mark which was considered diagnostic of the *Plague*, and was described as being a small, hard, somewhat insensitive tubercle. It was probably an early stage of carbuncle in unfavourable cases.

Also, a locality in which any *Plague*, in the general sense, is rife.

P., Syrian. A syn. of the *Aleppo evil*.

P. to'ken. The same as *P. spot*, in the former of its two meanings.

Plagula. (Dim. of *L. plaga*, a stripe.) Old term for a plaster spread with some cerate. At one time used for fractures and dislocations to keep them in position, and to prevent inflammation.

Plain muscles. Unstriated muscles, as opposed to striated muscles.

Plaster. An obsolete or seldom-used form of the word *Plaster*.

P.-clavier. An old name for *Melilotus officinalis*, which was so called from its use in plasters, some of which were in the Pharmacop. Lond.

Plait'ed. (*L. plicatus*.) Placed in folds or plaits.

P. hair. Term for *Plica polonica*.

Pla'na orbitalia. (Pl. of *L. Planum*; *orbitalis*.) Orbital plates. See *Frontal bone*, *Palate bone*, &c.

Planæ'a. (*Planus*.) Term proposed by Hæckel for a theoretical organism, which should correspond to the fourth stage of the development of an ovum, and be a multicellular astomatous animal having as its larval form a ciliated planula.

Planæ'adæ. Hæckel's term for a supposed group of animals having the characteristics of a planæa.

Plananthus fastigia'tus. (*L. planum*, flat; Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower; *L. fastigo*, to bring to a point, to slope.) The *Lycopodium selago*.

P. sela'go. *Lycopodium selago*.

Planaria. (Low Lat. *planarius*, flat.) The Genus forming the type of *Planariæ*.

P. latius'cula. (Low Lat. *latiusculus*, dim. from *latus*, wide, broad.) An incorrect term for *Distoma hepaticum*, which belongs to the Trematoda.

Also, syn. of *Distoma lanceolatum*.

Planarian. Like, or belonging to, the *Planaria*.

Also, a member of the Class *Planarida*.

Planar'ida. A synonym for *Turbellaria*, as the latter is understood in modern classification.

Planar'idan. Like a flat-worm.

Also, the same as *Planarian*.

Planari'form. Resembling a planarian in shape.

Planaril'dæ. A Family of dendrocæalous *Turbellarians*.

Planari'oid. The same as *Planariiform*.

Planar thragra. (Πλάνας, wandering; ἀρθρον, a joint; ἄγχα, a catching. G. *die umherschweifende Gicht*.) *Arthritis vaga*, or wandering gout.

Plan'at's tinc'ture of coc'culus. An unofficial preparation; strength 1 of picrotoxin in 4. Dose, 1 to 5 minims.

Plan'ation. A term proposed by Dr. H. Allen for those movements of the hand which take place in the plane of the flexor surface of the forearm.

Plan'cus. (*L. planca*, a board, table.) A flat-footed person.

Pla'né. (Πλάνν, a wandering.) A term for *Plexus*.

Plane. (*L. planus*, flat. F. *plan*; G. *Ebene*.) 1. As a *substant.* A flat surface.

PLANE

Anat. Any flat, smooth surface. Also, an imaginary surface of extension in any axis of the body. See *Planes of body*.

Bot. Any flat, smooth surface. Also, the Plane-tree.

2. As an *adj.* Belonging to, or having the characters of, a *Plane*.

P., alveolo-condyle'an. See *Alveolo-condylean plane*.

P., auriculo-infraorbital. The same as *P., Merkel's*.

P., Camper's. *Cranium.* The plane passing through the auricular points and the base of the inferior nasal spine. Also termed *Auriculo-spinal plane*.

P., coccygeal. The fourth parallel plane of the pelvis.

P.s., craniometric. Certain imaginary planes used as references in craniometry. See under separate headings: *Alveolo-condylean plane*, *Sagittal plane*, &c.

P.s., focal. Term for the two planes in a dioptric system (*e.g.* the eye) which pass respectively through the anterior and posterior principal foci, and are perpendicular to the principal axis. They are termed respectively *anterior*, or *first*, and *posterior*, or *second focal planes*.

P., focal, anterior. See under *P.s., focal*.

P., focal, posterior. See under *P.s., focal*.

P., glabella-lambdaide'an, of Hamy. *Cranium.* The plane passing through the glabella and lambda, perpendicular to the median plane of the skull.

P., glabella-occipital. *Cranium.* The plane in which lies the glabella-occipital diameter, perpendicular to the median plane of the skull.

P., inclined. *Mechanics.* A plane inclined to the horizon or forming with any horizontal plane any angle except a right angle. It is one of the fundamental simple machines, the lever being the other.

Surgery. The inclined plane has been used in the treatment of scoliosis, fixation being effected either by the head or shoulder or both, the weight of the body serving to make extension. The drawback to this method is that extension is greatest at the neck instead of in the lumbar region where it is most needed. See also, *Double inclined plane*.

P., inclined, double. See *Double inclined plane*.

P., inclined, single. Term for an apparatus used in Surgery, consisting of a board or other flat object, on which a limb is placed, the distal end of the board being raised. It is used in the treatment of fractured patella and other injuries.

P., Meckel's. *Cranium.* That plane in which lie the *auricular point* and *alveolar point*.

P., median. See *Median plane*.

P., Merkel's. *Cranium.* That plane in which lie the *auricular points* of the two sides and the lowest points of the lower borders of the orbits.

P., me'sial. The same as *P., median*.

P., na'so-in'iac. See *Naso-iniac plane*.

P., na'so-opis'thiac. See *Naso-opisthiac plane*.

P., nu'chal. *Cranium.* Term for that flattened portion of the external surface of the *squama occipitis* which lies between the superior curved line and the foramen magnum.

P., occip'ital. *Cranium.* Term for that part of the external surface of the *squama occipitis* which lies above the superior curved line.

P. of A'eby. *Cranium.* The plane which contains both the *nasion* and the *basion*, and is perpendicular to the mesial plane.

P. of Ba'er. *Cranium.* That plane which is determined by the position and direction of the upper border of the zygomatic arches of the two sides.

P. of Blumenbach. *Cranium.* The horizontal plane of the base of the skull.

P.s. of body. Certain imaginary plane surfaces used in Anatomy as standards of reference in describing the portions and relations of organs. There are five such planes drawn as tangents to the surfaces of the body, namely, an anterior, a posterior, an inferior, and two lateral planes. See also, *P., median*, and *P.s., craniometric*.

P. of Busk. *Cranium.* That plane in which lie the bregma and the auricular points of the two sides.

P. of chas'ma. (*F. plan du chasma*; *G. Chasmaebene*.) *Cranium.* Term applied by Lissauer to the plane in which lie both the posterior nasal point and the basion.

P. of cleav'age. *Crystallog.* A flat surface produced by the natural or artificial splitting of a crystal or mineral, generally parallel to one or other of its faces; the direction of cleavage being determined by the internal structure of the crystal, and being constant for any particular form.

P. of Daubenton. *Cranium.* That plane in which lie the *opisthion* and the lowest point of the inferior borders of the two orbits.

P.s. of is'chium, inclined. The lateral walls of the true bony pelvis are each divided by a raised line running downwards and backwards from near the ilio-pectineal eminence to the spine of the ischium. The surface in front of this line, looking mainly forwards, is termed the *anterior inclined plane* of the ischium; the surface behind this line, looking slightly backwards, is termed the *posterior inclined plane* of the ischium. These planes have probably but little effect on the progress of parturition.

P. of is'chium, inclined, ante'rior. See under *P.s. of ischium, inclined*.

P. of is'chium, inclined, poste'rior. See under *P.s. of ischium, inclined*.

P. of mastication. *Cranium.* That plane which forms a tangent with the masticatory surface of the upper teeth. (Barclay.)

P. of Mor'ton. *Cranium.* The plane in which lie the most prominent points of the occipital and parietal eminences.

P.s. of motion. (*G. Bahnenebenen*.) Those planes in which the line of sight moves during movements of the eye. Those that are *primary* pass through the line of sight in the primary position of the eye; those that are *secondary*, in secondary positions of the eye.

P.s. of pel'vis, inclined. The same as *P.s. of ischium, inclined*.

P. of pel'vis, inclined, ante'rior. See under *P.s. of ischium, inclined*.

P. of pel'vis, inclined, poste'rior. See under *P.s. of ischium, inclined*.

P.s. of pel'vis, parallel. Term used for four planes which intersect the pelvic axis at right angles, and are therefore not really parallel to one another; they are (1) the plane of the in-

PLANE-TREE—PLANT

let, (2) the plane reaching from the centre of the sacrum to the lower edge of the subpubic ligament, (3) the plane at the level of the ischial spines, and (4) the plane of the outlet (see *Pelvis*, outlet of).

P. of regard'. (F. *plan de regard*; G. *Blickebene*.) That plane in which lie both lines of regard. See *Regard*, lines of.

P. of Rolle. *Cranium*. That plane in which lie the two auricular points and the two alveolar points.

P. of van Jhe'ring, horizon'tal. See *P., van Jhering's*.

P., orbital. See *Planum orbitale*.

P., pal'atine, of Barclay. *Cranium*. That plane which forms a tangent with the palatine arch, drawn along the middle line.

P., poplite'al. See *Popliteal plane*.

P.s., prin'cipal. (G. *Hauptebenen*.) Those planes, in an optical system, which pass through the anterior and posterior principal points in a direction perpendicular to the principal axis. They are termed respectively *anterior*, or *first*, and *posterior*, or *second*, *principal planes*.

P., prin'cipal, ante'rior. See under *P.s., principal*.

P., prin'cipal, poste'rior. See under *P.s., principal*.

P., sagitt'al. See *Sagittal plane*.

P., tem'poral. See *Temporal plane*.

P., van Jhe'ring's. *Cranium*. Term for a plane in which lie the inferior orbital margin and the two auricular points.

Plane-tree. A Species of the Genus *Platanus*, generally *P. orientalis*.

Also, sometimes used for the *Acer pseud-platanus*, or sycamore.

Plan'era. (Named after Planer, J., German botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellales*.

P. abell'cea. (Mod. L. *abelicea*, resembling the *Abelia*, named after Dr. C. Abel, a traveller in China.) Hab., Crete. Used formerly as an aromatic, and exported as false sandalwood.

Plane'sis. (Πλάνησις, wandering.) A wandering about.

Also, term for the restless tossings of patients in bed.

Plane'tes. (Πλανήτης = πλάνης, a wanderer.) Erratic, wandering. Epithet applied to diseases in which attacks recur at irregular intervals. It was especially applied to *Intermittent fever*. See *Febris planetes*.

Plane'tica arthrit'is. (Πλανητικός, roaming.) See under *Arthritis*.

Plan'etstruck. See *Sideratio*.

Planicaudate. (L. *planus*, flat; *cauda*, a tail.) Flat-tailed.

Plan'iceps. (L. *planus*, flat; *caput*, a head.) Having a flat head.

Planicip'ital. The same as *Planiceps*.

Plan'icus. (Πλάνος, wandering.) Erratic.

Pla'nidens. (L. *planus*, flat; *dens*, a tooth.) *Zoöl*. Having flat teeth.

Planidors'ate. (L. *planus*, flat; *dorsum*, the back.) Flat-backed.

Planiflorus. (L. *planus*, flat; *flos*, *floris*, a flower.) *Bot*. Having flat flowers.

Plan'iform. (L. *planus*, flat; *forma*, form.) *Anat.* and *Entomol.* Plane-like; i.e. flat and smooth.

P. diarthro'sis. Another name for *P. joint*.

P. joint. The same as *Arthro'dia*.

Planipen'nate. The same as *Plenipennis*.

Planipen'nis. (L. *planus*, flat; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having flat wings.

Plan'ipes. (L. *planus*, flat; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl*. Having flat feet.

Planipet'alous. (L. *planus*, flat; *petalum*, a petal.) Having flat petals.

Planiros'tral. (L. *planus*, flat; *rostrum*, a beak.) Having a flat beak.

Pla'nisphere. (L. *planus*, flat; *sphæra*, a sphere. F. *planisphère*; S. *planisferio*; I. *planisferio*.) A projection, on the flat, of a sphere. Also, an apparatus for showing a projection of the celestial sphere.

Planispher'ic. Pertaining to, or like, a planisphere.

Planispir'al. (L. *planus*, flat; *spiral*.) Spiral, with the coils lying entirely in one plane, as the coils of a shell.

Planities. (L.) A plane surface.

P. ligamento'sa la'ta rhomboid'al's. (The wide, rhomboidal, ligamentous flat surface.) A name for the posterior ligament of the wrist-joint.

P. ped'is. The sole of the foot.

Planiventer. (L. *planus*, flat; *venter*, the belly.) Having a flat abdomen.

Planobas'ilar line. (L. *planus*, flat; *basilar*.) The line drawn in the median plane, from the anterior border of the *planum sphenoidale* to the *basion*. (Billings.)

Planoblast. (Πλάνος, wandering; βλαστός, a bud.) Term applied by Allman to free-swimming zooids of the gonosome of *Hydroides*; he distinguishes two forms, *blastocheme* and *gonocheme*. They are all, with one exception, of the form of gymnophthalmic medusae.

Planoblastic. Like, or belonging to, a *Planoblast*.

Planobol'ia. (Πλάνος, a straying; βολή [βάλλω], a throwing.) The same as *Plagiobolia*.

Pla'no-con'cave lens. See under *Lens*.

Pla'no-con'ical. Plane on one side and conical on the other, as a lens.

Pla'no-con'vex lens. See under *Lens*.

Planod'ia. (Πλάνος, a straying; ὁδός, a way.) A false passage, such, for example, as may be present in a case of stricture of the urethra.

Plan'ogamete. (Πλάνος, wandering; gamete.) *Bot.* A Gamete capable of movement.

Planoma'nia. (Πλάνος; μανία, madness.) A mad desire to roam.

Pla'no-orbicular. (L. *planus*, flat; *orbicular*.) Having two surfaces, one flat and the other spherical.

Planorheumatis'mus. (Πλάνος; ρευματισμός.) Wandering rheumatism.

Pla'no-sp'inal line. (L. *planus*, flat; *spinal*.) An imaginary straight line drawn in the median plane of the body from the anterior border of the *planum sphenoidale* to the *spinal* or *subnasal point*. (Billings.)

Pla'no-sp'iral. The same as *Planispiral*.

Pla'no-sub'ulate. (*Planus*; *subula*, an awl.) Flat or smooth, and awl-shaped.

Plant. (L. *planta*, a plant. F. *plante*; S. *planta*; I. *piantà*; G. *Pflanze*.) A plant, slip,

PLANTA—PLANTAGO

sapling, small herb. The term connects a certain number of properties which serve to distinguish the vegetable from the animal kingdom, so far as the higher forms in each are concerned. With regard to the lower forms there is no absolute criterion, and the distinction is made with only a degree of probability.

Also, the sole of the foot.

P., aë'rial. An epiphyte or other plant which derives its nourishment from the air alone.

P.-an'im'al. See *Phytozoon*.

P.s., antisyp'hilit'ic. Under this head are included various plants, or vegetable products, which are regarded popularly as being remedies useful in syphilis; such are *guaiacum*, *sassafras*, *sarsaparilla*, *smilax*, and many others, especially those which have sudorific powers.

P.s., carni'vorous. Under this head are included a number of species which are able to capture insects, &c., and then to digest and absorb them; such are *Drosera*, *Dionæa*, *Sarracenia*, &c.

P.-ca'sein. Term applied to what is now known to be *alkali-albumin*, formed from the native *plant-globulins* by the action of caustic potash. See also *Legumin*.

P.s., diges'tion in. Certain plants, *e.g.* *Drosera*, *Dionæa*, *Pinguicula*, are known to secrete from the protoplasm of the cells of their leaves a fluid containing a pepsin-like ferment and formic acid. This fluid has the power of digesting albumin.

P., dys'entery. The *Oldenlandia globosa*.

P.s., flower'ing. See *Phanerogamia*.

P.s., flower'less. See *Cryptogamia*.

P., for'cible. The *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

P.-glob'ulin. This term includes *Plant-vitellin* and *Plant-myo'sin*, as the chief globulins occurring in plants.

P., hu'mus. Term for a *Saprophyte*.

P.s., indic'ative. Term for a species of plants which in their natural habitat are supposed to indicate the presence of certain minerals.

P.s., insecti'vorous. See *P.s., carni'vorous*.

P.s., lacti'ferous. Plants exuding a milky juice, *e.g.* *Papaveraceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, &c.

P., lit'mus. The *Roccella tinctoria*, also the *Chrozophora tinctoria*, both of which yield *litmus*.

P.-louse. See *Aphis*.

P.s., medi'cinal. Term applied to any plants, &c., which are or have been used in medicine.

P.s., move'ments of. See under *Movements* (*allassotonic*, *anheliotropic*, &c.).

P.-my'osin. A globulin found by Weyl in wheat, peas, oats, white mustard, and sweet almonds. It coagulates at 56°, and seems to correspond largely to the myosinogen of muscle tissue, being converted into the more insoluble gluten-fibrin by a ferment action.

P.-of-glut'ony. The *Cornus suecica*.

P.s., parasit'ic. Term for those plants which derive their nutriment directly from the juices of other living plants; see *Cuscuta*, *Mistletoe*, *Orobanche*, &c. It is now certain that the *Lichens* (q. v.) are *Ascomycetes*, which are parasitic on *Algae*.

P.s., respira'tion of. See under *Respiration*.

P., sen'sitive. Term applied to various species of *Mimosa*, especially *M. pudica*.

P.s., sleep of. See under *Sleep*.

P.s., vas'cular. Term applied to such plants as *Phanerogams*, *Fernæ*, &c., in which vessels are formed.

P.-vitell'in. See *Phyto-vitellin*.

Plan'ta. (*L. planta*, the sole of the foot; also, a plant. *F. plante*; *S. planta*; *G. Sohle*.) *Vertebr. Anat.* The sole of the foot.

Ornith. The posterior surface of the *tarsometatarsus*.

Entom. The first joint of the *tarsus*, if large or clearly distinguished from the rest of the tarsal joints.

Bot. A plant.

P. leo'nis. (*L. leo, leonis*, a lion.) Old name for *Alochemilla vulgaris*.

P. mirab'ilis distillato'ria. (*L. mirabilis*, wonderful; *distillo*, to drop little by little.) Grimm's term for the Genus *Nepenthes*.

P. noct'is. (*L. nox, noctis*, night.) A term for *Sudamina*.

P. ped'is. (*L. pes, pedis*, a foot.) The sole of the foot.

P. pri'ma ped'is. (*L. primus*, first; *pes, pedis*, a foot.) A term for the tarsus of *Vertebrates*.

Plan'tæ. (*L.*) Plants.

P. calyp'ta'tæ. (*Calyptra*.) Term for the *Musci*.

P. meridia'næ. (*Meridian*.) Term for plants whose flowers open about noon.

Plantagina'cæ. The same as *Plantagineæ*.

Plantagin'æ. (*Plantago*.) The Nat. Order comprising the *Plantains*.

Plantag'inis. (*L.*) Genitive of *Plantago*.

P. a'qua. (*L. aqua*, water.) A preparation of the *Fr. Codex* and *S. Ph.* made from the crushed flowering plant (*Fr. Codex*) or fresh leaves (*S. Ph.*) of various species of *Plantago* by distilling with water.

P. conser'va. (*Conserva*.) A preparation formerly in the *Wurzberg Ph.*, made by rubbing together plantain leaves and sugar.

P. fo'lia. (*L. folium*, a leaf.) The leaves of *Plantago major*, which are official in certain *Pharmacopœias*.

Planta'go. (*F. plantain*; *G. Wegerich*.) The chief Genus of the *Plantagineæ*, including all but two out of over 200 species belonging to the Order.

P. acu'ta. (*L. acutus*, sharp.) A syn. of *P. lanceolata*.

P. al'bicans. (*L. albicans*, part. pres. of *albic*, to be white.) *Hab.*, Italy. Used as an application to wounds.

P. alpi'na. (*L. alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) *Hab.*, Alpine regions. Used in applications to wounds.

P. amplexicaul'is. (*L. amplexor*, to embrace; *caulis*, a stem.) *Hab.*, India. Said to be astringent, and useful in ophthalmia and in intermittent diseases; also used as a remedy against snake-bite and certain lung diseases. (Native name *Spighuol*, *gajpipali*.)

P. angustifo'lia. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) A syn. of *P. lanceolata*.

P. aquat'ica. (*L. aquaticus*, found in water.) The *Alisma plantago*.

P. arenar'ia. (*L. arenarius*, pertaining to sand.) *Fr. Cod.* The testa of the seed of this

PLANTAIN—PLANTAR

species contains much mucilage; hence the seeds are used as an emollient in ophthalmia.

P. asiatica. (*L. asiaticus*, relating to Asia.) A syn. of *P. major*.

P. attenuata. (*L. attenuatus*, thinned, weakened.) A syn. of *P. lanceolata*.

P. Bauphula. A syn. of *P. amplexicaulis*.

P. Bellardi. An Alpine species. Leaves and roots astringent, seeds emollient.

P. brachyphylla. (*Βραχύς*, short; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab., W. Indies, Thibet, and Afghanistan. The bruised leaves are used as an application for wounds. (Native name *Parhar jangi*.)

P. cilia'ta. (*L. cilium*, an eyelash, a hair.) Hab., India. Frequently sold in the bazaars as a substitute for *P. ovata*.

P. corda'ta. (*L. cordatus*, heart shaped.) Hab., N. America. The heart-leaved plantain. Properties similar to those of *P. major*.

P. coronopifolia. (*Coronopus*; *folium*, a leaf.) A syn. of *P. coronopus*.

P. coronopus. The buck's horn plantain. Used for the same purposes as the other species. Because of its toothed leaves, it was believed by the ancients to be of use in hydrophobia. See *Coronopodium*.

P. cynops. (*Κύνωψ*, from κύων, a dog; ὤψ, the eye.) The seeds have been used from an early period like those of *P. ispaghula*.

Also, term used as syn. for *P. psyllium*.

P. decumbens. (See *Decumbent*.) The same as *P. psyllula*.

P. eros'a. (*L. erosus*, gnawed, notched.) A syn. of *P. major*.

P. ispaghula. (Pers. *Ispaghul*, the name for this species.) Hab., India, Arabia, Persia. It has long been used in medicine, and is mentioned by the early Arabian and Persian writers (Avicenna and others). The seeds are sold in bazaars throughout India. Their chief value lies in their being very rich in mucilage, hence they are given in catarrh, gonorrhœa, kidney diseases, dysentery, diarrhœa, and fevers; a poultice of the crushed seeds is used for rheumatic and gouty swellings, for foul ulcers, old sinuses, &c. See also *Ispaghula semina*.

P. lagopoides. (*Λαγώπους*, rough footed, like a hare.) A syn. of *P. amplexicaulis*.

P. lagopus. (*Λαγώς*, a hare; πούς, a foot.) Hab., Europe. Used as an application to wounds.

P. lana'ta. (*L. lanatus*, woolly.) A syn. of *P. ovata*.

P. lanceola'ta. (*L. lanceola*, a little spear.) Indigenous. Rib- or ripple-grass, a common weed. It is bitter and astringent, and has been found of some use as a hæmostatic, applied in the form of juice, powder, or paste. In India, the seeds are used as a drastic purgative.

P. latifo'lia. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) The *P. major*.

P. longisca'pa. (*L. longus*, long; *scapus*, a stem.) A syn. of *P. major*.

P. ma'jor. (*L. major*, greater.) The greater plantain, common plantain, &c. Universally distributed. Used from the earliest times in medicine. The seeds have much the same properties as those of *P. ispaghula*, and in India are often used in dysentery. The leaves and roots have astringent and bitter qualities, and have been given as a febrifuge. A water

prepared from the leaves is widely used throughout Europe as an eye-wash and styptic.

P. mari'tima. (*L. maritimus*, found by the sea.) The sea- or seaside-plantain. It was formerly considered the best of all species for its therapeutic properties. The leaves are still used as a sedative application to inflamed surfaces, and in North Europe are eaten as a vegetable, and as a medicine in cases of calculus in the bladder, &c.

P. med'ia. (*L. medius*, middle, common.) The hare's foot trefoil. Formerly used in medicine. The leaves are bitter and astringent.

P. mi'nor. (*L. minor*, less.) A syn. of *P. lanceolata*.

P. nit'ida. (*L. nitidus*, sleek, trim.) The *P. psyllium*.

P. ova'ta. (*L. ovatus*, egg-shaped.) The name by which *P. ispaghula* is known in modern Botanical nomenclature.

P. psyllium. (*Ψύλλα*, a flea.) The branching plantain or fleawort. A decoction of its flea-coloured seeds, which are rich in mucilage, was formerly used for sore-throats and hoarseness and other forms of inflammation, e. g. of the eye or of the intestines.

P. pulcar'ia. (*L. pulex*, a flea.) A syn. of *P. psyllium*.

P. quinquener'via. (*L. quinque*, five; *nervus*, a nerve.) A syn. of *P. lanceolata*.

P. remotifo'ra. (*L. remotus*, disconnected; *flos*, *floris*, a flower.) A syn. of *P. brachyphylla*.

P. sal'ina. (*L. salinus*, of salt.) A syn. of *P. amplexicaulis*.

P. septiner'vica. (*L. septem*, seven; *nervus*, a nerve.) A syn. of *P. major*.

P. squarro'sa. (Low *L. squarrosus*, scaly.) Hab., Egypt. From the ashes of this plant, soda is obtained.

P. triner'via. (*L. tres*, three; *nervus*, a nerve.) A syn. of *P. major*.

P. virgin'ica. (*L. virginicus*, Virginian.) The white plantain or ribwort. Similar in properties to *P. major*.

P. vulgar'is. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *P. major*.

Plantain. The Genus *Plantago*.

P., branc'ing. The *Plantago psyllium*.

P., buck's horn. The *Plantago coronopus*.

P., com'mon. The *Plantago major*.

P., great. *P., common*.

P., heart'leaved. The *Plantago cordata*.

P., hoar'y. The *Plantago media*.

P., In'dian. Term for any species of the Genus *Cacalia* (q. v.).

P.-leaved everlasting. The *Antennaria plantaginifolia*.

P., Man'ia. The *Musa textilis*.

P., meal. The mealy substance of which the fruit of *Musa paradisiaca* is composed.

P., rattlesnake. The *Goodyera pubescens*.

P., rib'wort. The *Plantago lanceolata*.

P., Robin's. The *Erigeron bellidifolium*.

P., sea. The *Plantago maritima*.

P., tree. The *Musa paradisiaca*.

P., wa'ter. The *Aliuma plantago*.

P., white. The *Plantago virginica*.

Plan'tar. (*L. plantaris*. *F. plantaire*; *G. plantar*.) Belonging to the *Planta* or sole of the foot.

P. aponeuro'sis. Another name for the *Plantar fascia*.

PLANTARIA—PLANTOSSEUS

P. arch. (*F. arcade plantaire*; *G. Sohlenbogen*.) An arterial arch formed in the sole of the foot by the anastomosis of the *external plantar* artery with the communicating branch passing from the *dorsalis pedis* artery.

P. arteries. *External.* A branch of the posterior tibial, which forms the large artery of the sole. It passes from the fossa between the inner ankle and the heel obliquely across the sole to the base of the fifth metatarsal, where it turns, and passes obliquely inwards to the interval between the first and second metatarsals, there joining a branch from the *dorsalis pedis*. *Internal.* Another branch of the posterior tibial, which passes along the inner side of the foot.

P. cross. A term for the *P. arch*.

P. cutaneous nerve. The branch of the posterior tibial nerve which supplies the skin of the heel and inner side of the sole of the foot.

P. fascia. A mass of longitudinally-arranged, dense, glistening fibres confining the deeper structures of the sole, divided into a central and two lateral portions; the central is attached to the inner tubercle of the *os calcis*, and, after dividing and separately ensheathing the several flexor tendons of the toes, is inserted into the sides of the metatarsal bones. The lateral portions (external and internal), of far less size and thickness, cover the *Abductor minimi digiti* and *Abductor pollicis* respectively.

P. fibro-cartilaginous plates. A term for the fibro-cartilages of the digits of the *pes*. (Billings.)

P. interossei muscles. Three muscles which lie beneath the third, fourth, and fifth metatarsal bones.

P. interosseous arteries. Branches of the plantar arch.

P. ligaments. Small bundles of dense fibres which pass from each bone on the plantar surface of the foot to the neighbouring bones with which it articulates.

P. metatarsal arteries. Another name for the *Plantar interosseous arteries*.

P. muscle. See *Plantaris*.

P. nerve, external. This nerve takes origin, together with the *P. nerve, internal* from the division of the *Tibial nerve*, posterior between the internal malleolus and *os calcis*. It runs forwards and outwards across the foot, lying on the flexor accessorius, and divides into a *superficial* and *deep* branch between the flexor brevis digitorum and the adductor minimi digiti.

The *superficial branch* divides into two digital nerves supplying the fifth and the outer side of the fourth toe, and giving branches also to the flexor brevis minimi digiti, and sometimes one or both interossei of the fourth space. The outer of the two digital nerves communicates with a twig from the external plantar nerve.

The *deep branch* runs with the external plantar artery, and supplies the interossei, except occasionally those of the fourth space (see above, *superficial branch*), the two outer lumbricales, the adductor hallucis, and the transversus pedis.

P. nerve, internal. This is the larger of the two nerves into which the *Tibial nerve*, posterior divides, between the inner malleolus and *os calcis*. It runs with the internal plantar artery, and supplies both sides of the three inner toes and the inner side of the fourth, the last branch communicating with the external plantar nerve.

P. reflex. The reflex movements of the toes or of the toes and foot, produced by tickling the sole of the foot.

P. regions. The three regions, *external*, *middle*, and *internal* of the sole of the foot, corresponding with the three portions of the plantar fascia.

P. surfaces. The same as *P. regions*.

P. syphiloderm. See *Syphiloderm*, *plantar*.

P. tubercle. A rough prominence on the postero-inferior angle of the external surface of the base of the first metatarsal bone, to which the *peroneus longus* is attached.

P. veins. Veins which accompany the plantar arteries.

Plantaria. (*L. planta*, the sole of the foot. *Cp. Dandy*.) A name for *Dengue*, which is so called because the eruption commonly appears first on the palms of the hands.

Plantaris. (*L. plantaris*, belonging to the sole of the foot. *F. muscle plantaire, fémoro-calcaneien, plant-grêle*; *G. Sohlenspanner*.) Belonging to the sole of the foot. The name for a small muscle, discovered by Galen, remarkable for its long, slender tendon. Lying between the gastrocnemius and soleus, it passes down, parallel to the inner border of the tendo Achillis, to be inserted with the latter into the back of the *os calcis*. A powerful flexor in many mammals, it is, in man, small and unimportant, and occasionally even wanting.

P. minor. (*L. minor*, lesser.) A duplication of the foregoing, arising from the posterior part of the capsule of the knee-joint, or from the popliteal surface of the femur. It is very rarely present.

P. superficialis pedis. (*L.*) The plantar surface of the foot, *i.e.* the sole.

P. verus. (*L. verus*, true.) A name for the *Flexor accessorius*.

Plantarium. (*L. planta*, a plant.) A plant nursery. Also, term for the *pubes*. (*Dun-glison*.)

Planticle. A young or embryo plant. (*Darwin*.)

Plantigrada. (*L. Neut. pl. of plantigradus*, plantigrade.) In the older classifications this term was applied to a Subdivision of *Carnivora*, which included all those animals that are more or less plantigrade. It has been dropped from modern systems, as forming a purely artificial group.

Plantigrade. (*L. planta*, the sole of the foot; *gradus*, a step.) Stepping on the sole of the foot. Term applied to man and other mammals that walk on the sole of the foot.

Plant-infra-phalangianus. (*L. Musculus* understood.) Term applied by Chaussier to the *lumbricales pedis*.

Plantis-sous-phalangien. (*F. Muscle* understood.) Term applied by Chaussier to the *lumbricales pedis*.

Plantitendino-phalangianus. (*L. Musculus* understood.) Term applied by Dumas to the *lumbricales pedis*.

Plantitendino-phalangien. (*F. Muscle* understood.) Term applied by Dumas to the *lumbricales pedis*.

Plantivorous. (*L. planta*, a plant; *voro*, to devour.) Herbivorous.

Plantlet. (*Dim. of Plant.*) A small or undeveloped plant.

Plantosseus. (*L. planta*, the sole of

PLANTULE—PLASMA

the foot; *osseus*, bony.) A plantar interosseous muscle. (Coues and Shute.)

Plantule. The same as *Plantlet*. Also, a plant embryo.

Planula. (Dim. of *L. planus*, flat.) The free-swimming, flattened, ciliated embryo of *Cœlenterata*.

Planulan. A *Planula*.

Planular. Pertaining to a *Planula*.

Planuliform. Having the shape or morphological value of a *Planula*.

Planuloid. The same as *Planuliform*.

Planum. (*Planus*.) *Anat.* Flatness; as applied to the sole of the foot, the surface of the tongue, the central tendon of the diaphragm, &c.

P. aponeuroticum diaphragmatis. The aponeurotic expansion forming the central tendon of the diaphragm.

P. auriculârê. Term for the *Auricular surface of ilium*.

P. circula'rê elas'ticum. Term for the *Sphincter vesicae*.

P. circula'rê os'tii urethra'lis. (*L. ostium*, an entrance or opening.) Term for the internal sphincter of the bladder.

P. fibro'sum dorsa'lê transver'sum. Term for the posterior annular ligament of the wrist.

P. fronta'lê or'bitæ. Term for the roof of the orbit.

P. inclina'tum. See *Plane, inclined*.

P. infraorbita'lê. The part of the orbital surface of the *maxillary bone, superior*, which is external to the infraorbital canal.

P. is'chii. The smooth inner surface of the ischium.

P. mastoi'deum. The flat external surface of the upper and posterior portion of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

P. maxilla'rê or'bitæ. Term for the floor of the orbit.

P. nucha'lê. The *Plane, nuchal*.

P. occipita'lê. Term for the smooth surface of the squamous portion of the occipital bone which lies above the superior curved line.

P. orbita'lê. 1. Term for the portion of the superior maxillary bone which forms the floor of the orbit. 2. Henle's term for that portion of the floor of the orbit internal to the infra-orbital suture.

P., os. (*L. os, ossis*, a bone.) See under *Os*.

P. os'sis is'chii. (*L. os, ossis*, a bone.) The same as *P. ischii*.

P. ped'is. The sole of the foot.

P. poplite'um. Term for the popliteal surface of the femur.

P. semicircula'rê. Term for the temporal surface of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

P. semiluna'rê. The same as *P. semilunatum*.

P. semiluna'tum. The semilunar or crescentic attached border of the crista acustica in the ampulla of the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear.

P. sphenoida'lê. The small, flattened part of the body of the sphenoid bone which lies in front of the groove for the optic commissure.

P. sterna'lê. The sternal portion of the anterior wall of the thorax.

P. superius lingua'e. The upper or dorsal surface of the tongue.

P. tempora'lê. The more flattened, posterior part of the temporal fossa.

Planuria. (*Πλάνος*, straying; *οὔρον*, urine.) The passage of urine through a fistulous opening.

Planury. The same as *Planuria*.

Planus. (*L.*) Flat, smooth.

Plaque. A plate. A French word adopted of late by English medical writers meaning either a small disc-like object, as a blood-platelet, or a rounded patch.

P. à surface réticulêe. (*F.*) *Lit.* "Patch with reticulated surface." Term applied to the condition of Peyer's patches at the eighth to tenth day of typhoid.

P. de Pey'er. (*F.*) Peyer's patch.

P.s des fu'meurs. (*F.*) Smoker's patches.

P. du'ra. (*L.*) *Lit.* "hard patch." Term applied by Louis and others to the hard condition of Peyer's patches in an early stage of typhoid.

P. jaune. (*F.*) *Lit.* "yellow patch." Patch of yellow softening in the grey matter of the cerebral convolutions, common in elderly persons.

P. laitêuse. (*F.*) *Lit.* "milky patch." A "milk spot" on the pericardium.

P. molle. (*F.*) *Lit.* "soft patch." Term applied by Louis and others to a Peyer's patch when swollen and soft in an early stage of typhoid.

P. mu'queuse. (*F.*) *Lit.* "mucous patch." The mucous patch or tubercle common in secondary syphilis.

P. opaline. *Lit.* "opaline patch." Milk-white spots of rounded or indefinite shape, varying in size, with either flat or puckered surfaces, occurring on the fauces or hard palate, or on the inside of the cheeks or lips. They are found in early secondary syphilis, take a very slow course, and may occur also as a tertiary symptom.

P.s orti'ces. *Lit.* "patches like those produced by the stinging-nettle." See *Somphi*.

P.s pterygo'diennes. *Lit.* "pterygoid patches." Term given by Parrot to a form of ulcerative stomatitis in which aphthous ulcers are found on the hard palate, close to the velum and placed symmetrically, one on each side of the middle line. They occur in very cachectic newly-born children. At first they are shallow and oval, and may continue so, as they have little tendency to heal; but not uncommonly they become deeper and even involve the bone.

P., smok'er's. See *Patch, smoker's*.

Plaquette. (*F.* dim. of *plaque*.) The same as *Plaque*. Used especially of Bizzozero's blood-plates.

Plasis. (*Πλάσις*, a moulding or making, from *πλάσσω*, to mould or make.) *Physiol.* A forming or making.

Plasm. (Low *L. plasma*. See *Plasma*.) A mould or matrix.

Also, the same as *Plasma*.

Plasma. (*Πλάσμα*, anything formed or moulded. *F. plasma*; *G. Gebilde*.) The coagulable fluid medium in which the blood and lymph corpuscles float. The blood plasma is also termed *Liquor sanguinis*.

Also, a synonym for protoplasm, though less used now in this sense than formerly.

Also, a term for glycerite of starch.

Also, a green variety of translucent quartz.

P., bile-salt. Plasma obtained on mixing blood with a certain proportion of bile salts. It has been thought by foreign experimenters to show certain distinctive peculiarities.

PLASMASOMA—PLASMODIUM

P. cells. (G. *Plasmazellen*.) Term applied by Waldeyer to certain fixed corpuscles found amongst connective tissue, having vacuolated protoplasm, the vacuoles containing fluid. As first used, the term included also certain large cells containing numerous coarse granules; but these are now considered to be a different form, and the term "*Mastzellen*" has been applied to them by Ehrlich.

P., cooled. Pure plasma obtained by allowing blood to flow into the middle compartment of a vessel, having the inner and outer compartments filled with ice.

P. corpuscles. The same as *P. cells*.

P. current. The same as *Plasmatic current*.

P. fibrin. Fibrin derived from plasma.

P., germ-. Term applied by Weismann to that portion of living substance which is transmitted from one generation to another, through the medium of the nuclei of the male and female reproductive cells.

P.-globulin. One of the three globulins contained in *serum-globulin*, of which it constitutes the greater part. It is pre-existent in the blood.

P., histiogenetic. (ἱστίον, dim. of ἱστός, tissue; γένεσις, production, generation.) Term for protoplasm or plasma from which the body-tissue is regenerated.

P. layer. The same as *P. current*.

P., leech. Plasma obtained from blood whose clotting has been delayed by mixing it with extract of leeches.

P., lymph. See *Lymph-plasma*.

P., milk. Term applied to the fluid portion of milk in which float oil globules, &c.

P., muscle. See under *Muscle*.

P., peptone. Plasma obtained by means of a centrifuge from blood in which clotting has been delayed by the injection of peptone into the circulation before death. On passing carbonic acid gas through the plasma, or on adding lecithin, clotting will take place. If the original peptone plasma be cooled to 0° C., a proteid precipitate in rounded granules is obtained which is not obtainable from either pure or salted plasma.

P., salted. Plasma obtained by mixing newly-shed blood with the necessary amount of strong saline solution, solid sodium sulphate, or magnesium sulphate.

P. sanguinis. The same as *P., blood*.

P., somatic. The same as *P., histiogenetic*.

P., syrupy. Plasma obtained by filtration from blood that has been mixed when shed with a 0.5 per cent. solution of cane sugar, so as to delay coagulation.

P. zone. The same as *P. current*.

Plasmasoma. (*Plasma*; σῶμα, the body.) A *Plasmasome*.

Plasmasomata. Pl. of *Plasmasoma*.

Plasmasome. (*Plasmasoma*.) A separate particle of protoplasm, such as certain particles observed in cell-nuclei.

Also, term for those *Microsomata* of the cell-nucleus which stain with safranin. (Billings.) See *Plasmasoma*.

Plasmatic. Relating to, or containing, plasma. Also, having power to shape, plastic.

P. current. (G. *Plasmaströmung*.) The part of the blood-stream in the small arteries which lies between the column of red corpuscles

in mid-channel (*axial current*), and the wall of the vessel. Also termed *Inert layer*.

P. layer. The same as *P. current*.

P. stream. The same as *P. current*.

Plasmato-parous. (*Plasma*; L. *parō*, to bring forth.) Term used in Mycology for a special process of germination in which the whole protoplasm of a gonidium issues as a spherical mass, becomes invested with a membrane, and puts out a germ-tube (De Bary, quoted in *Century Dict.*).

Plasment. (*Plasma*.) A patented preparation of *Cetraria islandica*. Used as a lubricant and emollient.

Plasmexhidrosis. (*Plasma*; ἵδρῶσις, a perspiring.) The exudation of blood plasma from the vessels.

Plasmic. The same as *Plasmatic*.

Plasmine. (*Plasma*.) Name given by its discoverer, Denis, to a substance present in blood plasma, precipitable by adding sodium chloride to the point of saturation. Its removal renders the plasma incapable of clotting. Plasmine is soluble in a very dilute saline solution; but after a time it forms a clot in the solution. It is a mixture of at least two bodies, *paraglobulin* and *fibrinogen*.

Plasmochyma. Term applied by Strasburger to the portions of the *Cytochylema* which are rich in proteids.

Plasmochyme. (*Plasma*; χυμός, juice.) The fluid albuminous component of an organised cell.

Plasmocinèse. (F.) (*Plasma*; κίνησις, movement.) The process of indirect division of protoplasm. (Carnoy.)

Plasmode. The same as *Plasmodium*.

Plasmodia. Plur. of *Plasmodium*.

Plasmodiaresis. (*Plasma*; διαίρεσις, division.) Term recently applied to division of cell plasma as distinct from division of the nucleus. (*Quart. Journ. Micros. Sc.*, 1886.)

Plasmodial. Belonging to, or resembling, a *Plasmodium*.

Plasmodiate. Giving rise to, or consisting of, a *Plasmodium*.

Plasmodiblast. (*Plasmodium*; βλαστός, a bud.) See *Trophoblast*.

Plasmodic. The same as *Plasmodial*.

Plasmodiophora. (*Plasmodium*; φόρος, carrying.) A Genus of Fungi, belonging probably to the Class *Myxomycetes* of the *Zygomycetes*.

P. brassicae. (L. *brassica*, a cabbage.) This species is parasitic on the roots of *Cruciferae*, especially certain cabbages, and produces enlargement and swelling of the part. It is thought that this and other species, being taken with water or with the plant-host into the stomachs of animals, may have some connection with certain epidemic diseases; *cp.* *Plasmodium malariae* and malarial fever.

Plasmodium. (Πλάσμα; εἶδος, form.) A name given by Cienkowski to the large, motile, protoplasmic bodies formed as the result of the union of the swarm-cells in the *Myxomycetes*, which go through the vegetative stage in this form. Also, the protoplasm of certain Protozoa, found in masses or sheets, and formed by the organic fusion of individuals.

P. malariae. Term proposed by Marchiafava and Celli for the parasitic *plasmodium* in the blood of patients with recent malaria, discovered by Laveran, and named by him *Oscillaria*

PLASMOGEN—PLASTER

malariae. It has also been termed *Hæmoplasmodium malariae*. These plasmodia are considerably smaller than the red blood corpuscles; they exhibit amoeboid movements at one stage of their development; and, occasionally, they are found to contain pigment granules.

Plasmogen. (*Plasma*; γένος, offspring.) *Bioplasm*, or true protoplasm. That highest factor in the chemical elaboration of the molecule which exists in the protoplasm. (*Encyc. Brit.*, xxiv, 817.)

Plasmogony. (*Plasma*; γονή, offspring.) The development of an organism from plasma. (Rossiter.)

Plasmology. (*Plasma*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Histology*.

Plasmolysis. (*Plasma*; λύσις, a freeing.) *Bot.* Contraction of the protoplasm of living cells under the action of reagents. This contraction is generally effected by the withdrawal of water from the cell-contents by exosmosis, the reagent being a fluid (e.g. 10 per cent. salt solution) of greater density than the cell-fluid.

Plasmolytic. Showing or effecting plasmolysis.

Plasmolyze. To cause Plasmolysis in.

Plasmo'ma. (*Plasma*.) Term for *Fibroma*.

Plasmoso'ma. The same as *Plasma*.

Plasmoso'mata. Pl. of *Plasmosoma*.

Plasome. (Πλάσσω, to mould; σώμα, the body.) A term used by Brücke and Weisner for hypothetical minute vital particles, made up of a group of protoplasmic molecules, and constituting the smallest units which can exhibit the primary vital forces. They correspond to Weismann's "biophors," and to the "pangenes" of de Vries.

Plas'son. (Πλάσσω, to form.) Term used by Haeckel for *Protoplasm* in general; but also used, by van Beneden, for the protoplasm of non-nucleated cells or cytodes having no cell-wall.

Plastaux'ia. (Πλασμός, moulded; αὐξη, growth.) Increase of *Plasticity*. (Billings.)

Plaster. (Πλάσσω, to form, or mould. *L. emplastrum*; *F. emplâtre*; *I. empiastro*; *G. Pfaster*.) An adhesive application, either for mechanical support, or as a medium for the local application of some therapeutic agent. For plasters not given below, see under *Emplastrum*.

P., adhesive. The *Emplastrum resinæ*.

P., adhesive, Baynton's. This is made by melting together 6 drachms of resin with 1 of Empl. plumbi. (Dunglison.)

P., adhesive, of pitch and resin. The *Emplastrum Andree de cruce*.

P., André de la Croix's. The *Emplastrum resinarum glutinans*, Sp. Ph.; contains Burgundy pitch 92, elemi 29, olive oil and turpentine 12 each, white wax 6; of this plaster 115 parts are melted with yellow wax 7 and compound lead plaster 7, and spread thinly on linen. See also, *Emplastrum glutinans*, Fr. Codex.

P., antiseptic. *P., adhesive*, dipped in a hot aqueous solution of carbolic acid (1 in 60).

P., antiseptic lac. Shell-lac 3 parts, pure carbolic acid 1 part. One third of the acid is first mixed with the lac, and the mixture heated until the shell-lac is melted. Afterwards,

the remainder of the acid is added and the mixture stirred, strained, and then allowed to cool. To make the plaster, the preparation is spread evenly, and the surface is brushed over with gutta-percha dissolved in carbon bisulphide. (Lister.)

P., black. See *Emplastrum nigrum*; also *Emplastrum e minio*. An old form of this plaster was made by boiling one pound of cerussa alba with two pounds of linseed oil.

P., blis'ter. See under *Blister*.

P., blis'tering. Term for *Emplastrum lytta*.

P., blis'tering, cam'phorated. In the Belg. Ph. it is made of a mixture of 96 parts of *Emplastrum cantharidis* with 4 of camphor.

In Fr. Codex (*Emplâtre vésicatoire camphré*) it is made by coating *Emplastrum cantharidis* with a thin layer of camphor.

P., blis'tering, first. A variety of *Emplastrum cantharidis*, formerly in the London Dispensatory (1745), containing 12 ounces of finely powdered cantharides, 1½ ounces of the seeds of *Ammi majus*, and half a pint of vinegar, all incorporated with the simple Melilot plaster.

P., blis'tering, second. A variety of *Emplastrum cantharidis*, formerly in the London Dispensatory (1745), and containing 12 ounces of Burgundy pitch, 4 ounces of Venice turpentine, and 6 ounces of powdered cantharides.

P., breast. See *Unguentum galbani compositum*.

P., brown. See *Emplastrum fuscum*.

P., Cæ'sar's. An old preparation of the London Dispensatory (1745), made by melting together white wax 96 parts, pine resin 80, and pitch 48; adding turpentine (washed in plantain-water) 32, oil of roses 24, hypocystis and acacia 2 each, all the four latter ingredients being dissolved in the juices of plantain, house-leek, and orpine, 8 each; adding lastly, 12 parts of red roses, 3 each of bistort root, cypress nuts, all the sanders, mint, and coriander seeds, 4 of mastich, 2 each of dragon's blood, sealed earth (*terra sigillata*), true bole, and red coral.

P., cal'cined. The same as *P. of Paris*.

P., carbonate of lead. This was official in the U.S. Ph. up to 1840; omitted since. Used for excoriated surfaces, and especially for bed sores. It was made by boiling together 2 pints of olive oil and a pound of carbonate of lead, adding water and stirring; then adding 4 ounces of yellow wax, and a pound and a half of lead plaster and, when these had melted, 9 ounces of Florentine orris root in powder.

P., cepha'lic. See *Emplastrum opii*, and *Emplastrum picis*. An old preparation under this name in the London Dispensatory (1745) was made by dissolving 8 parts of labdanum with 3 of myrrh in a warm mortar, and adding 32 parts of transparent resin, 16 parts of black pitch, 8 parts each of turpentine, bean, flowers of bitter vetch, and pigeon's dung, 3 parts of mastich, and 4 of gum, juniper, and nutmegs. This is stated by Dr. James (*Med. Diet.*) to have been commonly used as an application to the feet as well as to the head.

P., chalyb'eate. The *Emplastrum ferri*.

P., clo'ver. See *Plaster-clover*.

P., corn. A plaster for the protection of a corn from the rubbing of the boot, usually in the form of a thick, perforated disc with some adhesive substance spread over one surface. See *Sparadrapum viride*.

PLASTER=PLASTIC

P., court. The *Emplastrum adhaesivum*, *E. adhaesivum anglicum*, or *E. ichthyocolle*.

P., cum'min. The *Emplastrum cumini*.

P., defen'sive. See *Emplastrum defensivum*.

P., dia'chylon. The *Emplastrum dia-chyli*.

P., Eng'lish. The same as *P., court*.

P., fly. The *Emplastrum cantharidis*.

P., frank'incense. The *Emplastrum thuris*.

P., gum. The *Emplastrum gummosum*.

P., hem'lock. The *Emplastrum cicutæ*.

P., hem'lock pitch. The *Emplastrum picis canadensis*.

P., iron. See *Emplastrum ferri*.

P., is'inglass. The *Emplastrum adhaesivum anglicum*.

P., is'inglass, Lis'ton's. Two or three coatings of a strong solution of isinglass in dilute alcohol are spread, either on prepared animal membrane or on oiled silk.

P., is'sue. The *Sparadrapum pro fonticulis*.

P. jack'et. The same as *P. of Paris jacket*.

P., lead. See *Emplastrum plumbi*.

P., Lo'gan's. An unofficial American preparation, made by mixing 12 ounces of Castile soap, 2½ pints of olive oil, and 4 ounces of fresh butter, adding a pound each of litharge and lead carbonate; the mixture is boiled gently for about one and a half hours, then boiled more briskly, removed from the heat, and mixed with 2 drachms of mastic in powder. It has a wide popular use, and is occasionally employed professionally as protective and discutient.

P. machine'. (*F. sparadrapier*.) A machine for spreading plasters. This consists of a table with two raised moveable pieces furnished with metallic points, on which the wash-leather, &c., is stretched.

P., mercu'rial. See *Emplastrum hydragryri*.

P. mull. Term for a form of application for the skin first used by *Unna*, consisting of a thin sheet of gutta-percha, backed on one side with mull, *i. e.* undressed muslin, and spread on the other with an adhesive substance (aluminium oleinicum) with which one or more medicaments have been mixed. Plaster mulls have been used for the application to the skin of salicylic acid, creasote, mercury, pyrogallio acid, chrysarobin, carbolic acid, zinc oxide, &c.

P., mus'tard. A name for the *Cataplasma sinapis*.

P., Nur'emberg. See *Emplastrum norimbergense*.

P. of blis'tering fly. The *Emplastrum cantharidis*.

P. of Can'ada pitch. See *Emplastrum picis canadensis*.

P. of gum res'in. The *Emplastrum cum gummi resini*.

P. of myrrh. An unofficial American preparation, made by rubbing together 1½ ounces each of powdered myrrh, camphor, and balsam of Peru, adding this to 32 ounces of melted lead plaster and stirring well. It is made into rolls, and is used as a mild rubefacient where action has to be long continued.

P. of Par'is. *Gypsum ustum*; gypsum dried by means of heat. It is used to make splints, plastic apparatus, &c.

P. of Par'is jack'et. See *Sayre's jacket*.

P. of red oxide of iron. See *Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri*.

P. of River'ius. A plaster formerly used in cases of aneurism, and made up with Armenian bole, terra sigillata, vinegar, and white of egg.

P. of Span'ish fly. *Emplastrum cantharidis*.

P. of Vi'go. The *Emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio*.

P., pitch. See *Emplastrum picis*.

P., poor man's. (*F. papier goudronné. emplâtre du pauvre homme.*) A stimulating plaster, made up with common resin, tar, and yellow wax.

P., po'rous. A plaster having numerous small holes pierced through it so as to enable it to lie smoothly.

P., Ra'demacher's. The *Emplastrum miraculosum Rademacheri* (Swiss Ph.), prepared by boiling finely powdered litharge 50 parts with olive oil 100, stirring till the mixture is of a blackish brown colour, allowing to partially cool and then adding powdered amber 3 parts, triturated camphor 2 parts, and dried alum 1 part.

P., soap. *Emplastrum saponis*.

P., soap, brown. The *Emplastrum cerati saponis*.

P., spice. *Emplastrum aromaticum*.

P., stick'ing. See *Emplastrum adhaesivum*, *E. adhaesivum anglicum*, and *E. resine*.

P., stom'ach. The same as *P., spice*.

P., stom'ach, magister'ial. An old preparation formerly very popular, and held to strengthen the stomach; it was made by mixing 1 part each of mint, wormwood, bays, *Lavandula stoechas*, *L. spica*, flowers of lavender, *calamus aromaticus*, aloes-wood, nutmegs, cubebs, long pepper, mace, galangal; 2 parts each of marjoram, red roses, and yellow sanders; 3 parts of mastic, 2½ of cloves, 12 of oil of mint, 8 of spike-nard, 32 each of resin and wax, 24 of labdanum, and 4 of strained storax.

P., strength'en'ing. A name for the *Emplastrum ferri*; also, for *Emplastrum picis cum cantharide*.

P., thaps'ia. A plaster mainly used in France; prepared from the so-called resin of thapsia (really an extract from the root), which is spread on any convenient material. See *Thapsia*.

P., ve'sicating. The *Emplastrum cantharidis*.

P., warm. *Emplastrum calefaciens*.

P., wax. See *Emplastrum cere*.

Plastic. (Πλαστικός, belonging to forming or moulding. *F. plasticus*; *L. plasticus*; *G. plastisch*.) Formative or generative. Applied to the formative power in animal tissues, whereby growth and nutrition proceed, and repair takes place.

P. activ'ity. Term applied somewhat loosely either to the nutrition of tissue or to the power manifested in certain tissues of development and reproduction.

P. al'iments. Term applied by Dumas and Liebig to nitrogenous foods (*e. g.* casein, gluten, fibrin, &c.); as these are so readily absorbed and assimilated.

P. appara'tus. (*F. appareil plastique*.) Splints, &c., formed with material such as starch, which is applied in a liquid state, and subsequently stiffens.

P. arteri'tis. A form of inflammation of the coats of the arteries by which a diseased

PLASTICISMUS—PLATANUS

patch is protruded into the lumen of the artery, and adhesion may take place, leading to subsequent occlusion of the vessel.

P. bronchitis. See *Bronchitis, plastic.*

P. element. Term applied to any element of food or tissue which tends to the formation of a more highly organised form.

P. exudation. An exudation of *P. lymph.*

P. fluid. The same as *P. liquid.*

P. force. (Δύναμις πλαστική.) The power in living organisms by which growth and repair proceed.

P. gum. Term for *Gutta-percha.*

P. heterotopia. See *Heterotopia, plastic.*

P. irritation. Irritation which results in the formation of fresh tissue. See also *Irritation.*

P. liquid. A syn. of *Blastema* (q. v.).

P. lymph. *Plasma* which has exuded from a blood-vessel.

P. medium. Term for a medium or communication supposed to exist between mind and body, and partaking of the qualities of each. The idea has, however, now been dropped as without possible foundation.

P. operations. See *P. surgery.*

P. power. The same as *P. force.*

P. surgery. Reparative Surgery. Operations performed to remedy deficiencies of structure, the result of disease or of congenital or acquired malformation. An essential part of the reparative process after operation is union between raw edges by *first intention.* There are different methods of operating. New tissue may be transplanted from a distance or from the immediate neighbourhood, or diseased surfaces may be pared and brought together, as in the treatment of fissures. See, further, *Cheiloplasty, Meloplasty, and Rhinoplasty.*

P. tissue. Term applied by de Blainville (1833) to *Embryonic connective tissue.*

P. tumours. Tumours formed of *Embryonic connective tissue* (q. v.).

Plasticismus. (Πλαστικός, belonging to forming or moulding.) Syn. for *Plasticity.*

Plasticity. (F. *plasticité*; G. *Bildungsvermögen.*) The property of being able either to mould or to be moulded.

Plasticule. (Dim. form from *plastic.*) The same as *Plastidule.*

Plastid. (*Plastidium.*) Term used by Haeckel for the simple cell, or cytode, the morphological unit.

Also, in *Bot.,* one of the various bodies, such as leucoplastids, chromoplastids, present in the protoplasm of living plant cells.

Also, as an adjective, resembling a plastid; *plastic.*

P., connective-tissue. The same as *Corpuscle, connective-tissue.*

Plastidium. (Πλαστός, moulded.) A *Plastid.*

Plastidozoa. (*Plastidium*; ζῶον, an animal.) Another term for *Protozoa.*

Plastidule. (Dim. of *Plastid.*) The smallest amount of protoplasm that can exist intact. The smallest portion of protoplasm or of protein which can have a separate molecular existence. (Haeckel.)

Plastilytic. (Πλάσσω, I form; λύω, I unbind.) Syn. for *Antiplastic.*

Plastilyticum hæmatolyticum. (*Plastilytic*; *hæmatolytic.*) Term for

the condition in which there is a lessening in the number of red corpuscles or of plastic matter in the blood.

Plastin. *Biol.* A chemical constituent of the cell nucleus. According to Schwartz, this substance, *plastin* or *cysto-plastin*, is extensible and viscous, and is not acted upon either by pepsin or trypsin.

Plastinx. (Πλάστιγξ, the scale of a balance.) Term used by Hippocrates for a splint or narthex. See also *Ferula.*

Plastocoly'sis. (Πλαστός; κύλισις, interference.) Arrest of development.

Plastodynamia. (Πλαστός; δύναμις, power.) Ἡ δύναμις πλαστική, or the power of organisation resident in living tissues. The manifestation of nutritive activity, in general, and especially that shown by the blood. (Lobstein.)

Plastodynam'ic. (*Plastodynamia.*) Pertaining to nutritive activity.

Plastoprolepsis. (Πλαστός; πρόληψις, anticipation.) A precociously rapid development.

Plastral. Belonging to the *Plastron.*

Plastron. (F. *plastron*, a breastplate.) Originally, a breastplate. *Anat.* The sternum together with the costal cartilages—the part removed in post mortem examinations.

Comp. Anat. 1. The ventral portion of the shell of the *Chelonia* and *Testudinea*. 2. The ventral shield of the fossil armadillos, *Glyptodons.*

Ornithol. A coloured region resembling a shield, present on the breast of some birds. (Cones.)

Plata. (Πλάτη, the blade of an oar.) A synonym of *Oncoplate.*

Plataneæ. The same as *Platanæ.*

Platanæ. (*Platanus.*) An Order of Dicotyledonous plants, native to North America and Mediterranean Asia, and cultivated throughout all temperate regions as ornamental trees.

Platanine. (*Platanus.*) A greenish crystalline substance which has been extracted from the bark of the plane-tree.

Platanthera. (Πλάτης, wide; ἀνθρός, blooming.) A group of plants formerly considered as a genus, now settled as a section of the Genus *Habenaria*, of the Order *Orchideæ*. They are native to the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres.

P. bifolia. See *Habenaria bifolia.*

P. orbiculata. (L. *orbiculatus*, circular.) The large, round-leaved orchis. Indigenous. Its leaves have been used as a dressing for blisters.

Platanus. (Πλάτανος, the Oriental plane. F. *platane*; G. *Platanenbaum.*) The only Genus of the *Platanæ.*

P. acerifolia. (L. *acer*, sharp; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab., Greece and the East generally. Grown occasionally as an ornamental tree in England and Western Europe.

Also, used as a syn. of *P. occidentalis.*

P. lobatus. (Low. *L. loba*, a lobe.) A syn. of *P. occidentalis.*

P. occidentalis. (L. *occidentalis*, belonging to the West.) Hab., North America; but grown throughout England for the sake of the beauty of its foliage. Less common than *P. orientalis.*

P. orientalis. (L. *orientalis*, belonging to the East.) Hab., Greece and the East gene-

PLATE

rally. Described by Dioscorides under the name of *Πάρανος*. Used in medicine up to the present time. The leaves and bark were considered useful against the poison of snakes and scorpions, against hæmorrhages, against inflammatory swellings, against diseases of the eye, and against toothache. It is now grown in Europe as an ornamental tree.

P. palma'ta. (*L. palmatus*, palm-like.)

A syn. of *P. orientalis*.

P. traga. Another name for the *Acer pseudo-platanus*; also, for the *Musa paradisiaca*.

Plate. (*Πλάτυς*, flat, broad. *F. plate*, *plat*; *l. piatta*; *S. plata*; *G. Platt*.) This word sometimes occurs in Anatomy, Physiology, and Embryology, in a technical sense; e.g., *Protovertebral plate*, *End-plate*, *motorial*, &c. (q. v.).

P.s., abdom'inal. See *Lateral plates of embryo*.

P., ambula'ral. See under *Ambulacral area*.

P., approxima'tion. See *Senn's plates*.

P., aud'itory. A thickened portion of epithelium formed, in some cases, in the *Cephalopoda*, by the terminations of the auditory nerves.

P., ax'ial. Term for *Streak*, *primitive* (q. v.).

P., basica'ranial. See *Basiscranial plate*.

P., bas'ilar. See *Basilar plate*.

P.s., blood-, of Bizzozzero. Small colourless disc-shaped bodies, round, oval, or lenticular, from one quarter to one half the size of the red corpuscles, present in considerable numbers in the blood of all the *Mammalia*. They take some part in the formation of fibrin during coagulation. See also under *Hæmatoblast*.

P. bone. A popular name for the *Scapula*.

P.s., bone. See *Senn's plates*.

P., bran'chial. The same as *Branchial lamella*. See under *Lamella*.

P., car'diac. Term for the principal part of the chitinous lining of the stomach in the higher *Crustacea*, e.g. *Crayfish*. It is median, dorsal, and T-shaped, bears two "cardiac teeth," and is articulated with the remaining ossicles to form the so-called "gastric mill."

P., cell-. (*F. plaque cellulaire*, *p. équatorial*; *G. Zellplatte*, *Plattenzelle*.) Term for any cell which is flattish or plate-like, e.g. tendon cells, endothelial cells.

Also, the whole mass of chromatin fibrils found at the equator of a cell undergoing karyokinesis, thus including both *Plate*, *cytoplasmic* and *P., nuclear* (q. v.). (*Strasburger*.)

P., chief. See *P., principal*.

P., circumsophage'al. Term applied to calcareous plates found in certain *Holothurians* which form a ring round the oesophagus and serve for the attachment of body muscles.

P., cli'noid. Term for that part of the body of the sphenoid bone which lies posterior to the pituitary fossa, and from the upper borders of which project the two posterior clinoid processes.

P.s., cos'tal. *Zoöl.* In *Chelonia*, dermal bony plates, to which the ribs are united, and which form the chief part of the carapace.

P., crib'riform. See *Cribriiform plate of ethmoid*.

P., cultiva'tion. See *P. culture*.

P.-culture. Term for the method of cultivating micro-organisms in nutrient media spread out on glass plates. The sterilised medium is

liquefied in a test tube, and inoculated with whatever bacteria it is desired to cultivate; this is done in such a way that the individual organisms are thoroughly distributed throughout the medium. The contents of the tube are poured out on to a sterilised glass plate, spread out evenly and allowed to set, being carefully protected from air, &c. By this means the micro-organisms are separated, and each individual that grows develops into a colony by itself.

The term is also used for the colonies thus grown.

P., cytoplas'mic. Term applied to that part of the *cell-plate* which is in the *cell-body*.

P.s., dor'sal. The same as *Medullary ridges*.

P.s., elec'trical. See *Electrical plates*.

P.s., enam'el. The same as *Enamel nodules*.

P., end. See *End plate*, *motorial*. Also see under *Reticulated*, *Secretory*, and *Sensory*.

P.s., en'dochrome. The portions of the cell contents of *Diatoms* which hold the colouring matter. See also *Endochrome*.

P., epiphs'ial. See *Disc*, *epiphysial*.

P., equato'rial. (*F. disque*, *couronne* or *plaque*, *équatoriale* or *nucléaire*; *G. Kernplatte*, *Äquatorialplatte*, *äquatoriale Verdichtungszone*.) Term applied to the mass of chromatin fibrils, having a plate-like appearance, collected during *Karyokinesis* at the equator of the nuclear spindle.

P.s., fa'cial. The same as *Preoral arches*.

P., flesh. (*Lamella carnea* of Haeckel; *G. Fleischplatte*.) Term employed by Haeckel for that portion of the parietal mesoblast from which are developed the muscles of the trunk, the endoskeleton, the parietal coelom-epithelium, and the testes.

P., foot-. Term for the flat base of the stapes, fitting into the *fenestra ovalis*.

P., fron'tal. Term employed by Spöndli for the cartilaginous fetal plate connecting the lateral parts of the ethmoid cartilages with the lesser wings and anterior portion of the sphenoid.

P., fron'to-na'sal. See *Fronto-nasal plate*.

P.s., gen'ital. Term applied to the perforated plates situated round the apical pole of *Echinodermata*; the ducts of the genital glands open through the perforations.

P.s., gill. See *Gill plates*.

P., grey. See *Lamina cinerea*.

P., ground. Term used by Klein for the hyaline ground substance of endothelial cells and connective tissue and other corpuscles, which contains the intracellular network embedded in it.

P.s., gu'lar. Term applied to bony laminae found between the mandibular rami in certain fishes (*Amia*, *Ceratodus*, &c.).

P.s., hair. The same as *Hair fibres*.

P., horn. (*Lamella ceratina* of Haeckel; *G. Hornplatte*.) Haeckel's term for that portion of the parietal mesoblast from which are developed the epidermis and its appendages, including the lacteal glands.

P.s., hy'oid. Term for the second pair of visceral arches from which the cornicula of the hyoid (ceratohyals) are developed.

P., infraspinous. The same as *Post scapula*.

P.s., interambulac'ral. The non-per-

PLATEA—PLATINATE

forated rows of plates alternating with the ambulacral perforated plates in the shell of *Echino-dermata*. See also *Ambulacral area*.

P.s., intergen'ital. See *Intergenital plates*.

P., interna'sal. The same as *Fronto-nasal plate*.

P.s., interver'tebral. See *Intervertebral discs*.

P., ju'gular. The same as *P., gular*.

P., kidney, primitive. (*Lamella urogenitalis* of Haeckel; *G. Nierenkeimplatte*.) Haeckel's term for that portion of the blastoderm from which the kidneys and the primitive ducts are derived.

P., leather. (*Lamella coriaria* of Haeckel; *G. Lederplatte*.) Haeckel's term for that portion of the lateral mesoblast from which the corium is developed, and possibly also the cutaneous muscles.

P.s., ligamen'tous. Term for the embryonic *Intervertebral discs*.

P., madrepor'ic. See *Madreporic plate*.

P.s., mandib'ular. See *Mandibular plates*.

P.s., Mans'ford's. See under *Mansford*.

P., mar'row. (*Lamella medullaris* of Haeckel; *G. Markplatte*.) Haeckel's term for that portion of the epiblast from which are developed the cerebro-spinal axis and the special sense-organs.

P.s., maxill'ary. See *Maxillary plates*.

P.s., maxill'ary, infer'ior. See *P.s., mandibular*.

P.s., medul'lary. See *Medullary plate*.

Also, used for *Ridge, medullary*.

P., mesenter'ic. (*Lamella mesenterica* of Haeckel; *G. Gekrösplatte*.) Haeckel's term for that portion of the visceral mesoblast from which are developed the mesentery and the fibro-muscular elements of the intestinal walls.

P., me'sial. A syn. of *P., protovertebral*.

P.s., mesoblast'ic, lat'eral. The same as *Lamina ventrales*.

P., mo'tor. The same as *End-plate, motorial*.

P., mu'cous. (*Lamella mucosa* of Haeckel; *G. Schleimplatte*.) Haeckel's term for that portion of the hypoblast from which are developed the epithelium lining the intestinal canal and also the cells of the intestinal glands.

P., mu'scle. See *Muscle plate*.

P., na'sal. Term for any one of the dermal scales on the head of serpents, through or between which the nostrils open.

P., nu'clear. The same as *P., equatorial*.

P.s., ocular. See *Ocular plates*.

P. of ethmoid, or'bita'l. The *Os planum*.

P. of ethmoid, ver'tical. The *Mesethmoid bone* (q. v.).

P. of front'al bone, or'bita'l. See under *Frontal bone*.

P. of palate bone, p'alate or hori-zon'tal. See under *Palate bone*.

P. of palate, na'sal bone, or ver'tical. See under *Palate bone*.

P. of pia mater, interfis'sural. Term used by Gegenbaur for the fold of pia mater lying in the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord.

P. of super'ior maxill'a, pal'ate. See under *Maxillary bone, superior*.

P., or'bita'l. See *Orbital plate*.

P.s., parachor'dal. The same as *P.s., mesoblastic, lateral*.

P.s., perisomat'ic. Term applied to anal, basal, oral, and other interradiial plates of *Crinoida* to distinguish them from radial plates.

P.s., pharynge'al. The same as *Branchial arches*.

P., prescap'ular. See *Prescapula*.

P., prin'cipal. (*G. Hauptplatte*.) Waldeyer's term for the main plate of connective tissue cells which contains the nucleus and has secondary smaller plates extending from it.

P., protover'tebral. See under *Proto-vertebral*.

P., pter'ygoid, exter'nal. See under *Pterygoid plate*.

P. pter'ygoid, inter'nal. See under *Pterygoid plate*.

P., pterygosto'mial. See *Pterygostomial plate*.

P., rad'ial. See *Radial plate*.

P.s., regula'tion. Term for a plate so arranged in the mouth as to tend to alter the position of abnormally placed teeth. There are many varieties of this apparatus, in which wedges, springs, screws, &c., are used.

P., reten'tion. A plate fitted exactly to the teeth and palate, and employed after *P.s., regulation* have been used, to keep the teeth in their proper positions; generally worn about six months.

P., sec'ondary. Waldeyer's term for the smaller membranous plates projecting at various angles from the *P., principal* of connective tissue corpuscles.

P.s., Senn's. See *Senn's plates*.

P., spir'al. The *Lamina spiralis*.

P.s., subera'nial. See under *Branchial arches*.

P.-sulphate of potas'sa. See *Potassium and sodium, double sulphate of*.

P.s., tars'al. See *Tarsal plates*.

P., ter'minal. The same as *Nerve end-plate*.

P., tympan'ic. See *Tympanic plate*.

P., val'vular. Term for the valve of the foramen ovale.

P., vas'cular. Term used by Wagner for the endochorion.

P.s., vis'ceral. See under *Visceral*.

Plate'a. (Πλάτυς, -εία, -ύ, flat, broad.) A name for the *Bothriocephalus latius*.

Plateias'ma. The same as *Platiasmos*.

Platelets, blood-. (Dim. of *Plate*.) The same as *Plates, blood-, of Bizozero*.

Platetrope. (Πλατύς, flat; τροπή, a turning round.) Wilder's term for a lateral homologue.

Platetropy. Bilateral symmetry.

Plathel'mins. See *Platyhelmins*.

Plathymor'phia. See *Platymorpha*.

Platias'mos. (Πλατειασμός, a broad, especially Doric, dialect.) Old term for indistinct speech from malformation or overgrowth of the upper lip. (Görreus.)

Platias'mus. (*Platiasmos*.) The same as *Platiasmos*.

Platina. The same as *Platinum*.

Platinæ. Gen. of *Platina*.

P. chlorur'e'tum. An old name (Dutch Ph.) for *Platinic chloride*.

P. mur'ias. A syn. of *Platinic chloride*.

P. oxy'dum. A syn. of *Platinic oxide*.

Platinate. A salt of some metal or

PLATINI—PLATTNER

compound radical, in which platinic oxide plays the part of an acid.

Platini. (Gen. of *Platinum*.) In compounds the prefix has the force of *Platinic*.

P. bichloridum. (L. gen. of *Platinum*.) A name for *Platinous chloride*; sometimes used erroneously for *Platinic chloride*.

P. et sodii chloridum. See *Platinic sodium chloride*.

Platini-bromide. Term for a salt of bromo-platinic acid.

Platini-chloride. Term for a salt of Chloroplatic acid.

Platini-iodide. Term for a double salt containing platinum tetraiodide with another iodide.

P. sodio chloridum. The same as *Platini et sodii chloridum*.

Platini-thiocyanate. Term for a double salt containing platinic thiocyanate with another thiocyanate.

P. tetrachloridum. The same as *Platinic chloride*.

Platinic. Belonging to *Platinum*. *Platinic salts* are those whose base is the quadrivalent Pt.

P. chloride. $PtCl_4$. (F. *perchlorure de platine*; G. *Platinchlorid*.) It occurs in large red crystals, readily soluble in water and alcohol. The official solution is prepared by dissolving bits of platinum foil in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, and diluting. It is used as a test for distinguishing between salts of potassium and sodium (precipitates salts of potassium), and also in testing for alkaloids. It has also been given in secondary syphilis (dose, gr. 1-16th to 1-4th in solution or in a pill with liquorice powder). It has been used in an ointment for stimulating indolent ulcers. In large doses it is as poisonous as arsenic, causing paralysis of the peripheral ends of the vaso-motor nerves.

P. hydroxide. $Pt(OH)_4$. Obtained as a bulky yellowish or brownish powder by boiling a solution of platinic chloride with caustic potash or soda, heating the precipitate with acetic acid and drying. It was formerly used in the Dutch Ph. as an emetic and purgative.

P. oxide. $Pt. O_2$. A black powder obtained on heating *Platinic hydroxide*, which latter is the form in which the salt was formerly used.

P. sodium chloride. Na_2PtCl_6 . Also known as Chloride of Platinum and Sodium, Sodium Platini-chloride, Sodio-chloride of Platinum, Platino-bichloride of Sodium. It is obtained in light-red triclinic prisms or tables on evaporating chloroplatic acid with common salt. It has been used for the same purposes as *Platinic chloride*. Dose, 1-12th to 1-4th gr.

Platinise. To coat with finely divided platinum, e. g., the negative plate in Smee's battery.

Platino. (*Platinum*.) In compounds the prefix has the signification or force of *Platinous*.

Platino-bromide. Term for a compound containing *Platinous bromide* ($PtBr_2$) with another bromide.

Platino-chloride. Term for a salt containing *Platinous chloride* with another chloride.

Also, used loosely as syn. of *Platini-chloride*.

Platino-cyanide. Term for a double salt of *Cyanide of platinum* and another cyanide.

Platinode. (*Platinum*; ὀδός, a way.) The negative plate or cathode of a voltaic battery, which, as in Grove's cell, may be a platinum plate.

Platinoid. (*Platinum*; εἶδος, form.) Resembling platinum. Term applied to the metals with which platinum is always found associated; they are palladium, rhodium, iridium, osmium, ruthenium.

Platinous. (F. *platineux*.) Term for those salts in which platinum appears as a bivalent radical (molecule = Pt_2).

P. chloride. $PtCl_2$. Platinum dichloride. Obtained by heating chloroplatic acid to 300° C., or by passing dry chlorine over spongy platinum heated to 240° C. It is a greenish-grey powder, insoluble in water.

Platinum. Symbol. Pt. (S. *platina*, platina, named from silvery appearance; from S. *plata*, silver, plate. F. *platine*; G. *Platina*.) A bright, heavy, malleable metal, characterised by its extreme infusibility and resistance to ordinary acids and the oxygen of the air. It is very readily heated. It dissolves in aqua regia, and is acted upon by caustic alkalies at high temperatures.

P. black. Finely divided metallic platinum, obtained by exposing an aqueous solution of $PtCl_4$ in an atmosphere of hydrogen to bright sunlight. A very active agent in determining combination of O and H. It is used in porcelain painting and in making mirrors.

P. foil. Platinum beaten out in very thin sheets, used extensively in the processes of chemical analysis.

P. needle. A piece of platinum wire mounted on a glass rod, for inoculating nutrient media, &c., with bacteriological cultures.

P. spongy. A grey, loosely-coherent mass of finely divided platinum, obtained by heating ammonio-platinic chloride to low redness. Like *P. black*, it is an active agent in determining chemical change, e. g., the union of hydrogen with oxygen.

Platmaine. A *leucomaine* discovered by Würtz in fresh bullock's blood.

Platode. The same as *Platoid*.

Platodes. In modern classification, the term for the third phylum of the animal kingdom, containing the three Classes of *Turbellaria*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoda*. The phylum as thus constituted, takes these three classes out of the fourth phylum, *Vermes*; and corresponds only partially to the older Group of *Platyhelminthes*.

Platoid. (Πλατύς, flat, broad; εἶδος, form.) Flattened in shape, like many of the *Vermes*.

Platonía. (Πλάτων, the Greek philosopher.) A small Genus of trees of the Order *Clusiaceae*. Hab., South America. See also *Moroneba*.

P. insignis. (L. *insignis*, remarkable.) Hab., Brazil. The fruit of this tree is eaten as a great delicacy; the seeds tasting like almonds and being used as such.

Plattner. 1. *Plattner*, Ernest A., German physiologist, &c., who lived in early part of this century.

Also, 2. *Plattner*, K. F., 1800 to 1868, German chemist and mineralogist.

P.'s blow-pipe. (See *Plattnerite*.) A form of blow-pipe invented by the German chemist Plattner, having a square chamber or receptacle into which nozzle and mouth fit at right angles to one another.

PLATTNERITE—PLATYHIERIC

P.'s crystallised bile. Term given to needle-shaped crystals of the sodium salts of glycocholic and taurocholic acids, produced from ox-bile by evaporating to dryness with animal charcoal, and treating subsequently first with anhydrous alcohol, and then with anhydrous ether; the white amorphous precipitate first obtained is left to stand for some hours or days, and eventually shows the needles in tufts.

Plattnerite. (Named after K. F. Plattner.) A native form of plumbic peroxide, PbO_2 , occurring in black six-sided prisms.

Platula. (Πλατύς, broad.) A synonym of *Pediculus pubis*.

Platungan. A hot saline spring in Java, situated near petroleum wells. It has a temperature of 44° C. (111° F.), and, according to Fresenius' analysis, its water contains sodium chloride 2.5 grms., potassium chloride .076, bicarbonate of soda .407, of magnesia .406, of calcium .483, ferrous carbonate .023 grms., with traces of iodide and bromide of sodium, bicarbonate of manganese, sulphate of potash, alum, and silica in 1 litre of water.

Platurous. (Πλατύς; οὐρά, a tail.) Broad-tailed.

Platurus. See *Platurus*.

Platy- (Πλατύς, broad, flat.) A prefix meaning broad.

Platybas'ic. (Platy-; bas'ic. F. *platybasique*.) *Craniom.* Having a wide base. (Broca.) Term applied to skulls in which the negative angle of Daubenton is more than 80°, the occipital bone round the foramen magnum being pressed upward.

Platybrachycephal'ic. (Platy-; brachycephalic.) *Platycephalic* and *brachycephalic*.

Platybreg'mate. (Platy-; bregma.) The same as *Platybregmatic*.

Platybregmat'ic. Having a wide bregma.

Platycap'nos spica'tus. (Platy-; καπνός, smoke; L. *spica'tus*, pointed.) A species of the *Fumariaceæ*, common in South of Europe. Properties those of *Fumaria officinalis*.

Platycarpous. (Platy-; καρπός, fruit.) Having broad fruit.

Platycephal'ic. (Platy-; κεφάλη, the head.) Flat-headed; used of mushrooms, &c. *Craniom.* Term applied to skulls with a vertical index of less than 70.

Platycephalous. The same as *Platycephalic*.

Platycephalus. *Anat.* Term for a broad, flattened skull, the characteristic shape of which is due to synostosis of the frontal and parietal bones.

Ichthyol. A Genus of the *Platycephalidæ*, or flat heads, a Family of the *Acanthopterygii*.

Platycephaly. The condition of being *Platycephalic*.

Platyceros. (Platy-; κέρας, a horn.) Pliny's name for *Cervus dama*.

Platychelous. *Zoöl.* 1. Having broad claws (χλίη, a claw). 2. Having broad lips (χείλος, a lip).

Platycne'mia. The condition of being *Platycnemic*.

Platycnem'ic. (Platy-; cnemē.) Flat, as to the tibia. Term applied to a tibia that is flattened at the side; also, to a person having such a tibia.

Platycne'mism. The state of being *Platycnemic*.

Platycodon. (Platy-; κώδων, a bell.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Campanulaceæ*.

P. grandiflorum. (L. *grandis*, large; *flor*, a flower.) Hab., Cochinchina and adjacent districts. The root is extensively used by the natives as a tonic, astringent, carminative, and vermifuge. It has been given with success in dysentery, cholera, and various nervous and pulmonary diseases.

Platycelous. (Platy-; κοίλος, hollow.) The same as *Opisthocelous*.

Platycoria. (Πλατυκωρία, a disease of the eye from dilatation of the pupil; from πλατύς, and κωρία, the pupil of the eye.) *Mydriasis*.

Platycori'asis. (Πλατυκωρίσις = πλατυκωρία.) The same as *Platycoria*.

Platyda'ctyl. (Platy-; δάκτυλος, a finger or toe.) Having flat, broad digits. Especially used of lizards and frogs which have toes much broadened at the ends.

Also, a member of the *Discodactylia*.

Platyda'ctylous. Having broad fingers or toes.

Platydolichocephal'ic. (Platy-; dolichocephalic.) *Platycephalic* and *Dolichocephalic*.

Platyel'mia. The same as *Platyhelminthes*.

Platyel'mins. See *Platyhelmins*.

Platygast'ric. (Platy-; γαστήρ, a stomach.) Having broad gastric cavities.

Platygloss'al. (Platy-; γλώσσα, a tongue.) Having a broad or wide tongue.

Platyglossa'tus. The same as *Platy-glossus*.

Platyglos'sus. (Platy-; γλώσσα, a tongue.) Having a broad tongue.

Platygoni'dium. (Platy-; goni'dium.) A form of gonidium, found in certain lichens, which is depressed and broad. See *Gonidium*.

Platyhel'mins. (Platy-; ἔλμινς, a worm, especially a tape-worm.) The same as *Platæa*.

Platyhelmin'thes. (Plural of *Platyhelmins*.) The flat worms; a Group of the *Vermes*, containing the Nemertea, Cestoda, Trematoda, and Turbellaria.

P., development of. This varies considerably in the different Orders. *Turbellaria* mostly undergo a simple direct development; but some have special larval forms, characterised by the possession of ciliated lobes (Götte's, Müller's, or Moseley's larvæ). In *Nemertea* development takes place both with and without a metamorphosis; in those cases in which metamorphosis occurs, two main larval forms are known, viz. *Plutidium*, a ciliated, free-swimming, helmet-shaped form; and the type of *Desor*, a creeping ciliated form. In both these forms the sexually perfect worm is developed inside the larval skin. In *Trematoda*, development is either direct, or the embryos undergo metamorphosis, accompanied by an alternation of generations (see under *Cercaria*, *Distoma*, &c.). For the development of *Cestoda*, see *Cestoda*, *Bothriocephalus*, *Cysticercus*, and *Tænia*.

Platyhi'eric. (Platy-; ἱερὸν ὅσπεϊον = *os sacrum*.) With broad sacrum. Epithet applied to species or individuals in whom the sacral index (breadth \times 100) exceeds 100. Nearly all females of whatever race are platyhieric, but amongst

males few black races come under this head. See *Dolichohieric*.

Platylobus (Platy-; λόβος, a lobe.) Having broad lobes or segments.

Platylomus. (Platy-; λώμα, a fringe or border.) Having broadly-margined leaves.

Platymesaticephalic. (Platy-; mesaticephalic.) Both *Platycephalic* and *mesaticephalic*.

Platymesocephalic. The same as *Platymesaticephalic*.

Platymetaphrenicus. (Platy-; μεταφρενον, the back.) Having a broad back.

Platymorphia. (Platy-; μορφή, shape.) A name for *Hypermetropia*.

Platyneurus. (Platy-; νεύρον, a nerve.) Bot. Having broad nervures.

Platynosis. (Platy-; νόσος, disease.) Pathological enlargement or extension.

Platynote. The same as *Platynotus*.

Platynotus. (Platy-; νώτον, the back.) Zool. Having a broad back.

Platyodont. (Platy-; ὀδόν, ὀδόντος, a tooth.) Broad-toothed.

Platyope. (Platy-; ὤψ, the face.) A person, animal, or skull with a broad face.

Platyophthalmon. (Platy-; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A name applied formerly to antimony, because of its use among Eastern women to make the eyes look large and sparkling.

Platyo'pic. (Platyope.) Having a broad face. In *Craniom*. Applied to skulls with a naso-malar index of less than 107.5°.

Platyo'steon. (Platy-; ὅστιον, a bone.) Old term for the *Sacrum*.

Platypellic. (Platy-; πέλλα, a basin.) Term applied by Turner to pelves having a brim-index under 85°. See *Dolichopellic*.

Platypes. (Platy-; L. pes, a foot.) Bot. Having the *stipes* dilated at the base.

Platypetalous. (Platy-; πέταλον, a petal.) Having broad petals.

Platyphylline. The same as *Platyphyllous*.

Platyphyllous. (Platy-; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having broad leaves.

Platypodia. (See *Platypodus*.) Flat-foot.

Platypodus. (Platy-; πούς, ποδός, a foot.) Bot. Having broad peduncles.

Ornithol. Having broad feet.

Platypus. (Πλατύπους, broad-footed.) Pathol. Flat-foot.

Comp. Anat. 1. A Genus of the *Monotremata*, now termed *Ornithorhynchus*.

2. The duck-billed platypus, a Species of the Genus *Ornithorhynchus*.

Ornithol. A Genus of sea-ducks, also called *Fulcr*.

Entom. A Genus of beetles, Family *Scolytidae*.

Platypygous. (Platy-; πυγή, the buttocks.) Broad across the buttocks.

Platyrhine. (Platy-; ρίς, ρίως, the nose.) Flat-nosed. *Craniom*. Having a flat nose (nasal index of from 51.1° or 53° to 58°).

Zool. A member of the *Platyrhini*.

Platyrhini. (Platyrhine.) A division of the *Quadrumania*; the platyrhine monkeys.

Platyrhinus. (Platyrhine.) Platyrhine.

Platyrhynchine. (Platy-; ῥύγχος, a snout or beak.) Broad billed, broad nosed.

Platyrostris. (Platy-; L. rostrum, a beak.) *Ichthyol*. Having a broad snout.

Ornithol. Having a broad beak. Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Platyrostris*) of the *Passeres*.

Platyrhine. The same as *Platyrhine*.

Platyrhinian. *Platyrhine*; also, in *Anthropol*, having flattened, broad nasal bones. Also, used as a substant. in either of the two senses.

Platyrhiny. The condition of being *Platyrhinian*.

Platyscop'ic. (Platy-; σκοπέω, to look at.) *Optics*. Giving a wide field of vision.

Platysiliquus. (Platy-; siliqua, a pod.) Bot. Having flat, broad silique.

Platysma. (Πλάσμα, anything spread out.) An expansion; anything spread out. Used for a spread plaster; also, for the *P. myoides*.

P. myo'des. A syn. of *P. myoides*.

P. myoides. (Mūs, a muscle; εἶδος, form. *F. large du cou, platysme myeux*; *G. breiter Halsmuskel*.) A broad sheet of muscular fibres covering the neck, and passing upwards and inwards from their points of origin, viz. the clavicle and muscles of the shoulder and upper part of the chest, to their insertion along the lower jaw. Many of them blend with the superficial facial muscles. It appears to represent the *Panniculus carnosus* of lower animals.

Platyster'nal. (Platy-; στέρνον, the chest.) *Anat., Comp. Anat*. Having a broad sternum.

Platystomous. (Platy-; στόμα, a mouth.) Zool. Having a large mouth or opening.

Platyrus. (Platy-; οὐρά, a tail.) Zool. Having a broad, flat tail.

Plau' or Plau. A town in Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, in Germany, where are several cold saline springs, the chief one being named *Riedquelle*, the source of the river Marais. The analysis given of this spring by Helft and Seegen is:—sodium chloride 3.236 grms., potassium chloride .002, magnesium chloride .062, calcium sulphate .401, sodium sulphate .188, magnesium sulphate .089, calcium carbonate .144, magnesium carbonate .004 grms. in one litre of water. The water is taken in doses of from four to six glasses each morning, and is frequently given in conjunction with treatment by baths at Arnstadt (q. v.), which lies near.

Plaut's method. This is a very useful method for demonstrating the "clubs" in *Actinomyces*. The sections are first warmed in magenta solution (magenta 2 parts, aniline oil 3 parts, alcohol of sp. gr. 0.830 20 parts, distilled water 20 parts), then rinsed in water, stained in a concentrated alcoholic solution of picric acid for five or ten minutes, rinsed again in water for five minutes, then passed through dilute and absolute alcohol and clove oil, and mounted in balsam. The clubs are stained red and the tissue yellow.

Plau'tus. (L.) One that is splay-footed. Also, old name for the Great Auk.

Plax. (Πλάξ, anything flat.) Name for a Genus of *Schizomycetes*.

P. scin'dens. (L. scindo, to divide.) Name given by Eeklund to a micro-organism found by him in the urine and blood of scarlet-fever patients, and also in the soil, water, &c. Eeklund believed it to be peculiar, and probably causal to the disease, but no proof beyond frequent presence has been given.

Plech'as. See *Plichas*.

Plecolepidous. (Πλέκω, to twist, twine; λεπίς [lepid-], a scale.) *Bot.* Having coherent involucre bracts, as in *Compositæ*.

Plectana. (Πλεκτάνη, anything twined.) An old term for *Plexus*; applied also to a surgical knot; also, to the horns of the uterus (*Plectanæ uteri*, or simply *Plectanæ*).

Plectané. The same as *Plectana*.

Plectospondyl. (Πλέκω; σπόνδυλος, the backbone.) Having vertebræ ossified together, as in certain fishes.

Plectranthus. (Πλήκτρον, a spur; ἄνθος, a flower; so-called because the corolla is spurred in many species.) A Genus of the *Labiates*, found widely distributed in the warmer parts of Africa, Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. All the species possess a very strong aromatic odour, due to their essential oil.

P. amboinicus. (Mod. L., belonging to *Amboina*.) Hab., Moluccas and Cochin-China. Every part of the plant has a strong pungent aromatic odour and flavour. It is used in chronic cough and asthmatic trouble, also in ague, epilepsy, and convulsions.

P. crassifolius. (L. *crassus*, thick; folium, a leaf.) Hab., Egypt and Arabia. The leaves are thick and fleshy, and have a strong aromatic odour. They are used to relieve cough and dyspnoea, and also as emmenagogue and diuretic.

P. du'bius. (L. *dubius*, doubtful.) Hab., East Indies. Used in sore throat, pains in the neck, and also against snake bites. It is possibly the same plant as *Anisochilus carnosum* (q. v.).

P. graveolens. (L. *graveolens*, strong-smelling.) A syn. of *Pogostemon patchouli*.

P. malabaricus. (Mod. L. Belonging to *Malabar*.) Hab., East Indies. Same properties and uses as *P. scutellarioides*.

P. patchouli. Hab., India. Supposed to be a source of the perfume *Patchouli*.

P. rugosus. (L. *rugosus*, wrinkled.) Hab., India. Used as insecticide against fleas, &c.

P. scutellarioides. (Hybrid of *scutellum*; ἴδιος. Having the form of a scutellum or little shield.) Hab., East Indies and Australia. Both roots and leaves have a strong aromatic odour. The former are used in colic and diarrhoea, the latter as general carminatives or aromatics.

P. suaveolens. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet-smelling.) Hab., Australia and Australasia. Used to keep off insects from clothing.

Plectron. See *Plectrum*.

Plectrum. (Πλήκτρον, something to strike with, an instrument for striking the lyre.) *Anat.* (1) Term for the styloid process of the temporal bone; (2) the uvula; and (3) the tongue.

Ornithol. A spur on the wing or foot.

Entomol. A small bristle attached to the costal margin of the wing.

Pledget. (Etym. doubtful. F. *plumaseau*; I. *plumaccinolo*; G. *Bäuschen*.) A small compress of lint, wool, &c.

Plegaphonia. (Πληγή, a blow; φώνη, the voice.) The sound yielded by percussion over the larynx while the glottis is open. Used as a means of diagnosis.

Plegé. (Πληγή, a stroke or blow.) The same as *ictus*.

Plegma. (Πλέγμα, anything plaited.) The same as *Plectana*.

Plegometer. (Πληγή; μέτρον, a measure.) Syn. for *Pleximeter*.

Plegorrhiza adstringens. Πλέκω, to twist; ρίζα, a root; L. *adstringens*, contracting.) A species of uncertain affinities. Hab., Chili. Root used by the natives for applications to wounds and abscesses.

Plehn's solution. A solution used for staining and demonstrating *plasmodium malarie*. It contains methylene blue, eosin, and caustic potash, in distilled water.

Pleiomasthus. (Πλείων, more; μαστός, Dor. form of *μαστός*, the breast.) See *Pleomasthus*.

Pleiomazia. (Μαζός, the breast.) See *Pleomazia*.

Pleio'mery. (Πλείων; μέρος, a part.) *Bot.* Term applied to the formation of two members in a whorl of a flower in place of one, due either to the branching of one member at an early stage or to an original development of two members in place of one.

Pleiomorphism. (Πλείων, more; μορφή, form.) The occurrence of more than one independent stage in the life-history of a species. See *Polymorphism*.

Pleiomorphy. The same as *Pleiomorphism*.

Also, the state of a flower which is usually irregular, but becomes regular by an increase in number of its irregular components.

Pleioophyllous. (Πλείων, more; φύλλον, a leaf.) Exhibiting *Pleioophyly*. Also, having many leaves.

Pleioophylly. *Bot.* A condition of abnormal increase in the number of leaves growing from a certain point, or in the number of leaflets of a plant.

Pleiosporous. (Πλείων; σπορά, seed.) Having many spores.

Pleiotaxy. (Πλείων; τάξις, an arranging.) *Bot.* Increase in the number of whorls in a flower.

Pleis'tocene. (Πλείστος, most; καινός, new.) *Geol.* The lower portion of the *Post-tertiary* deposits in general.

Plemmyria. (Πλημμυρίς, redundancy of bodily fluids.) A syn. of *Plethora*.

Plena Mulier. See under *Mulier*.

Plenalvia. (L. *plenus*, full; *alvus*, the belly.) Impaction of the *rumen* in ruminants.

Plenck, Jo'seph Ja'cob, von. An Austrian physician and surgeon, 1738-1807.

P's depilatory. See under *Depilatory*.

P's lotion. Perchloride of mercury 2 parts, camphor 1 part, alcohol 16 parts. Applied as a local caustic to the cervix uteri.

P's solution. Made by rubbing up mercury with gum arabic and adding water, the particles of mercury remaining suspended.

Plenicorn. (L. *plenus*, full; cornu, a horn.) Having solid horns, as ruminants.

Plenilunium. (L. *plenus*, full; luna, the moon.) Term for the time of the month when the moon is full. At this time it was formerly thought that people suffering from madness and epilepsy were liable to especially acute attacks, and that those who had worms were also worse.

Plenitudo. (L.) Fulness. Formerly used for *Plethora*. *Lit.* fulness; applied especially to the sensation of oppression when the stomach is unduly distended by food.

Also, a syn. of *Plethora*.

P. u'teri. Pregnancy.
Plen'na. The same as *Blenna*.
Pleno r'vo. (L.) "In a full stream;" applied to the free flow of blood following venesection.

Plenum. (L.) Fulness.
P. meth'od of ventila'tion. Term applied to methods of ventilation in which the "head" is produced by increasing the pressure at the inlet end of the system; thus the air entering the room must pass through the supplying machine, and the crevices of the system act as outlets. See *Vacuum method of ventilation*.

Pleocatan'tes. (Πλείων = πλείων, more; κατάντης, steep.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the straight line joining the *hornion* and *staphylion* makes an angle of 45°—67° with the *radius facis*.

Pleochro'ic. (Πλείων; χροά, colour.) Showing *Pleochroism*, as certain minerals.

Pleochro'ism. *Crystallog.* The variation in colour of certain minerals when looked at from different points of view, due to the fact that the various rays in the spectrum are absorbed unequally in different planes of direction.

Pleochromatic. The same as *Pleochroic*.

Pleochromat'ism. The same as *Pleochroism*.

Ple'odont. (Πλείως, full; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.) Solid-toothed.

Pleoe'pignathus. (Πλείων.) The same as *Epignathus*.

Pleomas'tia. (Πλείων; μαστός, a breast.) The condition in which the mammary gland has more than one nipple.

Pleomas'thus. Term for an individual with more than the normal number of mammary glands, *Pleomazia*.

Pleoma'zia. (Πλείων; μάζος = μαστος, a breast.) The condition in which there are more than the normal number of mammary glands.

Pleomor'phic. (Πλείων; μορφή, form.) The same as *Polymorphie*.

Pleomor'phous. *Pleomorphie*.
Pleomor'phism. The same as *Poly-morphism*; also, the same as *Pleiomorphism*.

Ple'omorphy. The same as *Pleiomorphy*; also, the same as *Polymorphism*.

Ple'on. (Πλείων.) *Bot.* Naegeli's term for groups of molecules which, if changed in size, suffer also a chemical change; as distinguished from *Micellæ* (q. v.), which undergo no chemical change when altered in size.

Also, *Zoöl.*, the abdomen of Crustacea; in the case of *Limulus* (the king crab) and others, the term is applied to its so-called *telson*, as this has been supposed to represent the abdomen of other Crustacea.

Pleonas'mus. (Πλεονασμός, abundance.) *Med.* A growth which is in excess of the normal, either in size or in the number of its parts.

Pleonec'tic. (See *Pleonectica*.) Belonging to, or possessing, *Pleonexia*; greedy of gain. Applied to a variety of *Athymia* (q. v.).

P. melancho'lia. A synonym of *Athymia pleonectica*.

Pleonec'tica, athym'ia. (Πλεονεκτικός, greedy.) See under *Athymia*.

Pleonex'ia. (Πλεονεξία, greediness.) Greediness or selfishness, considered as a morbid symptom.

Ple'opod. (Πλείων; πούς [ποδ-] a foot.) Term applied to an abdominal limb or *swimmeret* in Crustacea.

Pleop'odite. A *Pleopod*.

Pleres archon'ticon. (Πλήρες, neut. of πλήρης, fully; ἀρχοντικόν, pertaining to an archon or leader.) The name of a medicine, a so-called antidote, considered to be of much value as a general tonic in all kinds of weakness and emaciation. It contained some thirty-one different constituents, mostly carminatives, balsams, and the like. For complete account see *Nic. Myrepsi Alexandrini*, *De Compos. Medicament*, sect. i, c. 149 and 150.

Plerocer'cus. (Πλήρης, full; κέρκος, a tail.) Term used for the cystic larval stage of tape-worms.

Pleroma. (Πλήρωμα, fulness.) A filling up or completion. Also, the same as *Plerome*.

Plerome. (*Pleroma*.) *Bot.* The shaft of fibro-vascular elements in the growing-point of plants.

P-sheath. A layer of cellular tissue enclosing fibro-vascular bundles.

Plero'sis. (Πλήρωσις, a filling up.) Repletion, full-feeding. (Hippocrates.)

Also, restoration or replacement.

Plerot'ic. (Πληρωτικός, filling up.) Restorative; as, *e. g.*, of the body when reduced by disease.

Plerot'ica. (Πληρώω, to make full.) Term for medicines which help the growth of flesh to replace that destroyed by scars, sores, &c.

Plerot'icus. (Πληρώω, to make full.) Tending to the restoration or filling up of flesh.

Plesiomor'phic. The same as *Plesiomorphous*.

Plesiomorphism. *Crystall.* Term expressing the relations between crystals which are nearly alike in form, but not identical.

Plesiomor'phous. (Πλησιός, near; μορφή, form.) Nearly of the same form.

Plesiops'ia. (Πλησιός, near; ὄψις, sight.) A form of *Myopia* due, according to E. von Jäger, to increased convexity of the crystalline lens, from cramp of accommodation. The exciting cause is over-use of the ciliary muscles in accommodation for near objects.

Plesiosaur'ia. (Πλησιός; σαῦρος, a lizard.) A group of fossil marine reptiles, ranging from the Trias to the Chalk, of which *Plesiosaurus* is the type.

Plesiosaur'us. The typical Genus of *Plesiosauria*; it contained species of marine reptiles having naked skin, small skull, immensely long neck, and body and limbs fitted for swimming.

Plesmonë. (Πλησμονή, satiety.) Old term for repletion or gluttony.

Ples'ser. See *Plessor*.

Plessigraph. (Πλήσσω, to strike; γράφω, to draw. *F. plessigraphie*.) A special form of *Pleximeter*, invented by Peter, a colleague of Trousseau, designed to reduce the percussed surface to a minimum so that the user may be able to map out more exactly the limits of any organ or dull area. It consists of a cylindrical stem terminating in a truncated cone at the end to be placed on the chest wall, and having at the end to be percussed a disc of greater diameter than the stem. The end placed on the skin has an area of less than 1-100th of a square inch, so that very small changes in sound are readily noticed. The stem is provided with a soft crayon

PLESSIMETER—PLEURA

or piece of burnt cork, which can be easily pushed out so as to make a mark at any spot where there is a change in the nature of the sound. Other forms of plessigraph are described by Piorry (*Traité de plessimétrisme*, &c. Paris, 1866).

Plessimeter. (Πλήσσω; μέτρον, a measure.) The same as *Pleximeter*.

Plessimetry. See *Pleximetry*.

Pless'or. (Πλήσσω, to strike.) The same as *Plexor*.

Plethomer'ia. (Πλήθος, a great number; μέρος, a part.) A number of parts in excess of the normal.

Plethora. (Πληθώρα, fulness.) Fulness; i.e. of the blood-vessels. Term used either for a local over-distension of blood-vessels or for a generally full-blooded condition; also, for plumpness. It was the name given by Good to the first Genus of his fourth Order *Dyssthetica* or *Cachexies*. He distinguished two varieties, viz. *P. entonica* or *sanguine plethora*, with strong pulse and general muscular vigour; and *P. atonica* or *serous plethora*, with feeble though full pulse, and bodily plumpness but general languor.

The following forms also have been generally recognised, viz.: 1. *P. ad molem* (also *ad vasa, ad venas*) which meant an actual surplus of blood.

2. *P. ad spatium* in which the diminished capacity of the vessels reduced the condition; which was only an apparent one, there being merely a surplus in reference to the space for containing blood.

3. *P. ad vires* which described the same condition as that meant by Good's *serous plethora*.

4. *P. ad volumen* which meant a form of *hyperplasia*, the blood being supposed to be rarefied by heat and so increased in volume.

P. abdom'inis. Abdominal plethora; engorgement of the abdominal viscera by some hindrance to the portal circulation, in or near the liver.

P. apocop'tica. (Ἀποκόπτω, to cut off.) Term for the plethora that was supposed to occur after the amputation of a limb, due to the blood remaining about the same in quantity, while the circulatory area is diminished. It is a form of *P. ad spatium*. See main heading.

P. fal'sa. (L. *falsus*, false.) The same as *P. ad vires*. See main heading.

P., gen'eral. The same as *P. universalis*.

P., hydræ'mic. The same as *Hydræmia*.

P. hyperalbumino'sa. Term applied to the condition of the blood when there is an absolute increase of albumins in the blood plasma, as e.g. after taking unusually large quantities of food. The condition can be also produced artificially by transfusion of serum between members of the same species.

P., lo'cal. Term for the engorgement with blood of a part or organ, due to some local cause.

P. polycythæ'mica. (Polycythæmia.) The same as *Hyperglobulia*.

P. sero'sa. (L. *serosus*, pertaining to serum or blood.) Term for an increase in the total quantity of blood.

P. spur'ia. (L. *spurius*, false, illegitimate.) The same as *P. ad vires*. See main heading.

P. universa'lis. (L. *universalis*, universal, general.) Term applied to the appearance presented by people with reddish face, broad chest, short neck, large muscles, and big abdomen; who are, probably erroneously, supposed to be more liable to cerebral hæmorrhage than others.

P. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) An increase in the whole quantity of blood in the body; also termed *Polyæmia*. The same as *P. ad molem*. See main heading.

Plethoretic. The same as *Plethoric*.

Plethoretical. *Plethoretic*.

Pletho'ric. Affected with, or belonging to, *Plethora*.

P. hab'it. The same as *Apoplectic constitution*.

P. hæ'morrhage. Term for hæmorrhage occurring in cases of general *plethoric habit*; and especially in those persons who are the subjects of *Hæmophilia*.

Plethorical. *Plethoric*.

Plethorodyspnœ'a. (*Plethora*; *dyspnœa*.) Dyspnœa consequent upon plethora.

Plethororthopnœa. (*Plethora*; *orthopnœa*.) Orthopnœa consequent upon plethora.

Pleth'ory. Obsolete form of the word *Plethora*.

Plethos. (Πλήθος, fulness.) Term for satiety.

Plethysmograph. (Πληθυσμός, an enlargement; γράφω, to write.) An instrument for measuring and recording, by means of tracings, the changes in size of a part of the body, dependent on variations in the quantity of blood in the part. It consists essentially of a closed vessel or chamber filled with fluid, into which the part to be experimented on is introduced, the fluid meanwhile being prevented from escaping. Any increase or decrease of blood in the part causes an increase or decrease of pressure in the fluid contained in the vessel or chamber, and this is registered by means of levers, &c., in the usual way. It has been used principally for the arm, the kidney, and the brain.

Plethysmographic. Pertaining to a *Plethysmograph*.

Plethysmography. The art of using a *Plethysmograph*.

Pneum'odes. (Πνεύμων, lung; εἶδος, likeness.) Having, or belonging to, a disease of the lungs.

Pneumon. See *Pneumon*.

Pneumonia. See *Pneumonia*.

Pneumono'des. (Πνεύμων, a lung; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling lung. *Zoöl.* Term applied to the substance of sponges.

Pneumono'id'es. (See *Pneumono'ei*.) Resembling a lung.

Pleura. (Πλευρά, the side. F. *pleure* or *plèvre*; G. *Brustfell*.) The serous membrane which invests the surface of each lung as far as its root, and is then reflected upon the inner surface of the thoracic wall. Also, the plural of *pleuron*.

P., cavi'ty of. The interspace between the *pleura costalis* and *pleura pulmonalis*.

P. costa'lis. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The layer of pleura which lines the inner surface of the chest-wall.

P., diaphragmatic. The same as *P. phrenica*.

P. fu'rens. (L. *furo*, to burn with rage.) A term for *Pleurisy*.

P., mediasti'nal. The median portion of the visceral pleura of either side, which forms the lateral boundary of the anterior and middle mediastina.

P. parieta'lis. (L. *paries*, a wall.) The *P. costalis*.

P. pericard'aca. The portion of pleura in contact with the pericardium.

PLEURAL—PLEURISY

P. phrenica. The phrenic or diaphragmatic pleura; *i. e.* that part of the parietal pleura which covers the upper surface of the diaphragm.

P. pulmonalis. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) The layer of pleura which invests the lungs.

P., pulmonary. The same as *P. pulmonalis*.

P., thickened. Term applied to the thickening of the pleura occurring after an exudative pleuritis or as a result of disease of the lung itself, the condition being due, partly to actual hyperplasia of the pleura, and partly to the deposition of lymph which eventually becomes organised. The condition has to be diagnosed chiefly from a pleural effusion, but may also simulate an enlarged heart.

P., visceral. The same as *P. pulmonalis*.

Pleural. Relating to the *Pleura*.

Also, relating to a *pleuron* or rib; lateral, as opposed to *dorsal*, *ventral*, &c.

Also, *Zoöl.*, relating to a *pleurite*.

P. adhesion. See under *Pleurisy*.

P. arteries. Branches from the intercostal arteries, which form a plexus underneath the pleura.

P. cavity. See under *Pleura*.

P. cough. Term given to a dry cough characteristic of pleurisy.

P. effusion. An effusion of fluid into the cavity of the pleura. The term is generally restricted to the effusion of serum or pus, an effusion of blood being spoken of as *Hæmothorax*. The effusion may be either (1) *active*, when it is due to *Pleurisy*; or (2) *passive*, as in *Hydrothorax*.

P. exudation. The same as *Pleural effusion*.

P. facet. See *Facet*, *pleural*.

P. friction. See *Friction*, *pleural*.

P. ganglion. The third pair of ganglia found in typical Mollusca which supplies the viscera and body walls, either directly or through the visceral loop and subordinate ganglia. The two ganglia are united to each other by commissures and also to the other two pairs of ganglia (cerebral and pedal); they are in some cases more or less completely fused with the other ganglia.

P. sac. The same as *P. cavity*.

P. sinuses. Term applied to the spaces contained by folds of the parietal pleura formed through the pulmonary pleura not being coextensive with the parietal. There are three such sinuses (1) *Diaphragmato-costal*, (2) *Pericardiosternal*, and (3) *Mediastino-diaphragmatic*.

P. sounds. These are only heard in cases of disease of the pleura; they may be divided into two classes, *viz.* (1) *Friction sounds*. See *Friction*, *pleural*. (2) *Sounds produced in large cavities*. See *Amphoric hum*, *Bell sound*, *Metallic tinkling*, *Succussion splash*.

P. spine. See *Spine*, *pleural*.

Pleuralgia. (*Pleura*; *ἄλγος*, pain. *F. pleuralgie*; *G. Seitenschmerz*.) A synonym of *Pleurodynia*.

Pleurapophysial. Relating to, or of the nature of, a pleurapophysis; costal.

Pleurapophysis. (*Pleura*, a rib; *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot.) Owen's name for the bony portion of a rib, considered as a process of the typical vertebra. The two pleurapophyses together with the two hæmapophyses made up the hæmal arch. Thus the term pleurapophysis applied not only to the ribs of the thoracic

region, but also to their morphological equivalents in the cervical and other regions. In more recent nomenclature (*e.g.* Claus) the term is applied to any transverse vertebral process, including diapophyses and parapophyses, the ribs being regarded as having a distinct origin of their own.

Also, simply a rib.

Pleurapostema. (*Pleura*; *ἀπόστημα*, a large, deep-seated abscess.) A syn. of *Empyema*.

Pleurarthrocacé. (*Πλευρά*, in the sense of "rib;" *ἄρθρον*, a joint; *κακός*, evil.) Disease, generally *Caries* of the rib, in connection with a rib-joint.

Pleurarthron. (*Πλευρά*, a rib; *ἄρθρον*, a joint.) A joint between a rib and a vertebra.

Pleurecbolic. (*Pleura*; *ecbolic*.) *Biol.* Capable of being protruded by movement forwards of the side of the containing tube.

Pleurembolic. (*Pleura*; *embolic*.) *Biol.* Capable of being withdrawn by movement backwards of the side of the containing tube.

Pleurenchyma. (*Pleura*; *ἐγγχμα*, that which is poured in.) *Bot.* Wood-tissue.

Pleuresia. *Pleuritis*.

Pleuresis. *Pleuritis*.

Pleureticum balsamum. (*F. baume antipleurétique*; *S. balsamo pleuritico*.) Formerly in the Spanish and Sardinian Ph.; a mixture of equal parts of the pulp of cucurbita lagenaria and olive oil. Also known as *Oleum de cucurbita* or *Cucurbita pleuriticum*.

Pleureticus. *Pleuriticus*.

Pleuricus. Belonging to the pleura; pleural.

Pleurisy. (*F. pleurésie*; *L. pleuritis*, also *pleuritis*.) Inflammation of the *Pleura*. It may arise from either local or general causes. The commonest cause in the previously healthy is chill. *Pleurisy* may be produced by local injury, inflammatory processes affecting the superficial parts of the lungs, or inflammation of other neighbouring structures. It is common in scarlatina and measles, in rheumatic fever with pericarditis, in phthisis, in Bright's disease, and in pyæmia. *Pleurisy* may be either with or without effusion—in the former case it is "dry" pleurisy; the effusion may be serous, purulent, ichorous, hæmorrhagic, &c. (See *Empyema*, *P.*, *ichorous*, *P.*, *hæmorrhagic*.) There is a dilatation of the pleural vessels, followed by exudation of lymph and formation of fibrin, and usually, after this, by effusion of a sero-fibrinous fluid. The fluid in the pleura, in proportion to its quantity, displaces more or less the lungs and heart. In most cases of serous pleurisy the effusion becomes eventually absorbed, with more or less adhesion of the two pleural surfaces.

The symptoms of *acute pleurisy* are usually:—chill or a distinct rigor, and severe "stitch" in the side with every breath, with fever, anorexia, furred tongue, and general feeling of illness. The breathing is quick and shallow.

Physical Signs. These are usually impairment of movement of the affected side, dullness on percussion, and absence or feebleness of the breath-sounds, absence of vocal resonance and vibrations, and displacement of the heart towards the sound side. In some cases the breath-sounds are bronchial in character, especially towards the upper surface of the effusion, and, in children, possibly over the whole side. In extreme cases the diaphragm, with the liver and

PLEURISY

spleen, becomes displaced downward. Usually, after about a week, absorption begins, the chest usually falling in to some extent on the affected side.

Chronic pleurisy occurs either as a sequela of acute pleurisy, or else is secondary to some other disease. See above.

P., acute. See under chief heading.

P., areolar. See *P., multilocular*.

P., bastard. See *Peripneumonia notha*.

P., bilious. Term for the variety of pleurisy which may form an early symptom in *Pneumonia, bilious*.

P., calcaréous. Pleurisy which remains chronic, and in which there is calcareous infiltration in patches in the pleura.

P., catarrhal. A syn. of *P., moist*.

P., chronic. See under chief heading.

P., cost to pulmonary. Pleurisy which involves both the costal and the pulmonary pleura.

P., diaphragmatic. Term for pleurisy which is mainly limited to that part of the parietal pleura which covers the upper surface of the diaphragm. The exudation is generally plastic, though in rare cases it is serous or purulent. Pain on movement is severe and causes the diaphragm to become fixed, so that respiration is thoracic and shallow. On pressure over the end of the tenth rib, where the diaphragm is attached, severe pain is caused. This form usually occurs in cases where there are old limiting adhesions, or is secondary to inflammation of the diaphragm itself or of neighbouring structures.

P., double. Pleurisy occurring on both sides.

P., dry. *Pleuritis sicca*. Also, formerly used to denote pleurisy not accompanied by expectoration.

P., dyscrasic. Occasionally there is found evidence of previous pleurisy existing in still-born children, whose pleura contain a putrefying fluid; said to occur during epidemics of puerperal fever in lying-in hospitals.

P., encysted. Term for the condition in which an effusion, generally purulent, is confined in one or more loculi by the existence of adhesions, either recent or the remains of past inflammation.

P., epidemic. Term for pleurisy which has occasionally occurred in an epidemic form; it is probable that in most, if not all, of these cases the pleurisy was only secondary to some definite infectious disease, the symptoms of which had been masked.

P., false. Term for *Pleurodynia*.

P., hæmorrhagic. Term for pleurisy which is marked by a bloody effusion. This condition may occur in (1) pleurisy accompanying asthenic states, *e. g.* cancer, Bright's disease, cirrhosis of liver (rather frequent); (2) tuberculous pleurisy; (3) pleurisy in perfectly healthy persons, due probably to some accidental circumstance or individual peculiarity (*e. g.* hæmophilia); and (4) as a result of wounding the lung in aspiration.

In *hæmothorax*, blood may enter the pleura from the bursting of an aneurism, pressure on thoracic veins, &c.

P., humid. Syn. for *P., moist*.

P., ichorous. Pleurisy in which the effusion is of a serous nature, but is becoming decomposed, from communication, either with

a diverticulum of the œsophagus, or with some bronchial dilatation. The fluid is thin and watery, but contains débris of broken-down tissue, and is usually foul smelling.

Also, the same as *P., purulent*.

P., idiopathic. Ordinary acute pleurisy which is not secondary to some other disease, but arises from some primary cause, such as severe chill, &c.

P., interlobar. Term for pleurisy occurring on the interlobar serous surfaces. It is found to exist in most cases of acute pleurisy, and either the two surfaces become glued together, or an effusion is poured out which may become encysted.

P., interlobular. Incorrect term for *Interlobar pleurisy*, as there is no pleura separating adjacent lobules.

P., latent. Pleurisy in which symptoms are very slight, or absent. This variety is most commonly secondary to tubercle or to Bright's disease.

P., loculated. The same as *P., encysted*.

P., malignant. The same as *P., epidemic*.

P., mediastinal. Old term for any inflammatory affection of the anterior mediastinum simulating pleurisy.

P., metapneumoniac. Pleurisy occurring as a complication of pneumonia.

P., milk. Old term for pleurisy supposed to occur during lactation, owing to metastasis of milk.

P., moist. Term formerly used to designate pleurisy accompanied by expectoration, and generally meaning pleurisy occurring as a complication of bronchitis.

P., multilocular. A variety of *P., encysted*.

P., pulsating. Term given to a condition occasionally seen, in which, either with or without external swelling, the cardiac pulsations can be markedly felt over the dull area of an effusion. It has nearly always occurred on the left side, and mostly in cases of empyema.

P., purulent. Syn. for *Empyema*.

P., putrid. Pleurisy with effusion, in which, owing to septic infection, the effusion not only becomes purulent, but also foul smelling. Infection almost invariably takes place from communication being established either with the interior of the lungs (*e. g.* phthisical cavity or dilated bronchus) or directly with the external air through a fistula, &c. It is possible, however, that in some cases the bacilli of putrefaction may be brought by the blood in septic emboli, and hence find their way into the pleural fluid.

P., rheumatic. Old term for *Pleurodynia*.

P., rheumatis'mal. The same as *P., rheumatic*.

P.-root. The *Asclepias tuberosa*.

P., scle'ro-calcaréous. The same as *P., calcareous*.

P., secondary. Pleurisy occurring as a result of an infectious inflammatory disease in some other part of the body.

P., sero-fibrinous. (*F. pleurésie franche*.) Pleurisy with serous effusion and some formation of fibrin.

P., spur'ious. The same as *Pleurodynia*.

P., sup'purative. The same as *P., purulent*.

PLEURITE—PLEUROCENTRAL

P., true. Term formerly used to distinguish *Pleurisy* from *P., bastard*, *P., false*, &c.

P., tuberculous. This may occur either (1) rarely as a primary tuberculosis of the pleura, with either a plastic or hæmorrhagic exudation, or (2) as secondary to pulmonary tuberculosis. The former is rare, but the latter is very common, and is to be found at some time during the course of almost all cases of tubercular disease of the lungs.

P., typhoid. *Pleurisy* with "typhoid" symptoms.

P. with effusion. *Pleurisy* accompanied by an appreciable effusion into the pleural sac.

Pleurite. *Zoöl.* The lateral portion of a somite (as in *Arthropoda*), lying between the tergite and the sternite.

Pleuritic. (Πλευρικός.) Belonging to *Pleuritis*.

Also, *Zoöl.*, of, or pertaining to, a pleurite; pleural or lateral.

P. effusion. Effusion in *Pleuritis*.

P. friction. See *Friction, pleural*.

P. friction fremitus. (*L. fremitus*, a sound.) The *P. friction* sound.

P. friction rub. The rubbing together of the two adjacent inflamed surfaces of the costal and visceral pleura in *Pleuritis*.

P. friction sound. See *Pleural sounds*.

P. pernicious fever. Malarial intermittent fever in which *acute pleurisy* is the chief manifestation of the febrile attack.

P. rub. The same as *P. friction rub*.

Pleuritical. The same as *Pleuritic*.

Pleuriticencephalotyphus. (Πλευρικός; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; τυφος, stupor.) *Pleuritis* accompanied by *typhoid* brain-symptoms; an old name for *Pleurisy, typhoid*.

Pleuritis. (Ἡ πλευριτίς νόσος, the pleuritic disease. *Hipp. F. pleurite*; *G. Seitenstich* or *Brustfell Entzündung*.) Inflammation of the *Pleura*. See *Pleurisy*.

P. bilio'sa. (*L. biliosus*, relating to bile.) See *Pleurisy, bilious*.

P. bronchial'is. (*L. bronchialis*, bronchial.) *Bronchitis*.

P. carcinomato'sa. (*Carcinoma*.) Carcinoma of the pleura.

P. costalis. (*L. costalis*, relating to a rib.) *Pleurisy*.

P. deformans. (*L. deformato*, to bring out of shape.) Term for the thickening of the pleura (which may be fibroid or even cartilaginous) occurring in *Pulmonary cirrhosis*.

P. diaphragmatica. (*L. diaphragmaticus*, of the diaphragm.) See *Pleurisy, diaphragmatic*.

P. duplica'ta. (*L. duplico*, to double.) *Pleurisy, double*.

P. exsudati'va. (*L. exsudativus*, characterized by exudation.) *Pleurisy with effusion*.

P. exquisi'ta. (*L. exquisitus*, choice.) A syn. of *P. vera*.

P. exsudato'ria sanguinolenta. (*L. exsuda*, to pour out, as by sweating; *sanguinolentus*, blood-stained.) A syn. of *P. scorbutica*.

P. humida. (*L. humidus*, moist.) See *Pleurisy, humid*.

P. idiopath'ica. (*Idiopathia*.) See *Pleurisy, idiopathic*.

P. incapsula'ta. (*L. in, in; capsula*, a small box.) A syn. of *Pleurisy, encysted*.

P. legit'ima. (*L. legitimus*, genuine, true.) A syn. of *P. vera*.

P. mediasti'na. See *Pleurisy, mediastinal*. "*Pleuritis mediastini*" in Sauvages' nomenclature.

P. muscular'is. *L. muscularis*, belonging to a muscle.) A syn. of *Pleurodynia*.

P. noth'a. (*L. nothus* from νόθος, illegitimate.) The same as *P. muscularis*.

P. pericard'ii. (*L. pericardii*, of the pericardium.) A contradictory term, formerly used to designate *Pericarditis*.

P. period'ica. (*L. periodicus*, recurring at fixed times.) Term used by Sauvages for tertian fever with pleurodynia.

P. pulmon'is. (*L. pulmo, pulmonis*, a lung.) A syn. of *Pleuro-pneumonia*.

P. pulsans. (*L. pulso*, to beat.) *Pleurisy, pulsating*.

P. rheumat'ica. (*Rheumatic*.) See *Pleurisy, rheumatic*.

P. sanguin'ea. (*L. sanguineus*, blood-stained.) *Pleurisy, hæmorrhagic*.

P. scorbu'tica. (See *Scorbutic*.) *Pleurisy* occurring as a complication or as a principal manifestation of scurvy; the exudation being largely composed of blood.

P. sic'ca. (*L. siccus*, dry.) *Pleuritis*, without any appreciable effusion into the pleural sac. Its occurrence generally signifies the presence of tubercle.

P. spu'ria. (*L. spurius*, false.) A syn. of *Pleurodynia*.

P. spu'ria simula'ta. (*L. spurius*; *simulatus*, having the appearance of.) The same as *P. spuria*.

P. typhoi'des. (*Typhoid*.) See *Pleurisy, typhoid*.

P. vento'sa. (*L. ventosus*, full of wind.) Term introduced by Sauvages for a pain over the lower ribs, supposed to be due to distension with flatus of the neighbouring intestines.

P. ve'ra. (*L. verus*, true.) See *Pleurisy, true*.

Pleuritogenicous. (*Pleuritis*; γεννάω, to produce.) Giving rise to *Pleuritis*.

Pleuro- (Ἡ πλευρά, also, το πλευρόν, the rib, or the pleura; τα πλευρά, the side.) A prefix denoting reference to one or other of the etymological significations.

Pleurobranch. Shortened form of *Pleurobranchia*.

Pleurobranch'ia. (*Pleuro-*; βράγχια, gills.) A gill attached to the epimeron of any thoracic somite in Crustaceans. In the Crayfish, for example, there are rudimentary pleurobranchiæ in the third and fourth epimeral regions, but on the fifth there is a fully formed appendage. See also *Arthro-branchia* and *Podo-branchia*.

Pleurocar'pous. (*Pleuro-*; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Term applied to mosses which bear the archegonia, and later, the capsules, on special lateral branches.

Pleurocele. (*Pleuro-*; κήλη, a tumour.) The same as *Pneumocèle*.

Also, term introduced by Sagar for a hernia of the pleura through the thoracic walls, containing lung (see *Lung, hernia of*), pus, or a tumour.

Pleurocentesis. (*Pleuro-*; κεντέω, to prick.) Puncture of the pleura. See *Paracentesis thoracis*.

Pleurocent'ral. Belonging to the *Pleurocentrum*.

PLEUROCENTRUM—PLEUROPERITONEAL

Pleurocen'trum. (*Pleuro-*; κέντρον, centrum.) One of the lateral halves of the centrum of a vertebra.

Pleurocholocysti'tis. (*Pleuro-*; χολή, bile; κύστις, a bladder.) Inflammation of the *Pleura* and the gall-bladder.

Pleurococcus. (*Pleuro-*; κόκκος, a grain, seed.) A Genus of unicellular Algae, belonging to the Class Protococcoidæ, of the Family Confervaceæ.

P. Beigel'i. (*Beigel*, Hermann B., 1833-1879, German physician, who also practised in England; wrote on gynecology and skin diseases.) The so-called "chignon fungus," which is sometimes found on false hair.

P. vulgar'is. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) A common species, found as a green growth on trees, &c., and liable to be mistaken for green moulds which, being fungi, are of a higher organisation.

Pleurocœnadel'phia. (*Pleuro-*; κοινός, common; ἀδελφός, brother.) Name given by Gurlt to cœnadelphic monsters which have the two bodies united laterally.

Pleuro-coli'c. The same as *Costo-colic*.

P. fold. A somewhat broad fold of peritoneum lying below the spleen.

P. lig'ament. The same as *Costo-colic ligament*.

Pleurocoll'e'sis. (*Pleuro-*; κολλάω, to stick. *F. pleurocollèse*; *G. Seitenanhängend*.) Pleural adhesion.

Pleuro-cuta'neous. (*Pleuro-*; cutaneus.) Epithet applied to a fistula which pierces both the skin and the pleura.

Pleurodiplosyrinx. (*Pleuro*; διπλός, double.) A double syringe for washing out the pleura.

Pleurodont. (*Pleuro-*; ὀδόν, ὀδόντος, a tooth.) Term for teeth that are ankylosed to the side of the socket; also, for an animal having such teeth.

Pleurodyn'ia. (*Pleuro-*; ὀδύνη, pain. *F. pleurodynie*; *G. Seitenschmerz*.) Pain in the side. Muscular rheumatism which affects the chest wall, and whose seat is the intercostal muscles, or sometimes the serratus magnus and the pectoral muscles.

P. vent'o'sa. (*Pringle*.) The same as *Pleuritis ventosa*.

Pleurodyn'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Pleurodynia*.

Pleurogen'ic. The same as *Pleurogenous*.

Pleuro'genous. (*Pleuro*; γένος, descent.) Originating in the pleura.

Pleurogyn'é. (*Pleuro-*; γυνή, a woman.) A Genus of the *Gentianeæ*, distributed throughout the colder parts of Europe and Asia.

P. rota'ta. (*L. rotatus*, turned round.) *Hab.*, Russia, Japan, &c. The leaves have valuable bitter and tonic properties, like those of *Chiretta*, but with no odour. They are also used as vulnerary and hæmostatic in Russia.

Pleurogynous. (*Pleuro*; γυνή, a female.) Term applied to the stigma of a flower, when represented only by bands of papillæ on the surface of the ovary itself.

Pleurohepatitis. (*Pleuro-*; ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver.) An inflammation involving the pleura and liver.

Pleuroid. (*Pleuro-*; ἴδος, form.) A *Pleurapophysis* (*Century Dict.*)

Pleuro'ma. (Πλευρόν, a rib.) The

same as *Pleuron*; in the plural, *Pleuromata*, the sides.

Pleuromelo'phorus. (*Pleuro-*; μέλος, a limb; φέρω, bearing.) The same as *Pleuromelus*.

Pleuro'melus. (*Pleuro-*; μέλος, a limb.) A monster which has supernumerary limbs attached to the lateral ("pleural") portion of the body.

Pleu'ron. (Πλευρόν, a rib, older form of πλευρά, generally found only in plural, τὰ πλευρά, the ribs, the side.) A rib; in the plural, the ribs, the side; also, the same as the *Pleura* (nom. sing.).

Also, in Crustacea, the same as *Epimeron*.

Also, term applied to each of the lateral divisions of the body segments of *Trilobites*.

Also, in *Insecta*, the lateral part of each of the three thoracic segments.

Pleuronect'es. (*Pleuro-*; νήκτης, a swimmer.) *Conchol.*, *Ichthyol.*, *Zoöl.* Lit. "swimming on the side." A Genus of the Family *Pleuronectidæ*, of the Class *Pisces*.

Also, a Genus of the *Pleuronectidæ*.

P. fle'sus. The same as *P. plessus*.

P. hippoglos'sus. The Halibut.

P. ilman'da. The Dab.

P. maximus. The Turbot.

P. plates'sa. The Plaice.

P. ples'sus. The Flounder.

P. ros'eus. The rose-coloured flounder, often found in the Thames, and the most highly esteemed of the flounders.

P. sole'a. The Sole.

P. ze'bra. An edible species larger than *P. solea*, found in the Indian seas.

Pleuronect'idæ. A Family of *Pisces*, Order *Teleostei*, having the Genus *Pleuronectes* for their type. A Family of Suborder *Anacanthini* of *Teleostean* fishes.

Pleuro-œsophage'us. (*Pleuro-*; œsophagus, of the œsophagus.) Term for a wide fasciculus of unstriped muscular fibres sometimes present, passing from the left pleura to join the longitudinal fibres of the œsophagus. (*Hyrtl.*)

Pleuroparonych'ia. (*Pleuro-*; παρονυχία.) A lateral *Paronychia*.

Pleuropath'ia. (*Pleuro-*; πάθος, disease.) See *Pleuropathy*.

Pleuro'pathy. (*Pleuro-*; πάθος, disease.) General term for any disease of the pleura.

Pleuro-pe'dal. (*Pleuro-*; pedal.) Belonging to the side and foot. Applied to the nerve cord connecting the pleural and pedal ganglia of each side, as in *Mollusca*.

Pleuro-pericardial friction sound. Term given to a sound heard near the apex of the heart in cases of pleurisy, and supposed to be caused either by the rubbing of the roughened pleura against the pericardium, or by the rubbing of the roughened pericardial pleura against the opposite pleural surface.

Pleuropericarditis. (*Pleuro-*; pericarditis.) Pleurisy complicated with pericarditis.

Pleuroperipneumo'nia. (*Pleuro-*; peripneumonia.) The same as *Pleuropneumonia*.

Pleuroperipneumony. *Pleuroperipneumonia*.

Pleuroperitone'al. (*Pleuro-*; peritoneum.) Belonging to the *Pleura* and *Peritoneum*.

PLEUROPERITONEUM—PLEXIMETER

P. cavity. The space between the two main horizontal divisions of the lateral plates of the *Mesoblast* in the embryo. Also, in *Comp. Anat.*, the cavity containing the pleura and peritoneum, or *pleuroperitoneum*.

Pleuroperitoneum. The serous membrane lining the pleuroperitoneal cavity.

Pleuro-peritonitis. (*Pleuro-*; *peritonitis*.) Inflammation of the pleura and of the peritoneum at the same time; said by Sirey to occur especially in puerperal septicæmia.

Pleurophorous. (*Pleuro-*; *φορός*, bearing.) Membrane-bearing.

Pleuroplegia. (*Pleuro-*; *πληγή*, a stroke.) Want of power to perform conjugate movements of the eyes to either side.

Pleuropneuma. (*Pleuro-*; *πνεῦμα*, air.) Air in the pleural cavity; a syn. of *Pneumothorax*.

Pleuropneumonia. (*Pleuro-*; *pneumonia*.) A term generally used as synonymous with *Pneumonia, lobar*, in which there is always some pleurisy. Dr. Hilton Fagge suggested that the term should be applied exclusively to cases of lobar pneumonia in which the pleurisy was severe enough to cause an appreciable pleuritic effusion. Also used for *P. contagiosa*.

P. contagiosa. (*L. contagiosus*, contagious.) A contagious variety of pleuropneumonia occurring among cattle.

P., epizootic. The same as *P. contagiosa*.

P., exudative. The same as *P. contagiosa*.

P., hypostatic. Term for hypostatic pneumonia complicated with pleurisy.

Pleuropneumonitis. The same as *Pleuropneumonia*.

Pleuropterus. (*Pleuro-*; *πτερον*, a wing.) Epithet applied to a Family of *Cheiroptera*, possessed of lateral membranes serving as a parachute.

Pleuropye'sis. (*Pleuro-*; *πύσις*, a suppurating; especially pulmonary consumption.) Suppuration of or within the pleura, *lyothorax*.

Pleurorhizal. (*Pleuro-*; *ρίζα*, a root.) Bot. Having the radicle lateral to the two cotyledons which are accumbent.

Pleurorhizææ. Term for those *Cruciferae* which have a pleurorhizal seed.

Pleurorrhagia. (*Pleuro-*; *ῥήγνυμι*, to break through.) The bursting of blood into the pleural cavity.

Pleurorrhœa. (*Pleuro-*; *ῥέω*, to flow.) An exudation of fluid into the cavity of the pleura.

P. chylo'sa. (*Mod. L. chylous*, chylous.) A syn. of *Chylothorax*.

P. lymphatic'a. (*L. lymphaticus*, lymph like.) A syn. of *Hydrothorax*.

P. purulen'ta. (*L. purulentus*, full of pus.) A syn. of *Empyema*.

P. sanguin'ea. (*L. sanguineus*, blood-stained.) A syn. of *Pleurisy, hæmorrhagic*.

P. sero'sa. (*Mod. Lat. serosus*, pertaining to serum.) The same as *P. lymphatic'a*.

Pleurorthopnœ'a. (*Pleuro-*; *ortho-pnœa*.) Orthopnea due to pain in the side.

Pleurosig'ma. (*Pleuro-*; *σῖγμα*, the letter Σ, σ.) A Genus of *Diatomaceæ*, which furnishes a good test for the power of the lenses of a microscope, since certain linear markings on the valves can be resolved into dots by a high power.

Pleuroso'mia. The same as *Pleurosomus*.

Pleurosomus. (*Pleuro-*; *σῖμα*, the body.) Term for a congenital malformation, due to arrest of development, consisting in partial absence of one half of the upper part of the anterior abdominal wall and of the lower part of the chest wall, with ectopia of the viscera. The upper extremity on the side affected is usually ill-developed.

Pleurospasm. See *Pleurospasmus*.

Pleurospasmus. (*Pleuro-*; *σπασμός*, spasm. *G. Seitenkrampf*.) A cramp in the side.

Pleurospondylia. (*Pleuro-*; *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.) Synonym for *Chelonia*; so-called because the ribs and vertebrae are immovably fixed together by means of the dermal bones.

Pleurost'eon. (*Pleuro-*; *ὀστίον*, a bone.) *Ornithol.* That part of the sternum with which the ribs articulate. In young birds this can be seen to be a separate bone, one being on each side of the lophosteon or median bone.

Pleurosth'otonos. See *Pleurothotonos*.

Pleurosto'sis. (*Pleuro-*; *ostosis*. *F. pleurostose*.) Formation of bone in or on the pleura.

Pleurotet'anus. (*Pleuro-*; *τέτανος*, convulsive tension.) *Pleurothotonos*.

Pleurothotonos. (*Πλευρόθεν*, from the side; *τόνος*, a stretching. *G. Seitenstarrkrampf*.) One recognised variety of spasm occurring in *Tetanus*, in which the body is bent violently towards one side.

Pleuro'tomy. (*Pleuro-*; *τομή*, a cutting.) Incision into the pleura.

Pleurotonus. (*Pleuro-*; *τόνος*, a stretching.) The same as *Pleurothotonos*.

Pleurotransvers'al'is. (*Pleuro-*; *transversalis*.) Testut's name for a small muscular slip, described by Sibson as arising from the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra, becoming expanded into an aponeurosis covering the apex of the pleura, and inserted into the whole length of the inner edge of the first rib.

Pleurotribe. (*Pleuro-*; *τριβω*, to rub.) Bot. Term applied to certain zygomorphic flowers whose stamens and styles are so placed as to strike or rub a visiting insect on the side; hence cross-fertilisation is ensured. Examples, *Polygala, Phaseolus*.

Pleurovis'ceral. (*Pleuro-*; *visceral*.) Belonging to the side and viscera.

P. loop. The loop connecting a pleural and a visceral nerve-ganglion in certain Invertebrata.

Pleurum. See *Pleuron*.

Plex'al. Belonging to a plexus.

Plex'iform. (*L. plexus*; *forma*, shape, resemblance.) In the manner of a *Plexus*.

P. angioma. Synonym of *Angioma*, simple. See also *Telangiectasis*.

P. neurofibroma. Another name for *P. neuroma*. See also *Neurofibroma*.

P. neuroma. The same as *Neuroma*, plexiform, cylindrical.

P. sarcoma. See *Cylindroma*.

Plexi'meter. (*Πληξίς*, percussion; *μέτρον*, a measure.) That which is struck; in Medical percussion this may be either a finger, generally the index or middle finger of the left hand, or an oval or circular plate made of various

PLEXIOMETRUM—PLEXUS

materials, ivory, wood, glass, &c. The plate is about an inch and a half in width and one sixth of an inch in thickness, and has either a raised rim or is provided with a pair of handles, so that it can be firmly held with one hand while it is struck by a *plexor*.

P., double, of Seitz. An instrument consisting of a flat plate for percussion, with a handle made of caoutchouc.

P., rod, percuss'ion. Term for a method of percussion, described by Heubner, in which two observers take part. While one auscultates, the other strikes with a rod, handle of plessor, pencil, &c., upon a pleximeter. Over a pneumothorax, or a large closed cavity with smooth wall and thin covering, the strokes are heard as clear ringing sounds. See *Bruit d'airain*.

Plexiometer. (Mod. Laf.) A syn. of *Pleximeter*.

Plexometer. The same as *Pleximeter*.

Plexor. (Πλῆξις.) A striker; used specifically of that which strikes in Medical percussion. This may be either a hammer or the fingers of the physician, the latter being more commonly employed. Either one or more fingers are used, the percussing surface being the tips; the fingers are kept crooked, motion taking place only at the wrist. For hammer percussion various forms of instrument have been invented, the most useful being that with a wooden handle and a metal head.

Plexus. (L. *plecto*, to twine. F. *plexus*; G. *Geflecht*.) A network or interlacing. The term has been applied to the blood-vessels, but is used chiefly of the nerves. In a plexus, different nerves blend and interchange their fibres, so that a branch leaving the plexus may be compounded of fibres from several different nerves. A plexus thus serves as a mechanism for rearranging and co-ordinating forces, as well as for blending sensory and motor fibres together in a single nerve. The individual nerve-fibres are not known to subdivide. Some sensory nerves, and the nerves of the involuntary muscles, end in plexuses.

For the various *Plexuses*, except those described below, see under their separate headings; e. g. *Carotid plexus*, *Celiac plexus*, &c.

P. alveolar'is. Term for the *Veins*, *alveolar*.

P. anserin'us. See *Pes anserinus*.

P. anserin'us nerv'i median'i. The roots of origin of the median nerve given off by the eighth cervical nerve.

P. aortic'us abdomina'lis. See *Aortic plexus*.

P. aortic'us thorac'icus. The sympathetic nerve-plexus surrounding the thoracic aorta.

P. arte'riæ hepaticæ. Those branches of the *hepatic plexus* which are situated upon the hepatic artery.

P. articular'is. (L. *articularis*, pertaining to a joint.) The network formed by the temporo-maxillary vein round the temporo-maxillary joint.

P., Auerbach's. See under *Auerbach*.

P. auricular'is poste'rior. The posterior auricular plexus; a plexus of sympathetic fibres, derived from the *plexus caroticus externus*, and supplying the posterior parts of the parotid gland.

P. axillar'is. (L. *axillaris*, belonging to the *axilla*.) A name for the *brachial plexus*.

P. basilar'is. (L. *basilaris*, about, or pertaining to, the base.) A name for the *Sinus transversus*.

P., bil'iary, interlob'ular. See *Interlobular plexus, biliary*.

P., blood, epider'mal. Term applied to a capillary plexus found amongst the epidermal cells of the *clitellum* and, to a less extent, of the body-wall in general, of *Lumbricus terrestris*.

P. brachia'lis. The *brachial plexus*.

P. brachia'lis supraclavicular'is. The supraclavicular portion of the *brachial plexus*.

P. bulbo-caverno'sus. (Lenhossek.) Offsets from the *puddendal plexus* lying in the region of the bulb of the urethra.

P. capitis. (L. *caput, capitis*, the head.) A name for the plexus formed over the epicranium by the union of branches of the trigeminal nerve with branches of the upper cervical nerves.

P. cardi'acus ante'rior. The anterior or superficial *cardiac plexus*.

P. cardi'acus infe'rior. The same as *P. cardi'acus anterior*.

P. cardi'acus poste'rior. The posterior or deep *cardiac plexus*.

P. cardi'acus supe'rior. The same as *P. cardi'acus posterior*.

P. carot'icus commu'nis. A plexus of sympathetic fibres about the common carotid artery.

P. carot'icus inter'nus. The *carotid plexus*.

P., carot'id, exter'nal. The plexus of sympathetic fibres surrounding the external carotid artery; from it branches are given off to form similar plexuses on the various branches of the artery, and it is connected with the nerve supplying the stylo-hyoid muscle.

P., caud'al. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) The same as *P. coccygeus*.

P. caverno'sus. (L. *cavernosus*, full of hollows.) Syn. for *Bulb of vestibule*. Also, the *Cavernous plexus*.

P. caverno'sus clitor'idis. A name for the sympathetic nerves of the *clitoris*.

P. caverno'sus nerv'i carot'ici. See *Cavernous plexus*.

P. caverno'sus pe'nis. A name for the cavernous nerves of the *penis* which are continued forward from the prostatic plexus of the sympathetic.

P. cer'ebr'i. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Syn. of the *P.s. choroid*.

P. cervica'lis. The *cervical plexus*.

P. cervi'co-brachia'lis. A name for the cervical and brachial plexuses together.

P. choro'id'es. The *choroid plexus*.

P. choro'id'es cerebel'li. The same as *P. choroideus ventriculi quarti*.

P. choro'id'es cer'ebr'i. The same as *P. choroideus ventriculi tertii*.

P. choro'id'eus. The *choroid plexus*.

P. choro'id'eus glan'dulae pinea'lis. The *choroid plexus*.

P. choro'id'eus im'par. (L. *impar*, uneven.) A syn. of *P. choroideus*.

P. choro'id'eus infe'rior. The *choroid plexus* of the fourth ventricle.

P. choro'id'eus interpos'itus. (L. *inter*, between; *pono*, to place.) Term used by Haller for a fold of pia mater interposed between

PLEXUS

the choroid plexuses of the lateral or superior ventricles; the *Velum interpositum*.

P. choroideus lateralis. The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle.

P. choroideus medius. The choroid plexus of the third ventricle.

P. choroideus pampiniformis. The same as *P. choroideus*.

P. choroideus tertius. The same as *P. choroideus*.

P. choroideus ventriculi lateralis. The choroid plexus of either lateral ventricle.

P. choroideus ventriculi quarti. The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

P. choroideus ventriculi tertii. The choroid plexus of the third ventricle.

P. ciliaris. Term for the *Ciliary ligament*; also, for the canal of Schlemm (see under *Schlemm*).

P. circularis foraminis magni. *Lit.* "circular plexus of the great foramen." That part of the *Occipital sinus* which passes round the edge of the foramen magnum to the jugular foramen. Also, sometimes termed the marginal sinus.

P. cirsoïdes. (*Κίρσος*, a varix; *είδος*, form.) A syn. of *P. pampiniformis*.

P., coccygeal. Term for the connection between the coccygeal nerve and the fourth and fifth sacral nerves upon the side of the coccyx.

P. coccygeus. The coccygeal plexus.

P. coeliacus. See *Cœliac plexus*.

P., colic. Term for the divisions of the superior and inferior mesenteric plexuses which accompany each of the colic arteries. The superior mesenteric plexus supplies the ileo-colic, right colic, and middle colic branches; the inferior mesenteric supplies those to the left colic plexus.

P. coronarius anterior. The Coronary plexus, anterior.

P. coronarius dexter. (*L. dexter*, on the right.) A syn. of *Coronary plexus, anterior*.

P. coronarius posterior. The Coronary plexus, posterior.

P. coronarius sinister. (*L. sinister*, to the left.) A syn. of *Coronary plexus, posterior*.

P. coronarius ventriculi. (*L.*) The coronary plexus of the stomach. Term for the *Gastric plexus, anterior* and the *Gastric plexus, posterior* combined.

P. coronarius ventriculi inferior. The lower coronary plexus of the stomach. A name for the *gastro-epiploic plexus*.

P. coronarius ventriculi superior. The upper coronary plexus of the stomach. The sympathetic plexus which is situated along the lesser curvature of the stomach, giving branches to both anterior and posterior surfaces of the organ.

P. cranii externus. (*L. cranium*, the skull; *externus*, external.) Term for the venous network lying superficial to the epicranial aponeurosis.

P. cruralis. The lumbar plexus; also, name for a plexus round the femoral artery formed by branches of the anterior crural nerve. (*Krause*.)

P. curvaturæ minoris. The plexus of the lesser curvature, *i. e.*, of the stomach. A name for *P. coronarius ventriculi superior*.

P. cysticus. The cystic plexus.

P. deferentialis. (*L. deferentialis*, belonging to the [*vas*] *deferens*.) The extension of the vesical plexus which supplies, on either side, the *vas deferens*, *vesicula seminalis*, and half the prostate.

P., dental, inferior. The plexus formed, in the inferior dental canal, by communications between the dental branches of the inferior dental nerve. See *Dental nerve, inferior*.

P., dental, superior. The plexus formed, in their respective canals, by communications between the anterior and posterior dental nerves; or, as they are sometimes classed, *anterior, middle*, often joined with the *anterior*, and *posterior* dental nerves. See *Dental nerve, anterior* and *Dental nerve, posterior*.

P. diaphragmaticus. (*L. diaphragmaticus*, belonging to the diaphragm.) The phrenic plexus.

P. digitalis. The digital plexus. Term for venous plexuses situated on both anterior and posterior surfaces of the second and third phalanges of the fingers.

P. divisionis aortæ abdominalis. The plexus of (or at) the division of the abdominal aorta. The aortic plexus.

P. dorsalis spinæ. The plexus of the dorsal spine. A name for the *Veins, dorsi-spinal*, and their intercommunications.

P., dorsi spinal. The same as *P. dorsalis spinæ*.

P. ductus cholechochi. (*L. ductus*, a duct; *choledochus*, containing bile.) Name for those branches of the hepatic plexus which ramify over the surface of the bile-ducts.

P. entericus. (*Εντερον*, a bowel.) Name for *Meissner's* plexus.

P. epigastrius. (*Επιγαστρικ.*) The epigastric or solar plexus.

P., excretory. Term applied to the plexus of very fine capillaries found on the surface of the nephridium in *Lumbricus terrestris*, and serving to connect the two main nephridial vessels.

P. femoralis. (*Femoral.*) Another name for the lumbar plexus.

P. femoralis inferior. (*L. inferior*, lower.) A syn. of the *sacral plexus*.

P. gangliiformis. (*Gangliiform.*) Term for the plexiform appearance of the union of the two heads of origin of the inferior maxillary nerve.

Also, the *Gangliiform plexus*.

P. gangliiformis nervi vagi. The gangliiform plexus of the vagus nerve. Term for *Ganglion of pneumogastric, lower*.

P. gangliiformis semilunaris. (*Gangliiform*; *L. semilunaris*, like a half moon.) Name for the *cœliac plexus*.

P. gangliiformis Vieussenii. (*Gangliiform*; *Vieussenii*, = of Vieussens, q. v.) Name for the *Gasserian ganglion*.

P. gangliiformis. (*Gangliiform.*) The *Ganglion of pneumogastric, lower*.

P., ganglionic. Term for a nerve-plexus amongst whose fibres are scattered ganglion cells.

P. gangliosus. (*L. gangliosus*, full of ganglia.) Tiedemann. Collective term for the small ganglia formed at the points of union of the spinal nerves in the *pelvic plexus*.

P. gangliosus supramaxillaris. Term for *P., dental, superior*.

Also, the *P. gangliiformis*.

PLEXUS

P. gas'tricus. The *gastric* plexus.
P. gastricus anterior. See *Gastric plexus, anterior*.

P., gastroduodenal. The division of the hepatic plexus which is continued along the gastroduodenal artery.

P.s, gas'tro-epiplo'ic. The secondary sympathetic plexuses from the hepatic and splenic plexus, on the right and left gastro-epiploic arteries, respectively.

P., gas'tro-epiplo'ic, left. See *Gastro-epiploic plexus, left*.

P., gas'tro-epiplo'ic, right. See *Gastro-epiploic plexus, right*.

P. glandularis. (*Glandular*.) A syn. of *P. choroideus*.

P. glandulif'ormis. (*Glanduliform*.) A syn. of *P. choroideus*.

P. gulæ. (*L. gula*, the gullet.) The *oesophageal* plexus.

P. gustator'io-sensor'ius. Term for a nerve plexus in the tongue, composed of branches from the glosso-pharyngeal and gustatory nerves.

P., gut'tural. The same as *P., pharyngeal*.
P. hæmorrhoida'lis. The *hæmorrhoidal* plexus.

P. hederaceus. (*L. hederaceus*, belonging to ivy.) A syn. of *P., pampiniform*.

P. hepatic'us nervo'so-arterio'si. Term for branches of the hepatic nervous plexus which ramify on the branches of the hepatic artery.

P. hepatic'us nervo'so-veno'si. Term for *P. venæ portæ*.

P. hepaticus. The *hepatic* plexus.

P. hypogas'tricus. The *hypogastric* plexus.

P. hypogas'tricus im'par. (*L. impar*, unequal.) The *hypogastric* plexus.

P. hypogas'tricus infe'rior. (*L. inferior*, lower.) The *pelvic* plexus.

P. hypogas'tricus latera'lis. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *pelvic* plexus.

P. hypogas'tricus me'dius. (*L. medius*, middle.) The *hypogastric* plexus.

P. hypogas'tricus pel'vicus. (*Mod. L. pelvicus*, belonging to the pelvis.) The *pelvic* plexus.

P. hypogas'tricus supe'rior. (*L. superior*, upper.) The same as *P. hypogastricus medius*.

P., ileocol'ic. That division of the *P., mesenteric, superior* which accompanies the ileocolic artery.

P. ili'acus ext'ernus. Name for a plexus of lymphatic vessels surrounding the external iliac artery.

P. ilio-hypogas'tricus. A name for the *hypogastric* plexus.

P. in'fra-maxillar'is. Term for *Dental plexus, inferior*.

P. infraorbita'lis. See *Infraorbital plexus*.

P., infrathyroid'eal. Name introduced by J. Cloquet for the plexus formed in front of the trachea by the anastomosis between the branches of the right and left inferior thyroid veins.

P., interepithe'lial. (*L. inter*, between; *epithelium*.) The network of nerves between the cells of the corneal epithelium.

P. interlaminar'is. See *Interlaminar plexus*.

P. intermesenter'icus lum'bo-aor'ticus. The same as *P. intermeseraicus*.

P. intermesera'icus. (*L. inter*, between; *meseraic*.) A name for the *aortic* plexus.

P., intermus'cular. Term for a gangliated nerve-plexus in the substance of any organ that has unstripped muscular fibres.

P. interpterygoid'eus. (*L. inter*, between; *pterygoid*.) Name for that part of the *pterygoid* plexus of veins which lies between the external and internal pterygoid muscles.

P. intestina'lis submuco'sus. A syn. of *P. of Meisner*.

P., intrasp'i'nal. The network of veins surrounding the spinal canal, and opening into the lumbar, vertebral, intercostal, and lateral sacral veins.

P., ischlad'icus. (*Ischiatic*.) The *P., ischiatic*.

P., ischiat'ic. See *Sciatic plexus*.

P. Jacobso'nii. Jacobson's plexus; generally termed the *Tympanic* plexus.

P., ju'gular, deep. A lymphatic plexus lying upon the internal jugular vein below the base of the skull.

P., ju'gular, super'ficial. Term for the lymphatics which open into the vessel that accompanies the internal jugular vein, and which come from the ear, temple, and occiput.

P. latera'lis foram'inis cæ'ci. The lateral plexus of the *foramen cæcum*; a nerve plexus at the side of the *foramen cæcum* in the tongue.

P. latera'lis fren'u'li. (*L. lateralis*, situated at one side of; *frenulum*, dim. of *frenum*, a fold.) Name for the plexus of lymphatic vessels situated on either side of the *frænum præputii*.

P. lien'a'lis. (*L. lienalis*, belonging to the spleen.) The *Splenic* plexus.

P. lingua'lis. (*L. lingualis*, belonging to the tongue.) Name for the sympathetic plexus on the lingual artery which is continued from that on the external carotid.

P. longitudina'lis colum'næ verte-bra'lis. The longitudinal plexus of the vertebral column. A name for the *Veins, posterior longitudinal spinal*.

P. lumba'lis. (*L. lumbus*, the loin.) The *lumbar* plexus.

P. lumbar'is. (*L. lumbus*, the loin.) The *lumbar* plexus.

P. lum'bo-sacra'lis. (*L. lumbo-sacralis*, belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions.) A name for the *lumbar, sacral*, and *coccygeal* plexuses together.

P. lymphatic'us axillar'is. The lymphatic plexus, both of vessels and glands, in the axilla. See *Axillary glands*.

P. lymphatic'us cervica'lis. The cervical lymphatic plexus. Term for the vessels and glands at the side of the neck.

P. lymphatic'us hypogas'tricus. The *hypogastric* lymphatic plexus. Term for the vessels and glands which surround the branches of the *hypogastric* artery and vein in the pelvis.

P. lymphatic'us inguina'lis. The inguinal lymphatic plexus. Term for the vessels and glands in the groin.

P. lymphatic'us intercosta'lis. An intercostal lymphatic plexus. Term for the vessels and glands in any intercostal space.

P. lymphatic'us lumba'lis. The

PLEXUS

lumbar lymphatic plexus. Term for the lymphatic vessels and glands lying on the posterior abdominal wall beneath the peritoneum.

P. lymphaticus sacralis. The sacral lymphatic plexus. The network of vessels lying between the rectum and the sacrum.

P. magnus profundus. (L. *magnus*, great; *profundus*, deep.) Name given by Scarpa to the deep cardiac plexus.

P. mal'leal. A plexus of veins situated round the *Manubrium mallei*.

P. mammar'ius inter'nus. (L. *mammarius*, belonging to the mamma; *internus*, internal.) Name for the sympathetic plexus surrounding the internal mammary artery, formed by branches from the inferior cervical ganglion.

P., manu'brial. The same as *P., mal'leal*.

P. maxillar'is exter'nus. (L. *maxillaris*, belonging to the maxilla; *externus*, external.) Name for the sympathetic plexus on the facial artery, which is continued from that on the external carotid.

P. maxillar'is infe'rior. (L. *maxillaris*, belonging to the maxilla; *inferior*, lower.) The same as *P., dental, inferior*.

P. maxillar'is inter'nus. (L. *maxillaris*, belonging to the maxilla; *internus*, internal.) The *Pterygoid plexus of veins*; also, the sympathetic plexus on the internal maxillary artery, which is continued from the plexus on the external carotid.

P., me'dian. A term for the *cœliac* plexus.

P., medull'i-sp'inal. The plexus of veins round the spinal cord.

P. meninge'us. (L. *meningeus*, belonging to the meninges.) Name for the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery, which is a continuation of that on the external carotid.

P. meninge'us me'dius. (L. *medius*, middle.) The same as *P. meningeus*.

P. mesara'ico-aortic'us. (*Mesaraic*; *aortic*.) The same as *P. aortic'us abdominalis*.

P. mesara'icus infe'rior. (*Mesaraic*; *inferior*, lower.) The same as *P., mesenteric, inferior*.

P. mesara'icus supe'rior. (*Mesaraic*; *superior*, upper.) The same as *P., mesenteric, superior*.

P., mesenter'ic, infe'rior. The sympathetic plexus on the inferior mesenteric artery.

P., mesenter'ic, supe'rior. The sympathetic plexus on the superior mesenteric artery.

P. mesenter'ii pro'prius et max'i-mus. (The special and greatest plexus of the mesentery.) A term for the *cœliac* plexus.

P. mirab'ilis retiform'is. (L. *mirabilis*, wonderful; *retiformis*, net-like.) A syn. of *P. choroideus*.

P. mus'culo-intest'inal. The same as *P. myentericus*.

P. myenter'icus. (Mod. L. *myentericus*, from *mys*, a muscle; *enteron*, a piece of the guts.) The same as *P. myentericus externus*.

P. myenter'icus exter'nus. (*Myentericus*; *externus*, external.) *Auerbach's* plexus.

P. myenter'icus inter'nus. (*Myentericus*; *internus*, internal.) *Meissner's* plexus.

P. na'so-palat'ius. (L. *naso-palatius*, belonging to the nose and to the palate.) A name for *Cloquet's ganglion*.

P. nervi vagi. The plexus of the vagus nerve. A name for the lateral portions of the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

P. nervo'rum anserin'us. The anserine plexus of nerves. A term for the *Pes anserinus*.

P. nervo'rum mol'lium. (L. *nervus*, a nerve; *molis*, soft.) A name for the sympathetic plexus on the external carotid.

P. nervo'rum spina'lium. (L. *nervus*, a nerve; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) General term for any plexus composed of spinal nerves, as the cervical, brachial, &c.

P. nervo'so-arterio'sus. (L. *nervoso-arteriosus*, belonging to a nerve and to an artery.) A name for the *cavernous* plexus.

P. nervo'sus. (L. *nervosus*, composed of nerves.) General term for any nerve-plexus.

P. nervo'sus aortic'us abdominal'is. The abdominal aortic plexus of nerves. See *Aortic plexus*.

P. nervo'sus aortic'us infe'rior. The inferior aortic plexus of nerves. See *Aortic plexus*.

P. nervo'sus aortic'us supe'rior. The superior aortic plexus of nerves; the sympathetic plexus about the thoracic aorta.

P. nervo'sus plen'us. (L. *nervosus*, composed of nerves; *plenus*, full.) Term for a nerve plexus, the meshes of which contain either nervous tissue (fibres or cells) or the special tissue of the organ in which the plexus is situated.

P. nervo'sus reple'tus. (L. *nervosus*, composed of nerves; *repletus*, filled up.) The same as *P. nervosus plen'us*.

P. nervo'sus vac'uus. (L. *nervosus*, composed of nerves; *vacuus*, empty.) Term for a nerve plexus, the meshes of which are either empty, or contain simply connective tissue and its blood-vessels.

P. nodo'sus. (L. *nodosus*, knotty.) A name for *Ganglion of pneumogastric, inferior*.

P. ovar'ic inferior. The inferior ovarian plexus. See *P., ovarian, inferior*.

P. occipita'lis. (L. *occipitalis*, occipital.) Name for the sympathetic plexus on the occipital artery, which is a continuation of that on the external carotid.

P., œsophage'al. A plexus formed by communications between the right and left *pneumogastric nerves* as they lie in contact with the œsophagus, and by branches from the sympathetic ganglia.

P. œsophage'us. The *œsophageal plexus*.

P. of Au'erbach. See *Auerbach's plexus*.

P. of Gerlach. See *Gerlach's nerve-network*.

P. of Le'ber. (*Leber*, T. L. [b. 1840], German ophthalmic surgeon and anatomist.) Term applied to a small venous plexus situated between the canal of Schlemm and the spaces of Fontana.

P. of lymphatics, hypogas'tric.

The *P. lymphaticus hypogastricus*.

P. of Meiss'ner. See *Meissner's plexus*.

P. of Santor'ini. See under *Santorini*.

P. omenta'lis. (L. *omentalis*, belonging to the omentum.) A name for the *Gastro-epiploic plexus, right* and *Gastro-epiploic plexus, left*.

P. ophthal'micus. (L. *ophthalmicus*, belonging to the eye.) The sympathetic plexus on the ophthalmic artery, which is a continuation of the *cavernous* plexus.

PLEXUS

P. ovar'ian, infe'rior. A plexus of nerves arising from the hypogastric plexus, and lying between the folds of the broad ligament, giving branches to the ovary and round ligament.

P. ovar'icus. (L. *ovaricus*, belonging to the ovary.) The *Ovarian* or *Pampiniform plexus*.

P. ovar'ii. (L. *ovarium*, the ovary.) The *Ovarian plexus, venous*.

P. pampiniform'is. (L. *pampiniformis*, resembling the tendrils of a vein.) The pampiniform plexus; a name for the *spermatic* plexus, and also for the *Ovarian plexus, venous*.

P. pancreat'ico-duodena'lis. The *Pancreatico-duodenal plexus*.

P. parot'icus. (L. *paroticus*, parotid.) The same as *P. parotid'ous*.

P. parotid'ous. (L. *parotid'ous*, parotid.) The *parotid'ean plexus*.

P. patel'læ. (L. *patella*, the knee-cap.) The *patellar plexus*.

P. pel'vicus. (L. *pelvicus*, belonging to the pelvis.) The *pelvic plexus*.

P., perine'al, ven'ous. This plexus, which is more distinct in females, consists of two parts, (1) *superficial*, and (2) *deep*.

1. *Superficial.* It is formed by the veins from the labia majora, and by some of the veins from the *præputium clitoridis*, and empties into the superficial epigastric, the pudic, and the external obturator veins.

2. *Deep.* Formed by the veins from the corpora cavernosa, clitoris, bulb, and branches from the dorsal vein of clitoris, and empties partly into the internal pudic vein and partly passes with the superficial perineal and inferior hæmorrhoidal veins into the internal iliac vein.

P. pharynge'us ascen'dens. (L. *pharyngeus*, belonging to the pharynx; *ascendo*, to climb up.) A syn. of *Pharyngeal plexus*.

P. pharyngo-basilar'is. (L. *pharyngo-basilaris*, belonging to the pharynx and the base of the skull.) The sympathetic plexus on the ascending pharyngeal artery, which is continued from that on the external carotid.

P. pharyngo-larynge'us. (L. *pharyngo-laryngeus*, belonging to the pharynx and larynx.) Term for a venous plexus situated posteriorly to the cricoid cartilage, and communicating with the pharyngeal venous plexus.

P. phren'icus. See *Phrenic plexus*.

P. plantar'is. (L. *plantaris*, belonging to the sole of the foot.) Name for the network of veins on the sole of the foot.

P. poplite'us. (L. *popliteus*, popliteal.) A continuation, on the surface of the popliteal artery, of the *Plexus cruralis* from the anterior crural nerve.

P.s., prever'tebral. See *Prevertebral plexuses*.

P. prostat'ico-vesica'lis. (L. *prostat'ico-vesicalis*, belonging to the prostate and bladder.) Another name for the *Pudendal plexus of veins*.

P. pterygoide'us exter'nus. (L. *pterygoideus*, pterygoid; *externus*, external.) The superficial portion of the *Pterygoid plexus of veins*, which receives the buccal and masseteric veins. (Zuckerlandl.)

P. pterygoide'us inter'nus. (L. *pterygoideus*, pterygoid; *internus*, internal.) Name for the posterior part of the *Pterygoid plexus of veins*.

P. pu'bicus impar. (L. *pubicus*, pubic; *impar*, uneven.) The *Pudendal plexus of veins*.

P. pu'bicus par. (L. *pubicus*, pubic; *par*, equal, even.) (Lenhossek.) Name for certain veins passing on either side from the *Pudendal plexus of veins* to the *Plexus bulbocavernosus*.

P. pudenda'lis. See *Pudendal plexus*.

P. puden'do-hæmorrhoida'lis. Belonging to the pudendal and hæmorrhoidal regions. Another name for the *pudendal plexus of veins*.

P. puden'do-vesica'lis. (L. Belonging to the pudendal and vesical regions.) The same as *P. pudendo-hæmorrhoida'lis*.

P. puden'dus. See *Pudendal plexus*.

P. pulmona'lis. (L. *pulmonalis*, belonging to the lung.) See *Pulmonary plexus*.

P. pulmon'icus. (L. *pulmonicus*, belonging to the lung.) The *pulmonary plexus*.

P., pyloric. See *Pyloric plexus*.

P. ramifor'mis. (L. *ramus*, a branch; *forma*, shape.) Term for a plexus formed by a mutual interchange of fibres between two or more nerve-trunks. Also termed *Anastomosis mutua*.

P. rena'lis. The *renal plexus*.

P. reticular'is. (L. *reticularis*, net-like, from *rete*, a net.) A term for the *choroid plexus*; also, for the bulb of the vestibule.

P. retifor'mis. (L. *rete*, a net; *forma*, shape.) A term for the *Bulb of the vestibule*.

P. sacra'lis. The *sacral plexus of nerves*.

P. sacra'lis ant'icus. Anterior sacral plexus; the network formed by the sacral veins on the anterior surface of the sacrum.

P. sacra'lis poste'rior. The posterior sacral plexus. See *Sacral plexus, posterior*.

P. sa'cro-coccyge'us. (L. Belonging to the sacral and coccygeal regions.) The *coccygeal plexus*.

P. sac'ro-lumba'lis. The *sacro-lumbar plexus*.

P. semilunar'is. (L. *semilunaris*, like a half-moon in shape.) A name for the *celiac plexus*.

P. semina'lis. (L. *seminalis*, seminal.) A name for the *rete testis*.

P. simplici'ssimus. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Term for an anastomosis between two nerve-trunks, in which one trunk receives a bundle of fibres from the other and gives none in exchange.

P. solar'is. The *solar plexus*.

P. spermatic'us. (L. *spermaticus*, belonging to the spermatic region.) The *spermatic plexus*; also, the *pampiniform plexus*.

P. spermatic'us infe'rior. (L. *spermaticus*; *inferior*, lower.) Term for the lower portion of the *spermatic plexus*.

P. spermatic'us inter'nus. (L. *spermaticus*; *internus*, internal.) The same as *P. spermatic'us*.

P. spermatic'us super'ior. (L. *spermaticus*; *superior*, upper.) The same as *P. spermatic'us*.

P. sphenoida'lis. (L. *sphenoidalis*, belonging to the sphenoidal region.) Term for the upper part of the *carotid plexus*.

P. spina'lis ante'rior. The anterior spinal plexus. See *Spinal plexus of veins, anterior*.

P. spina'lis poste'rior. The posterior

PLEXUS

spinal plexus. See *Spinal plexus of veins, posterior*.

P. spinalis transversal. (L. *spinalis*, belonging to the spine; *transversus*, across.) Term for the transverse veins which unite the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins.

P., spir'al. See *Spiral plexus*.

P. splen'icus. The *splenic* plexus.

P. stomach'icus. (L. *stomachicus*, belonging to the stomach.) The *gastric* plexus.

P. subarachnoid'eus. (L. *sub*, beneath; *arachnoid*.) (Hinrichsen.) Small branches of spinal nerve-roots occasionally present, which unite with one another to form a plexus over the pia mater of the cord.

P. subcutaneus abdom'inis. (L. *subcutaneus*, under the skin; *abdomen*.) A name for the venous ramifications on the anterior abdominal wall.

P., subepithe'ial. Term for the network formed by the terminal filaments of the ciliary nerves beneath the epithelium of the cornea.

P. sublingua'lis. (L. *sublingualis*, belonging to the sublingual region.) (Calori.) Term for the interlacement of those branches of the lingual nerve which supply the sublingual gland.

P. submuc'o'sus. (L. *submucosus*, under the mucous membrane.) A term for *Meissner's* plexus.

P., subsarto'rial. (L. *sub*, below; *sartorius*.) The nerve plexus formed about the middle third of the thigh, at the posterior border of the *sartorius* muscle, by the branches of the anterior division of the obturator, of the long saphenous, and of the internal cutaneous nerves.

P., subtrape'z'ial. (L. *sub*, below; *trapezius*.) A nerve plexus formed underneath the *trapezius* muscle by branches of the spinal accessory nerve and of the deep external branches of the cervical plexus. The trapezius receives its nerve supply mainly from this plexus.

P. supraclavicular'is. Term for the supraclavicular portion of the *brachial* plexus.

P. supramaxillar'is poste'rior. (L. *supramaxillaris*, belonging to the supramaxillary region; *posterior*, hinder.) Term for that part of the *Plexus, dental, superior* which lies above the second molar tooth when, as is occasionally the case, this forms a closer network than the rest of the plexus.

P. suprarena'lis. The *Suprarenal* plexus.

P. tempora'lis superficia'lis. The superficial temporal plexus. See *Temporal plexus, superficial*.

P. testicular'is. (L. *testicularis*, in the region of the testicle.) A name for the *spermatic* plexus.

P. thyroi'deus impar. (L. *thyroidæus*, thyroid; *impar*, uneven.) The plexus formed in front of the trachea by the inferior thyroid veins.

P. thyroi'deus infe'rior. The inferior thyroid plexus. See *Thyroid plexus, inferior*.

P. thyroi'deus super'ior. The superior thyroid plexus. See *Thyroid plexus, superior*.

P. tonsillar'is. (L. *tonsillaris*, in the region of the tonsil.) The venous plexus formed round the tonsil which, together with factors from the soft palate, goes to form the inferior palatine vein. See also *Tonsillar plexus*.

P. triangular'is. (L. *triangularis*, three cornered.) Name for the plexus formed by the sensory root of the trigeminal nerve upon the proximal side of the Gasserian ganglion.

P. triangular'is nervi trigem'ini. See *P. triangularis*.

P. tympan'icus. The *tympanic* plexus.

P. uter'inus ante'rior. The anterior uterine plexus. See *Uterine plexus of nerves, anterior*.

P. uter'inus commu'nis. (L. *uterinus*, uterine; *communis*, common.) A name for the *hypogastric* plexus.

P. uter'inus complice'tus. (L. *uterinus*, uterine; *complice*, *complicitum* et *complicatum*, to wrap together.) Term for the closely-meshed plexus formed by the uterine nerves (see *Uterus, nerves of*) on the posterior surface of the lower ends of the ureters.

P. uter'inus infe'rior. (L. *uterinus*, uterine; *inferior*, lower.) A name for the *P. gangliosus*.

P. uter'inus magn'us. (L. *uterinus*, uterine; *magnus*, great. Tiedemann's name for the lower part of the *hypogastric* plexus.

P. uter'inus poste'rior. The posterior uterine plexus. See *Uterine plexus of nerves, posterior*.

P. uter'inus super'ior. (L. *uterinus*, uterine; *superior*, upper.) A name for the *pelvic* plexus.

P. uter'inus veno'sus. The venous uterine plexus. See *Uterine plexus of veins*.

P. utero-vagina'lis. (L. *utero-vaginalis*, belonging to the uterine and vaginal regions.) Term for the *uterine* and *vaginal venous plexuses* together.

P. vagina'lis. The *vaginal* plexus.

P. vasculo'sus coccyge'us. The vascular coccygeal plexus. A term for the *Coccygeal gland*.

P. vasculo'sus funiculi spermat'ici pampiniform'is. The vascular pampiniform plexus of the spermatic bundle or cord. A term for the *P. pampiniformis*.

P. va'sis deferent'is. (L. gen. of *vas deferens*.) The *P. deferentialis*.

P. ve'næ portæ. (L. gen. of *vena porta*, the portal vein.) Name for the branches of the *hepatic* plexus which form a network on the portal vein.

P. veno'si medullæ spina'les ante'rior et poste'rior. The anterior and posterior spinal venous plexuses. See *Spinal cord, veins of*.

P. veno'sus. (L. *venosus*, composed of veins.) General term for any plexus of veins.

P. veno'sus vagina'lis. (L. *venosus*, venous; *vaginal*.) The venous plexus situated in the walls of the vagina beneath the unstriated muscular coat.

P. veno'sus ve'næ dorsa'lis pro'prius. (L. *venosus*, venous; *vena dorsalis*, the dorsal vein [of the penis]; *proprius*, special.) Lenhossek's name for that part of the *puddendal* plexus of veins into which opens the dorsal vein of the penis.

P., ve'nous, interlob'ular. See *Interlobular plexus, venous*.

P., ver'tebral. The same as *P. vertebro-basilaris*.

P. vertebra'lis cervica'lis. (L. Belonging to the vertebral and cervical regions.) Name for the network of veins situated round the

PLEXUS—PLICA

transverse processes and on the anterior surface of the bodies of the cervical vertebrae, and opening into the vertebral vein.

P. vertebro-basilaris. (L. Belonging to the vertebral region and to the region at the base [of the skull].) A name for the sympathetic plexus on the vertebral artery.

P. vesicæ felleæ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder; *felleus*, containing gall.) A name for the cystic plexus.

P. vesicalis. The vesical plexus.

P. vesico-vaginalis. The vesico-vaginal plexus.

P. vesiculæ semina'lis. (L. *vesicula*, a vesicle; *seminalis*.) The *P. deferentialis*.

P. Vidianus. (Vidian.) Term for that portion of the Vidian nerve which lies in the Vidian canal, partly surrounding, in a plexiform manner, the Vidian artery.

Plex'us. Nom. pl. of *Plexus*.

P. gangliiformes. (Gangliiform.) Term for nerve ganglia.

P. glandiformes. (Glandiform.) The same as *P. gangliiformes*.

P. glandulosi Peyerii. (L. *glandulosus*, like a gland; *Peyeri*, of Peyer.) A term for Peyer, *glands of*.

P. intestinalis. (Intestinal.) The same as *P. glandulosi Peyerii*.

P. spinales externi. (L. *spinalis*, belonging to the spine; *externus*, outer.) Term for the *Veins, dorsi-spinal*.

P. spinales interni. (L. *spinalis*, belonging to the spine; *internus*, inner.) Term for the *Veins, posterior longitudinal spinal*.

P. transversales anteriores. (L. *transversus*, lying across; *anterior*, in front of.) Term for a network formed by the union of small transverse veins lying in the vertebral canal, between the posterior common ligament and the posterior surface of the bodies of the vertebrae.

P. vertebrales dorsales. (L. Belonging to the vertebral and dorsal regions.) A name for the *Dorsi-spinal veins*.

Pl'ica. (L. *plica*, a fold; from *plico*, to fold. *F. pli*; *G. Falte*.) *Anat.* A fold; a convolution of the brain; a valve of a blood-vessel. (*Riolan*.)

Med. The same as *Plica polonica*.

Zoöl. A genus of American lizards.

Entom. A ridge.

Bot. A pathological condition in plants and trees, in which short twigs are continually growing from buds that ought to give rise to leaves, branches, &c.; from these short twigs others grow, so that eventually a tangled mass of bare twigs is produced.

P. alaris. (L. *alaris*, wing-like.) *Ornith.* Term for the fold of skin bearing feathers and forming the anterior border of the wing in birds.

Also, the bend of the wing.

P. aliformis lateralis. (L. *aliformis*, wing-shaped; *lateralis*, lateral.) Term for the outer of the two *Ligamenta alaria genu*.

P. aliformis medialis. (L. *aliformis*, wing-shaped; *medialis*, middle.) Term for the inner of the two *Ligamenta alaria genu*.

P. antitragica. (*Antitragicus*.) The projection of the folded border of the antihelix of the auricle or external ear, immediately above the antitragus.

P. arteriæ umbilicalis. The fold of the umbilical artery, or hypogastric fold. This

name is given to the peritoneal fold passing to the umbilicus from either side of the bladder.

P. ary-epiglottica. (*Ary-epiglotticus*.) The same as *P. aryteno-epiglottidea*.

P. ary-epiglottidea. The same as *P. ary-epiglottica*.

P. aryteno-epiglottidea. The *Aryteno-epiglottidean fold*.

P. cachectica. (L. *cachecticus*, from *κακῆκτις*, in a bad habit of body.) A syn. for *P. polonica*.

P. caput Medusæ. (L. *caput*, a head; *Medusa*, the fabulous Gorgon.) A variety of *P. polonica*, in which the hair is so matted together in a stiff mass as to resemble a cap covering the head.

P. centralis retinæ. (L. *centralis*, central; *retinæ*, of the retina.) A small fold of the retina, observed post mortem, passing between the yellow spot and the optic papilla.

P. cespitosa. (L. *cespitosus*, resembling the matted roots in a sod of turf.) Term for one of the chief varieties of *P. polonica*, in which the hairs are all matted together into one large mass. See *P. mitralis*.

P. cirrosa. (L. *cirrus*, a tuft of hair.) A variety of *P. polonica* in which there are long hanging locks of hair.

P. coli. (L. *colon*, the colon.) Term for the upper fold of the ileo-cæcal valve.

P. cubiti. (L. *cubitus*, the elbow.) The *Fossa cubiti*.

P. Douglassi. *Douglas's fold*.

P. Douglasii. The same as *P. Douglassi*.

P. duodeno-mesocolica. The duodeno-jejunal fold. A fold of the peritoneum which passes from the point of union of the jejunum and ileum to the transverse mesocolon. On one side it contains the left colic artery, and on the other the superior mesenteric vein.

P. epigastrica. (*Epigastrio*.) A peritoneal fold occasionally found in which lie the epigastric artery and vein.

P. falciformis. (L. *fals*, a sickle; *forma*, shape.) The *Falciform expansion of fascia lata*.

P. ambriata. (L. *Ambriatus*, fringed.) Term for a thin ridge with a fringed edge found on the fetal tongue at its under surface on either side of the frenum. They wholly or almost wholly disappear in the adult, and are supposed to be homologues of the *sublingua* or *under-tongue* of the Lemurs.

P. genito-enterica. The genito-enteric fold. A fold of peritoneum passing from the broad ligament of the uterus to the base of the mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

P. glosso-epiglottica lateralis. The lateral glosso-epiglottic fold (q. v.), each one being at the outer side of the corresponding *vallecula*.

P. glosso-epiglottica media. The middle glosso-epiglottic fold (q. v.).

P. gubernatrix. (L. *Fem. of gubernator*, a pilot.) A columnar prominence formed by a partial folding in of the posterior wall of the *processus vaginalis testis*. Its concavity is filled up with soft subperitoneal tissue. It forms, together with the gubernacular cord, the *gubernaculum testis*.

P. hyo-epiglottica. (*Hyo-epiglottic*.) The hyo-epiglottic fold. A fold of mucous membrane sometimes present, passing between the hyoid bone and the edge of the epiglottis.

P. ilei. (Gen. of *L. Ileum*.) Term for the lower fold of the ileo-cæcal valve.

P. ileo-cæcalis anterior. The anterior ileo-cæcal fold. A fold of peritoneum which occasionally encloses the ileo-cæcal artery.

P. ileo-cæcalis inferior. The inferior ileo-cæcal fold. The fold of peritoneum forming the lower boundary of the *Fossa, ileo-cæcal*.

P. ileo-cæcalis superior. The superior ileo-cæcal fold. The fold of peritoneum forming the upper boundary of the *Fossa, ileo-cæcal*.

P. ileo-inguinalis. The ileo-inguinal fold. A fold of peritoneum which extends from the inner margin of the right psoas muscle to the attachment of the mesentery.

P. inguino-colic. The inguino-colic fold. A fold of peritoneum which extends from the inner margin of the left psoas muscle to the attachment of the mesentery.

P. interarticularis coxæ. (*Inter-articular*; *coxæ*, the hip.) A syn. for the *ligamentum teres* of the hip-joint.

P. interdigitalis. (*Interdigital*.) Term for the palmar fold lying between each pair of fingers.

P. ligamenti triangularis sinistri. Fold of the left triangular ligament. A somewhat triangular fold occasionally present, situated close to the left lateral ligament of the liver, and due to a slow atrophy of the glandular substance of that organ.

P. longicauda. (*L. longus*, long; *cauda*, a tail.) A variety of *P. polonica*, in which there is a long queue or tail of matted hair.

P. longicauda lateralis. (*L. longus*, long; *cauda*, a tail; *lateralis*, to one side.) A variety of *P. longicauda*, in which the "queue" was placed at one side.

P. longitudinalis duodeni. The longitudinal fold of the duodenum. The same as *P. longitudinalis Vatri*.

P. longitudinalis meningis. The longitudinal fold of the membrane [of the brain]. The same as *Falx cerebri*.

P. longitudinalis Vatri. A syn. of *Diverticulum Vatri*.

P. lunata. (*L. lunatus*, moon-shaped.) The same as *P. semilunaris*.

P. mas. (*L. mas*, a male.) A syn. of *P. cirrosa*.

P. mesenterico-mesocolica. The mesenterico-mesocolic fold. See *Ligamentum mesenterico-mesocolicum*.

P. mitra. (*L. mitra*, a head-dress.) A syn. of *P. caput Medusæ*.

P. multiformis. (*L. multus*, many; *forma*, shape.) Term for one of the main varieties of *P. polonica*, in which the hairs are matted together into a number of separate masses.

P. nervi laryngei. (*Hyrtil*.) The fold of mucous membrane at either side of the larynx which contains the corresponding superior laryngeal nerve, and passes from the arytenoid cartilage to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.

P. neuropathica. (*Νευροϋ*, a nerve; *πάθος*, disease.) A rare form of matting of the hair which has been twice or thrice reported as occurring in young women after the hair had been washed in warm water. The hair was drawn up into a closely-tangled hard mass which could not be unravelled.

P. petro-clinoidea antica. The an-

terior petro-clinoid fold; being the continuation of the anterior or concave edge of the *tentorium cerebelli* over the end of the convex border to the anterior clinoid process.

P. petro-clinoidea lateralis. A syn. of *P. petro-clinoidea antica*.

P. petro-clinoidea medialis. A syn. of *P. petro-clinoidea postica*.

P. petro-clinoidea postica. The posterior petro-clinoid fold, being the fold continued inwards from the posterior or convex and attached edge of the *tentorium cerebelli* to the posterior clinoid process.

P. pharyngo-epiglottica. (*Pharyngeal*; *epiglottica*.) (*Luschka*.) The fold which passes on each side from the upper portion of the free edge of the epiglottis to the lateral wall of the pharynx.

P. polonica. (*Mod. L. polonicus*, Polish. *F. plique*; *G. Weichselzopf*, *polonische Zopf*, *Juden-zopf*.) A matted condition of the hair induced by neglect, dirt, and pediculi, common in Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary. It has also been termed *Trichoma*, *Trichiasis*, *Helotia*, and *Kolto*, and was formerly thought to be a distinct disease.

P. polonica judaica. (*L. judaica*, Jewish.) The same as *P. polonica*.

P. primitiva. (*L. primitivus*, earliest of a kind.) The primitive fold of the embryo.

P. pterygo-mandibularis. (*L. Belonging to the pterygoid and mandibular regions*.) Term for a fold of mucous membrane in the lateral wall of the mouth, passing from the hamular process of the sphenoid bone to the posterior extremity of the alveolar border of the lower jaw.

P. pterygo-maxillaris. The *Pterygo-maxillary fold*.

P. pubo-umbilicalis. (*L. Belonging to the pubic and umbilical regions*.) The same as *P. arteria umbilicalis*.

P. rectovesicalis. The recto-vesical or *Douglas' fold*.

P. salpingo-palatina. (*Σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet; *palatina*.) (*Luschka*.) The raised fold formed by the reflexion of the pharyngeal mucous membrane from the anterior portion of the ridge formed by the trumpet-shaped extremity of the cartilage of the Eustachian tube.

P. salpingo-pharyngea. (*Σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet; *pharyngeal*.) (*Luschka*.) The raised fold formed by the reflexion of the pharyngeal mucous membrane from the posterior portion of the ridge formed by the trumpet-shaped opening of the cartilage of the Eustachian tube.

P. saxonica. (*L. saxonicus*, Saxon.) A syn. for *P. polonica*.

P. sebacea. (*L. sebaceus*, containing sebum.) A syn. of *Seborrhæa capitis*.

Also, a name for the *Fold of Douglas*.

P. semilunaris. (*L. semilunaris*, shaped like a half-moon.) The vertical fold of conjunctiva which separates the eyelid from the eyeball at the inner canthus.

P. semilunaris fasciæ transversalis. The semilunar fold of the fascia transversalis. (*Krause*.) The internal and inferior border of the internal abdominal ring, formed by the fascia transversalis.

P. sublingualis. (*L. sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) The reflexion of the mucous membrane from the under surface of the tongue to the floor of the mouth.

P. synovia'lis cox'æ. (*Synovial*; *coxa*, the hip.) A syn. for *Ligamentum teres* of the hip.

P. thy'ro-arytænoid'æ inf'erior. The inferior thyro-arytenoid ligament, or true vocal cord.

P. thy'ro-arytænoid'æ sup'erior. The superior thyro-arytenoid ligament, or false vocal cord.

P. transversa'lis duode'ni. The transverse fold of the duodenum. A syn. of *Diverticulum Vateri*.

P. transversa'lis ret'inæ. The same as *P. centralis retinæ*.

P. umbilica'lis. (*Umbilical*.) The peritoneal fold in which the hypogastric artery often lies.

P. urachi. The *Urachal* fold.

P. ureter'ica. The *Ureteric* fold.

P. urogenita'lis. The *Urogenital* fold. The fold in the peritoneal cavity of the embryo, which contains the lower end of the Wolffian duct.

P. Vateri. The *Diverticulum Vateri*.

P. vertica'lis duode'ni. The vertical fold of the duodenum. The same as *P. Vateri*.

P. vesica'lis me'dia. The middle vesical fold. See *Vesical* fold, middle.

P. vesico-umbilica'lis latera'lis. The lateral vesico-umbilical fold. The same as *P. arteriæ umbilicalis*.

P. vestib'uli nasa'lis. The fold of the nasal vestibule. See *Vestibule of nose*, fold of.

P. villo'sa. (*L. villosus*, shaggy, rough.) A syn. of *P. mitralis*.

Plic'æ. Nom. pl. of *Plica*.

P. adipo'sæ. (*L. adiposus*, full of fat.) The *Ligamenta mucosa*.

P. adipo'sæ pericardi'acæ. (*L. adiposus*; *pericardiacus*, pericardial.) The projecting folds formed by pericardium and sub-jacent masses of adipose tissue, on the surface of the heart.

P. alifor'mes. (*L. ala*, a wing; *forma*, shape.) The *Ligamenta alaria* genu.

P. ciliar'es. (*Ciliary*.) A series of fine folds continuous with the *ciliary processes*, and reaching back almost to the *ora serrata*.

P. conniven'tes. (*L. conniveo*, to close the eyes.) A syn. of *Palpebræ conniventes*.

P. Douglas'sii. See *Plica Douglassii*.

P. linguæ perpendicular'æ. The perpendicular folds of the tongue. Term for curved grooves on the dorsum of the tongue reaching from the middle line to the edges, with their concavities looking backwards.

P. membra'næ mucosæ tym'pani. The folds of the mucous membrane of the tympanum. Term for two folds of mucous membrane, an *anterior* and a *posterior*, on the outer wall of the tympanum, over the neck of the malleus and the chorda tympani nerve.

P. palma'tæ. (*L. palmatus*, shaped like the palm of the hand.) The same as *Palmæ uteri plicatæ*.

P. pu'bo-umbilica'les. (*Pubis*; *umbilical*.) Term for the peritoneal folds covering the lateral ligaments of the bladder.

P. rect'i. (*L. Gen. of rectum*.) Term for certain transverse or slightly oblique folds, two to five in number, in the mucous membrane of the rectum, situated between its sacculations.

P. rec'to-uteri'næ. Recto-uterine folds. The *P. Douglassii*.

P. rec'to-vesica'les. Recto-vesical folds. The posterior false ligaments of the bladder in the male. See *Ligaments of bladder*, false.

P. semilunares. (*L. semilunaris*, shaped like a half-moon.) Term for the posterior false ligaments of the bladder. See *Ligaments of bladder*, false.

P. semilunares Douglas'sii. The same as *P. Douglassii*.

P. sero'sæ. (*L. serum*, serum.) Term for any folds of serous membrane.

P. sigmoid'æ co'lli. (*L. sigmoidæus*, sinuous; *colum*, the colon.) The *Sigmoid* folds of the colon.

P. sigmoid'æ rect'i. (*L. sigmoidæus*, sinuous; *rectum*.) See *P. recti*.

P. synoviales. (*Synovial*.) Term for *Synovial fringes*.

P. synovia'les patellar'æ. (*L. synoviales*; *patellar*.) The *Ligamenta alaria* genu.

P. thy'ro-arytænoid'æ. (*Thyro-arytænoid*.) Term for *Ligaments, thyro-arytænoid*.

P. transversales rect'i. (*L. transversalis*, transverse; *rectum*.) The same as *P. recti*.

P. ureter'icæ. (*L. uretericus*, relating to the ureter.) The folds of vesical mucous membrane which pass forwards from each ureteric opening, and meet in the middle line at the base of the *uvula* of *Lieutaud*.

P. utero-recta'les. The utero-rectal folds. See *Folds, recto-uterine*.

P. vagin'æ. Term for the rugæ of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

P. vasculo'sæ. (*Low L. vasculosus*, from *L. vasculum*, a little vessel.) A syn. of *Synovial fringes*.

P. vesica'les latera'les. The lateral vesical folds. See *Plica arteriæ umbilicalis*.

P. vesico-uteri'næ. (*Vesical*; *uterine*.) The posterior false ligaments of the bladder in the female. See *Ligaments of bladder*, false.

P. villo'sæ. (*L. villosus*, rough, shaggy.) Term for certain small folds of mucous membrane of the stomach, situated between the rugæ, and most developed near the pylorus.

Also, term applied to certain pleural folds, fringed with villi, and containing masses of fat, situated along the edge of the pleural sinuses and near the phrenic nerves.

Plicar'ia. (*L. plico*, to fold.) Term applied to *Lycopodium clavatum*, the club moss, because its leaves are matted together.

Plic'ate. (*L. plicatus*.) Folded, or plaited.

Plic'atile. (*L. plicatilis*.) That may be folded up; pliable.

Plica'tio. A folding. Term for *Plica polonica*.

Plica'tion. Folding, bending; also, a fold.

Plicatu'ra. (*L. plicare*, to fold.) A doubling or fold; also, a ligament; also, a cerebral convolution; also, a name for *Plica polonica*.

Plicatu'ræ cerebri. (Nom. pl. of *plicatura*; *cerebrum*.) The cerebral convolutions.

Plic'ature. (*L. plicatura*.) A doubling or fold.

Plich'as. (*Πλῑχάς*, or *πλῑχός* [Galen], the part of the thighs chafed in walking; connected with *πλῑσσομαι*, to cross the legs, and *πλέκω*, to fold.) Term used by Hippocrates for the upper part of the inner side of the thighs together with the perineum.

PLICIDENTINE—PLUCHEA

Plicident'ine. (L. *plica*, a fold; *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.) Term for that variety of tooth-formation in which the dentine on section presents wavy markings passing out from the central cavity of the tooth.

Pliciferus. (L. *plica*, a fold; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing folds.

Pliciformis. (L. *plica*, a fold; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling folds.

Plicula. (Dim. of *Plica*.) A little fold.

Pliers. (From *ply*, to bend or shape.) A pair of short, stout forceps.

Plinia. (L. Pertaining to *C. Plinius* Secundus [A.D. 28-79], known as Pliny, or Pliny the elder—Roman author—wrote "Historia Naturalis.") The name of a division or group of the Genus *Eugenia* (q. v.).

P. peduncula'ta. (Mod. L. *pedunculatus*, having a peduncle.) A syn. of *P. rubra*.

P. rubra. (L. *ruber*, red.) A syn. of *Eugenia uniflora*. Hab. Brazil and Antilles. Fruit of a very pleasant flavour, much used as an article of food; and also considered to be antibilious and refrigerant. Various drinks, a syrup, honey, &c., are prepared from it.

Plinii. (L.) Gen. of *Plinius* (see *Plinia*).

P. alyssum. (See *Alyssum*.) The *Galium album* or *G. mollugo*, mentioned by Pliny.

P. cul'ina sati'va. (L. *culina*, food; *sativus*, planted, as in a garden.) The *Satureia hortensis*.

Plinthion. (Πλινθιον, a small brick, a pedestal.) Term for an ancient piece of apparatus something like a windlass, used for reducing dislocations. There were several forms of this machine, as altered by different surgeons. See Oribas., *de machinament*. c. viii.

P. Nilei. The commonest form of plinthion, invented by Nileus and described by Herodotus and Oribasius.

Plinthitis. (Πλινθίτις, dim. of πλινθος, a brick.) Term for a kind of *Alum* or *Stypteria* (q. v.) used in medicine; so called because it occurred in shapes like bricks or tiles.

Plinthius la'queus. (*Plinthion*. L. *laqueus*, a snare.) Old term for a kind of four-fold bandage used in fractures of the jaw. See Oribas., *de laqueis*, c. xiii.

Pliocene. (Πλειών, more; *καιός*, new.) Geol. The latest division of the Tertiary period.

Plocaria. A syn. of *Gracillaria* (q. v.).

P. can'dida. (L. *candidus*, white.) Nees' name for Ceylon moss, *Gracillaria lichenoides* (q. v.). The preparations made from it were:—1. *Decoctum Plocariae candida*. 2. *Gelatina Plocariae candida*.

P. helminthocorton. The same as *Corsican moss*, *Asidium helminthocorton*. It has been used for centuries in Corsica as an anthelmintic against *Ascaris lumbricoides*; but has also alternative, diuretic, and diaphoretic properties.

Plombières. A town in the Department of the Vosges, in the north-east of France. It lies in a valley at a height of 1600 feet above the sea-level. The climate is variable. There are thirty mineral springs in the neighbourhood, the temperatures of which vary from 52° to 158° F. These springs contain about three-sixteenths of mineral constituents in 1000 parts. The water is used externally for baths and douches for the following diseases: rheumatism, gout, dyspeptic troubles, chronic diarrhoea, and nervous diseases.

A variety of water found in some of these springs, and termed saponaceous (F. *savonneuse*), contains sulphate and subcarbonate of soda, common salt, chalk, silica, and a large proportion of mixed animal and vegetable matter termed *Plombiérine*, which is held in solution by the subcarbonate of soda and gives a greasy character to the water containing it.

Plombiérine. See under *Plombières*.

Plombiérîte. The same as *Plombiérine*. See also *Baregin* and *Glairin*.

Plora'tio. (L. *plorare*, to weep, lament.) A weeping; synonymous with *Lacrimation*.

Plora'tus. The same as *Ploratio*.

Plöss'lea. (*Plössl*, a Viennese optician.) Name given by Endlicher to the Genus usually known as *Boswellia*.

P. floribun'da. A syn. of *Boswellia floribunda*.

P. papyra'cea. A syn. of *Boswellia floribunda*.

Ploter'ic. (Gr. πλωτήρ, drifting.) *Biol.* Term used by Haeckel for pelagic organisms which have not the power of voluntary motion, but drift with the currents.

Plotus. (L. *plotus* = *plantus*, he that is splay-footed.) Flat-footed.

Ploucquet, Wilhelm Gott'fried. A physician of Tubingen. Born 1744, died 1814.

P's test. One kind of *Docimasia*, introduced by Ploucquet. It was also termed *Docimasia pulmonum statica*.

Plough'man's spike'nard. Old name used by Gerard for *Inula conyza*; also used for *Nardum matricum* and for a species of *Baccharis*.

Plough'share bone. A name applied to the *Vomer*, from its shape.

Plover. (Low L. *pluvarius* = L. *pluvialis*, of the rain. F. *pluvier*. So called because it appears in flocks as the rainy season begins.) A name for a bird of the Family *Charadriidae*. The great plover, or thick-knee, *Edicnemus crepitans*, was used in medicine; its gall was said to be good for diseases of the eyes, and a jelly of its flesh was analeptic and restorative. Of the green plover, or lapwing, *Vanelus cristatus*, the ashes were said to be good for oolic, and when mixed with wine were used in cataplasms to heal the bite of a mad dog. Its heart was said to be good for pains in the loins, and its skin, in cephalalgia.

Plu'chea. (Named after N. A. *Pluche*, a French botanical writer of the eighteenth century.) A Genus of the *Compositae*, distributed throughout the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. The various species have generally a strong odour of camphor.

P. balsamifera. (L. *balsamum*, balsam; *fero*, to yield.) Hab. S. E. Asia. Indigenous, and cultivated. Used as aromatic, carminative, for increasing secretion of digestive tract, and as a diaphoretic.

P. bifrons. (L. *bifrons*, having two faces.) Hab. Southern United States. Used as stimulant and aromatic.

P. boreal'is. (L. *borealis*, belonging to the North.) Also known as arrow-wood. Hab. N. America. Aromatic and stimulant.

P. camphora'ta. (Mod. L. *camphoratus*, smelling of camphor.) The salt-marsh deadbane, found on the American coasts. It has a strong odour of camphor.

PLUG—PLUMA

P. foliolo'sa. (*L. foliolium*, a small leaf.)
A syn. of *P. indica*.

P. in'dica. (Mod. *L. indicus*, relating to India.) Hab. India, Malacca, China, and the Malay Archipelago. Roots and leaves used for their astringent properties; also, in fevers as sudorific.

P. lanceola'ta. (*L. lanceola*, a little spear.) Hab. W. India, Afghanistan, N. Africa. The leaves have aperient properties, and are used to adulterate senna, or as a substitute for the latter.

P. odora'ta. (*L. odoratus*, fragrant.) Hab. W. Indies and S. America. Known as "riverside tobacco;" properties much the same as those of *P. balsamifera*.

Plug. (Dan. *plug*, a peg or bung.) Term applied, in Surgery, to pieces of wool, rag, sponge, &c., stuffed into a passage or cavity, generally to stop bleeding. Other varieties of *plug* are (1) *colotomy p.*, used to close the artificial anus left after colotomy; (2) *nasal p.*, used either to control epistaxis, or for the local application of various remedies; (3) *rectal p.*, used after operations about the rectum to prevent the closing of the gut by cicatrization, &c.; (4) *tracheotomy p.*, used occasionally in the after-treatment of *tracheotomy*; (5) "*petticoated*" *p.*, see *Lithotomy tampon*.

P., cervi'cal. See *P., mucous*.

P., cervi'cal, Thom'as. A small glass cylindrical plug invented by Thomas, for keeping the lips of the cervix uteri apart after incision.

P.-clos'et. The form of *water-closet* in which water is retained in the basin by means of a solid *plug* which works vertically in a side-chamber.

P.s., Dit'trich's. The same as *P.s., fungoid*.

P.s., fun'goid. Term for plug-like masses occurring in the sputum of putrid bronchitis; they have been found to contain leptothrices, hæmatoidin crystals, blood-corpuscles, fat-laden epithelial cells and fatty detritus.

P., mu'cous. Term for the mass of glairy mucus which accumulates in the canal of the cervix uteri during pregnancy.

Plug'ing. The operation of pushing in a *plug*.

Plug'ing-for'ceps. An instrument used by dentists for compressing the filling for cavities in teeth.

Plug'g'e's phe'nol reaction. (After *Plugge*, the discoverer of this reaction.) A test for carbolic acid, *phenol*. When, to an aqueous solution of carbolic acid are added a few drops of nitric acid, and the mixture is then heated with a solution of oxynitrate of mercury, a brilliant red colouration is produced. (Geissler and Möller.)

Plug'ger. An instrument for filling cavities in teeth.

Plukenet'ia. (Named after *Plukenetius*, Leonhardus, M.D., an English botanist, 1642—1706.) A Genus of climbing shrubs of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*, of general distribution in the Tropics.

P. cornicula'ta. (*L. corniculum*, a little horn.) Hab. Moluccas. Cultivated in gardens; the leaves being used as a culinary vegetable, boiled with cocoa-nut milk.

Plum. (Anglo-Sax. *Plume*.) The fruit of any plant of the Genus *Prunus*, and more especially of the *Prunus domestica*. When dried and preserved, the fruit of this species is called *Prune*, or French plum.

P., Assy'r'ian. A name for the fruit of *Cordia myxa*.

P., Austr'al'ian. The *Diospyros australis*.

P., beach-. The *Prunus maritima*.

P., black. The same as *P., Australian*.

P., Can'ada. The *Prunus americana*.

P., co'coa. The *Chrysobalanus icaco*.

P., dam'ask. The same as *P., damson*.

P., dam'son. See *Damson*.

P., dar'ling. The *Reynosia latifolia*.

P., date. See *Date*, and *Diospyros*.

P., down'ward. The *Bumelia cuneata*.

P., East In'dian. The *Flacourtia cataphracta*, and also *F. ramontchii*.

P., French. See *Prune*.

P., gingerbread. The fruit of *Parinari* *macrophyllum* (q. v.).

P., green'gage. A variety of *Prunus domestica*, generally considered to be the best of all.

P., grey. The same as *P., Guinea*.

P., Guin'ana. The *Drypetes crocea*, a small euphorbiaceous tree. Hab. W. Indies and Florida.

P., Guine'a. See *Guinea plum*.

P., horse-. The fruit of either a variety of *Prunus domestica* or *P. americana*.

P., Jama'ica. The *Spondias lutea*.

P., Japan'. The *Prunus japonica*.

P., Madagas'car. The same as *P., East Indian* (*F. Ramontchii*).

P., maid'en. The *Comocladia dentata*, or *C. integrifolia*.

P., Malabar'. The *Jamrosia vulgaris*.

P., Mo'la. The *Parinarium Mobola*.

P., moun'tain. The same as *P., seaside*.

P., Natal'. The *Carissa grandiflora*.

P., olive. A tree (or its fruit) belonging to the Genus *Eleodendron*.

P., pi'geon. Name for either *Chrysobalanus ellipticus* or *C. luteus*. Also, the *Coccoloba floridana*.

P., rough-skinned. The same as *P., grey*.

P., saffron. The same as *P., downward*.

P., sapodilla. The *Achras sapota*.

P., sea'side. The *Ximenea americana*, or mountain plum.

P., Sebest'en. The same as *P., Assyrian*.

P., seed'ed. A name for the *Persimmon*.

P., Span'ish. The *Spondias purpurea*; also, the *Mammea humilis*.

P., St. Julian. The variety of *Prunus domestica* which provides the chief part of the Pharmacopoeial *Prunum*.

P., Tam'arind. The *Dialium indicum*.

P., wild. 1. The fruit or tree of various species of *Prunus*; e.g. *P. spinosa* (in Europe), *P. americana* (in eastern N. America), *P. subcordata* (in western N. America).

2. The fruit or tree of *Pappea cappensis* (in S. Africa).

3. The fruit or tree of *Sideroxylon australis* (in New South Wales).

P., win'ter. The same as *P., seeded*.

P., yellow. The same as *P., seeded*.

Pluma. (*L. pluma*; see *Plume*.) A penate feather; a penna or contour feather as opposed to a filo-plume or down-feather. Also, old Botanical term used to denote that part of the seed which in its growth becomes the trunk.

Also, *Anat. Lanugo*.

Also (Gr. *πλύμα*, water in which something has been boiled), term used by Hippocrates for a

PLUMACEOLUM—PLUMBI

lotion, or for water in which anything has been steeped, *e.g.* barley-water.

Pluma'ceolum. (Dim. of *L. pluma-cium*, a feather pillow.) An old term for a pad or compress, the ancients having used feathers placed between folds of linen for that purpose.

Pluma'ceous. (*L. pluma*, a feather.) Having the characters of a pluma.

Plumaria lancifolia. The same as *Plumeria lancifolia*.

Plumba'gin. The name given to a principle discovered by Dulong in the root of *Plumbago europæa*.

Plumbagina'ceæ. The same as *Plumbaginææ*.

Plumbagin'ææ. An Order of gamopetalous Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous or woody, and usually perennial plants, cosmopolitan in their distribution; most of the genera, however, being natives of the Mediterranean region. Calyx, tubular or funnel shaped, 5-lobed; stamens, five, inserted opposite to the lobes of the corolla; styles, five; ovary, unilocular with single basal ovule. Flowers often small, dense inflorescences with numerous dry rigid bracts.

Plumba'go. (*L. plumbum*, lead.) 1. Graphite or black lead. 2. A Genus of plants, Order *Plumbaginææ*, Cohort *Primulales*, Series *Hypogynæ*, so named from their being covered with lead-coloured spots. 3. The *Polygonum persicaria*.

P. auricula'ta. (*L. auricula*, the external ear.) A syn. of *P. zeylanica*.

P. coccin'ea. (*L. coccineus*, scarlet.) A syn. of *P. rosea*.

P. europæ'a. (Mod. *L. europæus*, found in Europe.) The toothwort, or leadwort, a plant of the Order *Plumbaginææ*. The root was formerly esteemed as a cure for dental neuralgia, and up to recent times has been used for scabies and dandruff. Its irritative properties have led to its being used in the treatment of indolent ulcers, and also as an emetic and purgative. It was also used for tumours of the breast and testicle, hence its name "cancer herb."

P. lapathifolia. (*L. lapathum*, sorrel; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. S. E. Europe and the East generally. The root is used, like that of *P. europæa*, in dropsy.

P. Plin'ii. (See *Plinii*.) A name for *P. europæa*, used by Gerard.

P. rosea. (*L. roseus*, reddish.) Hab. India and East Indies. Used as a blistering agent, and applied topically in paralysis and rheumatism, in toothache, and in syphilis and leprosy. It is also used to procure abortion, the bruised root being inserted into the uterus, or an extract being taken by the mouth.

P. scan'dens. (*L. scando*, to climb.) Hab. the warmer parts of America, especially the Antilles. Is called "*herbe au diable*." Used as a prompt vesicant and emetic.

P. zeylan'ica. (Mod. *L.* From *zeylan*, the old name for Ceylon.) Hab. India and Ceylon. Known to the natives as *Chittramoolum*, or *chitra*. It has much the same properties as *P. rosea*, but to a less degree. It has been used as a caustic, vesicant, eccholic, sudorific, antiperiodic, tonic (in dyspepsia), sialagogue, and as a stimulant adjunct to other medicines, and with considerable success in each form.

Plumbaria ochra. (Fem. of *plumbarius*; *ochra*.) A name for *Massicot*. See *Plumbi oxidum*.

P. ochra facti'tia. (*L. factitius*, artificial.) The same as *P. ochra*.

Plumbar'ius. (*L.*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, *plumbum*, lead.

P. lapis. (*L. lapis*, a stone.) Term for a preparation of lead resembling *Plumbi scorïa*, and having the same properties.

Plumb'ate. Term applied generally to the compounds formed by the union of *Plumbic acid* (*q. v.*) with various bases.

Plumba'tum. (Mod. *L.*) Plumbate.

P. aceto'sum. (*L. acetum*, vinegar.) A syn. of *Plumbi acetas*.

P. aë'reum. (*L. aereus*, containing air.) A syn. of *Plumbi carbonas*.

P. linimen'tum. (*L. linimentum*, liniment.) A syn. of *Unguentum plumbi acetatis*.

P. muriat'icum. A syn. of *Plumbi murias*.

P. nitro'sum. (*L. nitrum*, nitre.) A syn. of *Plumbi nitras*.

P. vitrio'licum. (*Vitriolic.*) A syn. of *Plumbi sulphas*.

Plumb'beous. See *Plumbeus*.

Plumb'ous. (*Plumbum*.) The colour of lead; leaden; livid.

Plumbi acet'as. (Gen. of *L. plumbum*. *F. acétate neutre de plomb*; *G. essigsaures Blei*, *Bleiacetat*.) *B. Ph.* Acetate of lead, sugar of lead. $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$. A white, crystalline salt, obtained by dissolving lead oxide in a strong solution of acetic acid, and evaporating. It is astringent and sedative, and has a sweetish, astringent taste. Used externally and internally. Dose, 1 to 4 gr. in pill or solution (with excess of acetic acid). From this salt are prepared *Pilula plumbi cum opio*, *Suppositoria plumbi composita*, and *Unguentum plumbi acetatis*.

P. acet'as solu'tus. (*L. solvo*, to dissolve.) Syn. of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

P. acet'as venal'is. (*L. venalis*, for sale.) Commercial lead acetate. See *Plumbum aceticum crudum*.

P. aceta'tis unguen'tum. See under *Unguentum*.

P. acet'is. A syn. of *P. acetas*.

P. acet'um. (*L. acetum*, vinegar.) Syn. of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

P. acid'u'lus sic'cus. (*L. acidulus*, made sour; *siccus*, dry.) A syn. of *P. acetas*.

P. aqua. See *Aqua plumbi*.

P. arse'nias. Arseniate of lead. $Pb_3(AsO_4)_2$. (*F. arsénate de plomb*; *G. arsensaures Blei*.) A white insoluble powder, obtained as a precipitate on adding a solution of lead acetate to a solution of sodium arseniate. It has been proposed to use this salt as an external application in certain cases of cancerous ulceration.

P. azo'tas. A syn. of *P. nitras*.

P. bal'samum. (*L. balsamum*. *Gr. βάλαμον*, in the sense of a healing application.) The same as *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

P. binoxid'um. The same as *Lead dioxide*.

P. bro'midum. Lead bromide. $PbBr_2$. Obtained as a precipitate on mixing solutions of lead acetate and potassium bromide.

P. calx. (*L. calx*, chalk.) A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. calx aëra'ta. (*L. calx*, chalk; *aëratus*, containing air. *G. luftsaure Blei-Kalk*.) Name given by Bergmann (1744) to *Lead, white*.

P. calx dul'cis. (*L. calx*, chalk; *dulcis*,

PLUMBI

sweet.) Name given by Libavius ("Alchymia," 1595) to *Lead nitrate*.

P. calx flava. (L. *calx*, chalk; *flavus*, yellow.) A syn. of *P. oxidum citrinum*.

P. calx rubra. (L. *calx*, chalk; *ruber*, red.) A syn. of *P. oxidum rubrum*.

P. carbonas. B. Ph. Carbonate of lead, white lead. (F. *carbonate de plomb*, *céruse*; S. *albayaide*, *céruse*; G. *basische Kohlensaures Bleioxyd*.) A mixture of carbonate and hydrate of lead. $2(\text{PbCO}_3), \text{Pb}_2\text{HO}$. Thus it is really basic lead carbonate, the normal carbonate being PbCO_3 . A heavy, white powder, insoluble in water, soluble in weak acetic acid. It is made by exposing metallic lead, at the same time to acetic acid vapour and to air saturated with carbon dioxide from spent tan. From it is prepared *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.

P. carbonas venalis. (L. *venalis*, for sale.) A syn. of *P. carbonas*. (Belg. Ph.)

P. cera-tum acetici tabula-tum. (L. *tabula*, a table.) Syn. of *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.

P. cera-tum anody-num. (Gr. *ἀνώδυ-νος*, allaying pain.) A preparation of the Sp. Ph. containing emplastrum sebii anodynum and olive oil.

P. cera-tum cum aceta-te. Syn. of *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*, (q. v.).

P. cera-tum nig-rum. (L. *niger*, black.) A preparation of the Sp. Ph. containing sulphides of lead and antimony.

P. cera-tum rub-rum. (L. *ruber*, red.) A preparation of the Sp. Ph. containing litharge, with the carbonate and red oxide of lead.

P. cerus-sa. A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. chlor-idum. See *Lead chloride*.

P. chloris. Chlorite of lead. $\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_2)_2$. Obtained as a precipitate on mixing solutions of lead nitrate and neutral calcium chlorite.

P. chromas. Chromate of lead; an occasional cause of lead-poisoning. See *Lead chromate*.

P. cin-is. (L. *cinis* [pl. *cineres*], ashes.) A syn. of *P. oxidum griseum*.

Also used in plural, *P. cineres*.

P. cre-ta. (L. *creta*, chalk.) A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. cro-cus. (L. *crocus*, from Gr. *κρόκος*, the crocus; *crocus*- or saffron-coloured.) A syn. of *P. oxydatum rubrum*.

P. crystal-li. (L. *crystallus*, a crystal.) A syn. of *P. nitras*.

P. cy-anas. See *Lead cyanate*.

P. deutoxidum. A syn. of *Lead dioxide*.

P. deutoxidum rubrum. (L. *ruber*, red.) A syn. of *P. oxidum rubrum*.

P. diacetas. A syn. of *P. subacetatis*, meaning by this the basic lead salt contained in Goulard's Extract.

P. diox-idum. See *Lead dioxide*.

P. extractum. (L. *extractum*, an extract.) Syn. of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

P. flave-do. (L. *flavido*, yellowness, citron-colour.) A syn. of *P. oxidum citrinum*.

P. flo-res. (L. pl. of *flos*, a flower.) Flowers of lead, or lead oxide as produced in the form of a powder by burning lead in the air.

P. hydríodas. A syn. of *P. iodidum*.

P. iodydras. The same as *P. hydríodas*.

P. iodí-dum. B. Ph. Iodide of lead. PbI_2 . (F. *iodure de plomb*; G. *Iodblei*, *Blei-iodür*.) A yellow powder or scales, easily soluble in water. Made by mixing solutions of lead nitrate and

potassium iodide, and washing and drying the precipitate thus thrown down. Its official preparations are *Emplastrum plumbi iodidi*, and *Unguentum plumbi iodidi*.

P. iodure-tum. A syn. of *P. iodidum*. (Belg. Ph.)

P. magiste-rium. (See *Magisterium*.) A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. mephítum. (*Mephitis*.) A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. monoxí-dum. *Lead monoxide*.

P. mu-rias. A name for *Lead, chloride of*.

P. ní-tras. Nitrate of lead. $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. (F. *azotate de plomb*, *nitre de Saturne*; G. *salpetersaures Blei*, *Bleisalpeter*, *salpetersaures Bleioxyd*, *Bleinitrat*.) Prepared by dissolving metallic lead in slightly diluted boiling nitric acid, and allowing it to crystallise out. It forms colourless crystals, with a sweet astringent taste, soluble in water and alcohol. From it is made *Plumbi iodidum*. In solution it yields an astringent lotion, and is given internally in hæmoptysis, epilepsy, and asthma. It is also used to destroy fætid odours due to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen, with which it forms an insoluble sulphate.

P. ní-tris. *Lead nitrite*.

P. nitrosac-charas. Nitrosaccharate of lead. Prepared by pounding together 2 parts of strong nitric acid, 1 of sugar, and 10 of water, diluting, neutralising with chalk, filtering, and then adding lead acetate until no further precipitation occurs. The precipitate, which is composed of lead saccharate, is dried and washed. It is then dissolved in dilute nitric acid and evaporated to crystallisation. It forms transparent, amber-coloured prisms. This salt has been recommended as a solvent for phosphatic calculi.

P. oleas. (L. *oleas*, an oleate.) A non-official preparation, consisting of acetate of lead, 280 grains, dissolved in 40 ounces of distilled water; to this is slowly added 20 ounces of sodium oleate, and the resulting lead oleate is warmed, decanted, and dried.

P. olea-tum. See *Oleatum plumbi*.

P. ox-alas. Lead oxalate. $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\text{Pb}$. Soluble as a heavy precipitate, insoluble in water, soluble in nitric acid, solution of sal-ammoniac, and other ammoniacal solutions. When heated in the absence of air to 300°C ., it yields *Plumbi suboxidum* (q. v.).

P. oxidú-lum fla-vum. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) A syn. of *P. oxidum citrinum*.

P. oxidú-lum grí-seum. (Low. L. *griseus*, grey.) A syn. of *P. oxidum griseum*.

P. oxidú-lum semí-fu-sum. (L. *semifusus*, half melted.) A syn. of *P. oxidum*.

P. oxidú-lum semí-vít-reum. (L. *semivitreus*, partially glassy.) A syn. of *P. oxidum*.

P. oxí-dum. B. Ph. Massicot, Litharge. PbO . (F. *proto-oxyde de plomb fondus*, *oxyde de plomb*; G. *Bleioxyd*, *Bleigelb*, *Bleiglätte*.) Occurs native as *lead ochre*. Obtained by roasting lead in a current of air, or by heating the carbonate or nitrate. If the heating is carried on so as not to melt the metal, a yellow amorphous powder, *massicot*, is formed; if fusion takes place, *litharge* is formed as a reddish crystalline powder or scales. Lead oxide melts at red heat, is almost insoluble in water, but dissolves in warm alkaline solutions and in almost any acid. This salt is used in preparing both *Emplastrum*

PLUMBIC—PLUMBICUS

plumbi and *P. acetis*; it is also contained in several of the official *Emplastrs*.

P. oxidum aceticum. A syn. of *P. acetis*.

P. oxidum album. (L. *albus*, white.) A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. oxidum carbonatum per acidum acetosum. A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. oxidum cinereum. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.) A syn. of *P. oxidum griseum*.

P. oxidum citrinum. (Citrine.) A name for *Massicot*. See *P. oxidum*.

P. oxidum fusum. (L. *fusus*, melted.) A syn. of *P. oxidum*.

P. oxidum griseum. (Low L. *griseus*, grey.) An old name for *Lead suboxide*, as formed by heating *Lead oxalate* or, according to Berzelius, as found in a thin grey pellicle on the surface of lead which has been exposed to the air.

P. oxidum hydratum. Hydrated oxide of lead. $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$. A white solid, obtained by treating any soluble salt of lead with caustic potash.

P. oxidum luteum. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) A syn. of *P. oxidum citrinum*.

P. oxidum nitricum. A syn. of *P. nitras*.

P. oxidum rubrum. (L. *ruber*, red.) See *Lead oxide, red*.

P. oxidum semivitreum. (L. *semi*, half; *vitreus*, glassy, green like glass.) A syn. of *P. oxidum*.

P. oxidum semivitrificatum. (L. *semi*, half; *vitrum*, glass; *facio*, to make.) A syn. of *P. oxidum*.

P. oxidum vitreum. (L. *vitreus*, glassy.) A syn. of *P. vitrum*.

P. oxo-des. (Ὠξώδης, like vinegar.) A syn. of *P. oxidum griseum*.

P. perchloridum. See *Lead perchloride*.

P. peroxidum. See *Lead dioxide*.

P. protocarbonas. A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. protoxidum fusum. (L. *fusus*, melted.) A syn. of *P. oxidum*.

P. pulvis. (L. *pulvis*, powder, dust.) Lead dust, prepared by melting lead, adding broken charcoal, and mixing, with violent agitation; this is continued till the metal solidifies, when it is powdered and the charcoal washed away. It is used by potters, and is a common source of lead-poisoning.

P. recementum. (L. *recerno*, to separate out.) The same as *P. scoria*.

P. saccharas. Saccharate of lead. (G. *zuckersaures Blei*.) Exists in two forms, as a salt of monobasic, and of dibasic saccharic acid, obtained in either case by precipitating an aqueous solution of saccharic acid with freshly prepared lead carbonate.

P. saccharum. Sugar of lead, i. e., *P. acetis*.

P. sal. (L. *sal*, salt.) A syn. of *P. acetis*.

P. sal nitrosum. A syn. of *P. nitras*.

P. scoria. (L. *scoria*. Gr. *σκωπία*, dross, slag, refuse.) A syn. of *P. oxidum*.

P. sesquioxidum. *Lead sesquioxide*.

P. subacetis. Oxy-acetate of lead.

$\text{Pb}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$. The *Liquor plumbi subacetatis* of the B. Ph. is an aqueous solution of this salt. From the liquor are prepared *Glycerinum plumbi subacetatis*, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*, and *Unguentum glycerini plumbi subacetatis*.

P. subacetis liquidus. (L. *liquidus*, liquid.) A syn. of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*. (Belg. Ph.)

P. subcarbo' nas. A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. subcarbo' nas squamo'sus. (L. *squamosus*, from *squama*, a scale, a plate.) A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. sulphas. See *Lead sulphate*.

P. sulphidum. *Lead sulphide*.

P. sulphis. See *Lead sulphite*.

P. sulphure'tum. A syn. of *Lead sulphide*.

P. superacetis. A syn. of *P. acetis*.

P. supercarbo' nas. A syn. of *P. carbonas*.

P. tan' nas. See *Lead, tannate of*.

P. vitriolium. (Low L. *vitriolum*, vitriol.) A syn. of *P. sulphas*.

P. vitrum. (L. *vitrum*, glass.) *Lead-glass*. A term for perfectly fused oxide of lead (as distinguished from *P. oxidum semifusum*, &c.). It is used in the manufacture of different kinds of glass.

Plumbic. (*Plumbicus*, from *Plumbum*.) Belonging to lead. Term for any compound of lead in which the lead exists saturated, as a diad radical.

P. acid. A term occasionally applied to *puce-coloured lead dioxide*, because of its combining with certain bases to form compounds which have been called *plumbates*.

Plumbicum. (L.) A name for *Plumbi oxidum rubrum*.

P. aceticum. A syn. of *Plumbi acetis*.

P. iode'tum. A syn. of *Plumbum iodatum*. (Swed. Ph.)

P. iodure'tum. A syn. of *Plumbi iodidum*. (Fr. Cod.)

P. muriaticum. A syn. of *Plumbi murias*.

P. nitrum. A syn. of *Plumbi nitras*.

P. oxidum. A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum*. (Swed. Ph.)

P. oxy'dum. A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum*. (Dan. and Norw. Ph.)

P. preparatum. (L. *præ*, before; *paratus*, made ready.) A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum*. (Finn. Ph.)

P. rubrum. (L. *ruber*, red.) A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum rubrum*.

P. sal'tum. (L. *salitus*, saline.) A syn. of *Plumbi murias*.

P. semivitreum. (L. *semivitreus*, partially glassy.) A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum*. (Netherl. Ph.)

P. subfusum. (L. *subfusus*, melted.) A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum fusum*.

Plumbicus. (L.) Belonging to lead.

P. acetis. A syn. of *Plumbi acetis*. (Fr. Cod.)

P. acetis cum aqua. A syn. of *Plumbi acetis*.

P. azo'tas. (L. *azotas*, azotate.) A syn. of *Plumbi nitras*.

P. carbonas. A syn. of *Plumbi carbonas*. (Dutch Ph.)

P. carbonas et hy'dras. A syn. of *Plumbi carbonas*. (Netherl. Ph.)

P. crudus. (L. *crudus*, raw.) A syn. of *Plumbi acetis venalis*. (Swed., Netherl., and Finn. Ph.s.)

P. hydra'to-carbo' nas. A syn. of *Plumbi carbonas*. (Dan., Norw., and Swed. Ph.s.)

PLUMBIS—PLUMBUM

P. vena'lis. (*L. venalis*, for sale.) A syn. of *P. crudus*. (Dan. Ph.)

Plum'bis. (Mod. L.) Plumbite.

P. cal'cis. Plumbite of lime. Prepared by boiling oxide of lead with cream of lime. Used as a hair dye, a black lead sulphide being formed.

Plum'bism. (*L. plumbum*.) Lead-poisoning.

Plumbite. (*L. Plumbis*.) Term applied generally to the compounds formed by the union of lead oxide with various bases.

Plumbocal'cite. (*Plumbum*; *calcite*.) A variety of *calcite* which contains a small proportion of *Plumbi carbonas*.

Plumbogum'mite. (*Plumbum*; *gummi*, gum.) A phosphate of lead and alumina which is found in crusts of a yellowish or brown colour, bearing some resemblance to gum.

Plumbo'sum. (Low L. *Plumbosus*, resembling *plumbum*, lead.) A name for *Plumbi oxidum griseum*.

P. citri'nium. A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum citrinum*.

P. superoxy'dum. A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum rubrum*.

Plumbous. (*Plumbosus*.) Belonging to lead. Term for any compound of lead in which the lead exists unsaturated, as a monad radical.

P. ac'id. Term for *Plumbi oxidum* when it exists in combination with potassium and other bases.

Plum'bium. (L.) Lead. Also, term applied, by Pliny, to a disease of the eyes, from the resemblance in colour to lead of an eye affected with this disease.

P. aceta'tum. A syn. of *Plumbi acetas*.

P. acet'icum. A name for *Plumbi acetas*.

P. acet'icum bas'icum solu'tum. (*L. solutus*, dissolved.) A syn. of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*. (Austr., Hung., and Russ. Ph.s.)

P. acet'icum cru'dum. (*L. crudus*, raw, unripe.) Commercial lead acetate (Ger., Gr., and Russ. Ph.s.) which contains various impurities. Several continental Pharmacopœias forbid the presence of any trace of copper in this substance.

P. acet'icum depura'tum. (Low L. *depuro*, to purify.) A syn. of *P. acet'icum*. (Hung. and Russ. Ph.s.)

P. acet'icum solu'tum. (*L. solutus*, dissolved.) A syn. of *Liquor plumbi acetatis*.

P. aceto'sum. A syn. of *P. acet'icum*.

P. aëra'tum. (Low L. *aëratus*, containing air.) A syn. of *Plumbi carbonas*.

P. al'bum. (*L. albus*, white.) An old name for *Stannum*.

P. can'didum. (*L. candidus*, bright, shining.) The same as *P. al'bum*.

Also, a syn. of *Plumbi carbonas*.

P. carbon'icum. A name for *Plumbi carbonas*. (Austr., Russ., and Hung. Ph.s.)

P. carbon'icum creme'sium. (Mod. L. *cremesius*, white, like milk or cream; F. *crème*; O. F. *cresmä*; L. *chrisma*.) A syn. of *P. carbon'icum*.

P. carbon'icum lamella'tum. (*L. lamella*, a little lamina or plate.) A name for *P. carbon'icum*, as obtained in lamellæ by the action of air and vinegar on sheets of lead.

P. caust'icum. (*L. causticus*, caustic.) Caustic lead. Name given by Gerhardt to a preparation containing 6 parts of lead oxide

in 7 parts of liquor potassæ. Used to remove warts.

P. chlora'tum. A syn. of *Plumbi murias*.
P. chro'micum. A syn. of *Plumbi chromas*.

P. ciner'eum. (*L. cinereus*, ash-coloured.) An old name for *Bismuth*.

P. citri'nium calcina'tum. (*L. calcinatus*, reduced to a calx.) A syn. of *P. oxydatum citrinum*.

P. cor'neum. (*L. corneus*, like horn.) A name for fused chloride of lead.

P. crema'tum. (*L. crematus*, past part. of *cremo*, to burn.) A syn. of *P. ustum*.

P. divi'sum. (*L. divido*, to divide, break up.) The same as *Plumbi pulvis*.

P. elo'tum. (*L. elotus*, past part. of *elavo*, to wash out.) A syn. of *P. lotum*.

P. fal'sum. (*L. falsus*, false.) An old name for *Graphite*.

P. ful'minans. (*L. fulmino*, to lighten.) A syn. of *P. nitricum*.

P. glacia'lë. (See *Glacial*.) An old name for *Bismuth*.

P. gris'eum calcina'tum. (Low L. *griseus*, grey; *calcinatus*, reduced to a calx.) A syn. of *P. oxydulatum griseum*.

P. hydrico acet'icum solu'tum. A syn. of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

P. hydriod'icum. An old name for *Plumbi iodidum*.

P. hydrochlor'icum. A syn. of lead chloride.

P. hyperoxyda'tum ru'brum. (*L. ruber*, red.) A syn. of *Minium*. (Austr., Hung., and Russ. Ph.s.)

P. hyperoxydula'tum. A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum rubrum*.

P. ioda'tum. A syn. of *Plumbi iodidum*. (Ger., Russ., and Swiss Ph.s.)

P. ioda'tum cum hydra'gyro ioda'to. A double salt, containing 2 parts of lead iodide and 1 part of mercuric iodide; obtained as red crystalline plates, soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water.

P. iodura'tum. A syn. of *P. iodatum*.

P. lo'tum. (*L. lotus*, past part. of *lavo*, to wash.) A preparation of lead formerly widely used, made by rubbing a leaden mortar with a leaden pestle, the mortar being partly filled with water. The water was poured off and strained, a fine powder being left behind. This was much used as an astringent, mild caustic, and refrigerant. (Dioscor. v, 96. Kühn ed.)

P. muriat'icum. A syn. of *P. chloratum*.

P. ni'grum. (*L. niger*, black.) Name for *Antimonium sulphuratum*. Also, Pliny's name for lead, to distinguish it from *P. candidum* = tin.

P. nitra'tum. A syn. of *P. nitricum*.

P. ni'tricum. An old name for *Plumbi nitras*.

P. oxal'icum. A syn. of *Lead oxalate*.

P. oxyda'tum. A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum*. (Russ., Aust., Swiss Ph.s., &c.)

P. oxyda'tum acet'icum. A syn. of *Plumbi acetas*.

P. oxyda'tum carbon'icum. An old name for *Plumbi carbonas*.

P. oxyda'tum citri'nium. A name for *Massicot*. See *Plumbi oxidum*.

P. oxyda'tum fus'cum. (*L. fuscus*, brown, dark.) A syn. of *Lead dioxide*.

PLUME—PLUMERIA

P. oxydatum luteum. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) A syn. of *P. oxydatum citrinum*.

P. oxydatum muriaticum. A syn. of *P. chloratum*.

P. oxydatum nitricum. A syn. of *P. nitricum*.

P. oxydatum rubrum. (L. *ruber*, red.) A syn. of *Minium*. (Gr. Ph.)

P. oxydatum semifusum. (L. *semifusus*, half-melted.) A syn. of *P. oxydatum*.

P. oxydatum semivitreum. (L. *semivitreus*, partially glassy.) A syn. of *P. oxydatum*.

P. oxydatum sulphuricum. A syn. of *P. sulphuricum*.

P. oxydatum vitreum. (L. *vitreus*, glassy.) A syn. of *Plumbi vitrum*.

P. oxydatum vitrificatum. (L. *vitrum*, glass; *facio*, *factus*, to make.) A syn. of *P. oxydatum vitreum*.

P. oxydulatum fusum. (L. *fusus*, burnt, melted.) A syn. for lead monoxide. (Gr. Ph.)

P. oxydulatum griseum. (Low L. *griseus*, grey.) A syn. of *Plumbi oxidum griseum*.

P. oxydum rubrum. (L. *ruber*, red.) A syn. of *Minium*.

P. philosophorum. (Gen. pl. of *philosophus*, a philosopher.) Old name for *Antimonium sulphuratum*.

P. phosphoricum. Lead phosphate. A preparation of the Hamburg Ph., made by precipitating liquor plumbi subacetatis by concentrated hydrochloric acid, dissolving the precipitate in boiling water, and then adding slowly a solution of sodium sulphate, and washing and drying the precipitate.

P. rubrum. (L. *rubeus*, ruddy.) The *Philosopher's stone*; also, native chromate of lead.

P. rubrum calcinatum. (L. *ruber*, red; *calcinatus*, reduced to a calx.) A syn. of *P. oxydatum rubrum*.

P. sacrum. (L. *sacer*, sacred.) Old name for *Antimonium sulphuratum*.

P. salinum. (L. *salinus*, saline.) A syn. of *P. chloratum*.

P. schistosum. (Low L. *schistosus*; Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, split.) A syn. of *P. carbonicum*.

P. scriptorium. (L. *scriptorius*, belonging to a scribe or writer.) Old name for *Antimonium sulphuratum*, because used for colouring inks.

P. scriptorum. (L. Gen. pl. of *scriptor*, a writer.) Old name for *Antimonium sulphuratum*. See *P. scriptorium*.

P. scytodepsicum. (See *Soytodepsicum*.) An old preparation containing tannate of lead, prepared by adding liquor plumbi subacetatis to a decoction of oak bark till precipitation ceases, washing the precipitate, and adding alcohol. Used especially for bed-sores.

P. subaceticum liquidum. (L. *liquidus*, liquid.) A syn. for *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*. (G. Ph.)

P. subcarbonicum. A syn. of *Plumbi carbonas*. (Gr. Ph.)

P. sulphuratum. A syn. of *Lead sulphide*. (Sp. Ph.)

P. sulphuricum. A syn. of *Plumbi sulphas*.

P. superoxydatum. The same as *P. oxydatum*.

P. tanicum humidum. (L. *humidus*, moist.) A preparation of the Swiss, Belg., and Russ. Ph.s. Oak bark is boiled in water and precipitated by liquor plumbi subacetatis; alcohol or glycerin is then added.

P. tanicum puliforme. (L. *puls*, thick pap; *forma*, form.) A syn. of *P. tannicum humidum*. (G. Ph.)

P. tanicum purum. (L. *purus*, pure.) A syn. of *Plumbi tannas*. (Swiss Ph.)

P. tanicum siccum. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Dried lead tannate. Gr. Ph. A yellowish green powder, almost tasteless; made by stirring an aqueous infusion of nut-gall (1 in 2) into an aqueous solution of lead acetate (1 in 10), and washing and drying the precipitate. Same uses as for *Lead, tannate of*.

P. ustum. (L. *uro*, *ustum*, to burn.) A syn. of *P. oxydulatum griseum*; also, of *Plumbi sulphuretum*.

P. vitriolatum. (Low L. *vitriolum*, vitriol.) A syn. of *P. sulphuricum*.

P. vitriolicum. (Low L. *vitriolicus*, like vitriol.) A syn. of *P. sulphuricum*.

Plume. (L. *pluma*, a small, soft feather, in pl., down; from root *plu*, to float. *F. plume*; S. *pluma*; I. *pluma*; G. *Pfau*.) A feather.

Bot. The same as *plumule*.

Entom. A hair having feathery branches.

Zoöl. The same as *pluma* or *penna*.

Also, any plumose part, or appendage, as the gills of Crustacea or Mollusca.

P., apical. The filamentous division of the stem of *Apodobranchia*.

Plume-alum. The same as *Plumose alum*.

Plume-nutmeg. The *Atherosperma moschata*.

Plume'let. (Dim. of *plume*.) A down-feather or plumule.

Also, anything like a plumule, as a tuft of leaves.

Also, **Bot.**, a little plumule.

Plumeria. (See *Plumiera*.) A Genus of the *Apocynaceae*, whose species are mainly inhabitants of Tropical America, some few being found in the hotter parts of the Old World.

P. acuminata. (L. *acumen*, a sharp point.) A syn. of *P. acutifolia*.

P. acutifolia. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Tropical America. Cultivated in India. The bark (termed *aachin*) is used for gonorrhoea and for intermittent fevers; also as a purgative and in cases of leprosy. The leaves are used in poultices. The juice is used as an active purgative, as a rubefacient in rheumatism, and as a cure for scabies. The core of the young wood is given to lying-in women for thirst, and to ease cough.

P. alba. (L. *albus*, white.) Hab. Brazil. The milky juice of this species is much used for its purgative action, and also as a caustic for removing warts, spots, &c. A decoction of the root is thought by the natives to be a specific against *Pian*. Of late years, a decoction of the bark has been recommended as a remedy in gonorrhoea, half a pint being taken three times a day, and all other liquids forbidden for a time.

P. rubra. (L. *ruber*, red.) Hab. Jamaica, Surinam, &c. The milky juice of this species is used as an active caustic for warts, &c., as a drastic purgative, as a remedy for dropsy, chronic skin diseases, syphilis, &c. From the flowers a

PLUM-FIR—PLURISETOSE

syrup is made, much used in diseases of the breast, and from the roots, aperient decoctions.

Plum-fir. A term for a species of *Podocarpus*.

Plumifera. (Named from *Plumier*, a French botanist, 1646—1706.) The name first given to the genus now generally known as *Plumeria*.

P. alba. Hab. Brazil. The milky juice of this species is used for its purgative action.

P. drastica. (*Δραστικός*, active.) Hab. Brazil. The fresh juice has a drastic purgative action.

P. lancifolia. (*L. lancia*, a lance; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Brazil. The bark is febrifuge; it is termed *Agonia bark*.

P. phagedænica. (*Φαγίδα*, a cancer, from *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) Hab. Brazil. The juice is used as an anthelmintic, and as a caustic for removing warts, &c.

Plumiferous. (*L. pluma*; *fero*, to bear.) Carrying plumes or feathers.

Plumiferus. (Mod. L.) *Plumiferous*.

Plumiform. (*L. pluma*, a feather; *forma*, shape.) Resembling a feather.

Plumigerous. (*L. pluma*, a feather; *gero*, to bear.) Feathered.

Plumipès. (*L. Pluma*, a feather; *pes*, a foot.) Having hairy or feathery feet.

Plummer, Andrew, M.D. A Scotch physician—pupil of Boerhaave, and afterwards Professor of Chemistry and Medicine in University of Edinburgh; died 1756.

P's pill. Was first described in "Med. Essays and Observations," vol. i, p. 42, Edinb., 1769. For composition, see *Piula hydrargyri subchloridi composita*.

P's powder. A preparation formerly in a number of foreign Pharmacopœias. It contained equal parts of mercury and sulphurated antimony; in the Saxon Ph. a grain of each of these was mixed with two grains of guaiacum.

Plumose. (*L. plumosus*.) Feathery; feathered. In *Bot.*, used of bristles, &c., which have fine hairs arranged laterally so as to resemble a feather.

P. alum. Term for silky crystals of the double sulphate of aluminium and iron, found occasionally in alum slate.

Plumosity. The condition of being *Plumose*.

Plumo'sus. (*Pluma*.) Covered with feathers; feathery.

Plumula. (Dim. of *L. pluma*, a feather.) *Anat.* Arnold's term for a set of microscopic transverse furrows situated on the roof of the aqueduct of Sylvius. Also, the same as *Plumule*.

Plumula'ceous. *Ornithol.* Downy; composed of *Plumules*.

Plumular. Pertaining to a *plumula*; plumulaceous.

Plumule. (*Plumula*. *G. Blattfederchen*.) 1. *Ornithol.* A down-feather. 2. *Entom.* A plume-like appendage. 3. *Bot.* The bud of the ascending axis of an embryo plant.

Plumuliform. (*L. plumula*, a small feather; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of a small feather or *plumule*.

Plumulose. *Entom.* Having lateral branches, as on certain hairs of insects, which hairs thus resemble a down-feather.

Plunge bath. See under *Bath*.

Plunging siphon. See under *Siphon*.

Plunket's caustic. An empirical

application formerly in repute for cancer. It was made of sulphur, arsenious acid, and the powdered flowers of the crowfoot and dog's-fennel, made into a paste with white of egg, and applied to the surface of the cancer spread on a piece of pig's bladder.

P's ointment. Another name for *P's. caustic*.

Plu'ral birth. See under *Birth*.

Plu'ri. (*L. plus, pluris*, more; in *pl.* many, several.) A prefix having the signification of many, several.

Pluricaps'ular. (*Pluri-*; *capsule*.) *Biol.* Having, or made up of, several capsules.

Pluricel'lular. (*Pluri-*; *cellula*.) Composed of several cells.

Plur'iceps. (*Pluri-*; *caput*, the head. *G. mehrköpfig*.) *Bot.* Epithet applied to plants having two or more stems springing from one root.

Pluricip'ital. (*Pluri-*; *caput, capit*, the head.) The same as *Pluriceps*.

Pluricus'pid. (*Pluri-*; *cusp.*) Having several *cusps*.

Pluridentate. (*Pluri-*; *dentate*.) Many-toothed, or having many tooth-like appendages.

Pluriflagellate. (*Pluri-*; *flagellate*.) *Zool.* Having many *flagella*. See *Flagellum*.

Pluriflorous. (*Pluri-*; *flos, floris*.) Having many flowers.

Plurifœtation. (*Pluri-*; *fœtation*.) The conception of more than one fœtus from one coitus, as of twins, triplets, &c. (*Percy*.)

Plurifoliate. (*Pluri-*; *foliate*.) Having many leaves.

Plurifol'iolate. (*Pluri-*; *foliolate*.) Made up of several *folioles*.

Plurigut'tulate. (*Pluri-*; *guttulate*.) Containing many drops or drop-like bodies.

Plurilocular. (*Pluri-*; *locular*.) The same as *Multilocular*.

Plurimam'mate. (*Pluri*; *mamma*, a breast.) Term applied to a person (or animal) having several breasts.

Plurinomial. (*Pluri-*; *nomen, nominis*, a name.) The same as *Polynominal*.

Plurinucleate. (*Pluri*; *nucleate*.) The same as *Multinucleate*.

Plurinucleated. (*Pluri-*; *nucleated*.) The same as *Plurinucleate*.

Pluripara. (*Pluri-*; *pario*, to bring forth.) A syn. of *Multipara*.

Pluriparity. (*Pluripara*.) The state of being a *Pluripara*.

Pluriparous. (*Pluripara*.) The same as *Multiparous*.

Also, pertaining to a *Pluripara*.

Pluripartite. (*Pluri-*; *partio*, to divide.) Made up of several parts or divisions. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Divided by septa into several parts; made up of several parts, e.g. a calyx which presents numerous incisions extending nearly to the base.

Pluripetalous. (*Pluri-*; *petal*.) The same as *Polypetalous*.

Pluriseptate. (*Pluri-*; *septum*.) The same as *Pluripartite*.

Pluriser'ial. (*Pluri-*; *series*.) Made up of several series.

Pluriser'iate. (*Pluri-*; *series*.) *Bot.* Disposed in several rows or series.

Plurisetose. (*Pluri*; *seta*, a bristle.) Having several bristles or setæ.

PLURISPIRAL—PNEUMATIC

Plurispiral. (*Pluri-*; *spiral.*) The same as *Multispiral*.

Plurisporous. (*Pluri-*; *spore.*) Having more than one *spore*.

Plurisy. (*L. plus, pluris, more.*) A term for *Plethora*.

Plurivalve. (*Pluri-*; *valve.*) The same as *Multivalve*.

Plutea. (*L. pluteum, a breastwork, partition, &c.*) An old term used by Avicenna for a reduplication which makes a membrane thicker; as, for example, the *Falx cerebri* of the dura mater.

Pluteiform. (*Pluteus*; *forma, form.*) Resembling a *pluteus* larva; more exactly, having the morphological value of a *Pluteus*.

Pluteus. (*L. pluteus, a shed or mantlet.*) A bilateral larval form found in the development of certain Echinodermata (Ophiuroidea, Echinoidea). It develops long arms or processes on the ciliated area, the arms being supported by a provisional calcareous skeleton. See also *Bipinnaria*.

Plutomania. (*Πλοῦτος, wealth; μανία, madness.*) An insane belief in the possession of imaginary wealth. It is a common early symptom in *Paralysis, general, of insane*.

Plutonian. (*Πλούτων, Pluto, the king of Hades.*) *Geol.* Term applied by Omasius to those earths that are formed by the action of fire.

Plutonic. (*Πλούτων, Pluto.*) *Geol.* Term applied to igneous rocks presenting a crystalline structure due to their formation at great depth and under pressure, and to their having cooled slowly; opposed to *Volcanic* (q. v.).

Also, the same as *Plutonian*.

P. theory. The theory that it is igneous action which has produced the present condition and aspect of the earth's crust; also known as *Metamorphic theory*.

Plutonism. (*Πλούτων, Pluto.*) The doctrines of the *Plutonic theory*.

Plutonium. (*Πλούτων, Pluto.*) Clarke's name for *Barium*.

Pluvial. (*L. pluvialis, belonging to rain.*) Rainy. *Geol.* Formed by the action of rain.

Pluvialis. (*L. pluvia, rain.*) Term in older nomenclature for the genus Plover, several species of which were used as medicine and food. See *Plover*.

Pluviograph. (*L. pluvia, rain; Gr. γράφω, to inscribe.*) Term for a self-recording rain-gauge.

Pluviometer. (*L. pluvia, rain; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.*) A rain-gauge.

Pluviometry. The measurement of rain-fall.

Pluviscope. (*L. pluvia, rain; Gr. σκοπέω, to view.*) The same as *Pluviometer*.

Plyntripsora. (*Πλύντρια, a washerwoman; ψόρα, the itch. F. plyntripsore; G. die Krätze Wäscherinnen.*) The form of psoriasis to which washerwomen are liable. (Bateman.)

P. M. An abbrev. for *Post mortem*.

Pm. An abbrev. for *Premolar*, used in writing Dental formulæ.

Pneobiognosis. (*Πνέω, to breathe; biognosis.*) The same as *Pneusiobiognosis*.

Pneobiomantia. (*Πνέω, to breathe; biomantia.*) The same as *Pneusiobiognosis*.

Pneobiomantic. Relating to *Pneobiomantia*.

Pneodynamics. (*Πνέω, to breathe;*

dynamics.) The science of the forces concerned in respiration.

Pneogaster. (*Πνέω, to breathe; γαστήρ, the belly.*) Term for the whole respiratory tract, considered as a specialised portion of the intestinal tract.

Pneogastrie. Belonging to the *Pneogaster*.

Pneograph. (*Πνέω, to breathe; γράφω, to inscribe, draw.*) An instrument invented by Dr. Mortimer Granville for estimating the force and duration of the expiratory act in various conditions of the lungs. It consists of a small half-disc of talc, which is carefully suspended, and to which is attached a recording needle. Every movement of the air in expiration causes a corresponding movement of the half-disc.

Also, the same as *Pneometer*.

Pneometer. (*Πνέω, to breathe; μέτρον, a measure.*) A syn. of *Spirometer*.

Pneometry. (*Pneometer.*) The estimation of the amount of air inspired and expired in respiration.

Pneoscope. (*Πνέω, to breathe; σκοπέω, to look at.*) An instrument for measuring the varying circumference of the thorax during inspiration and expiration.

Pneuma. (*Πνεῦμα, breath, from πνέω, to breathe.*) Air; breath; life; spirit. Hippocrates uses the word in various significations (breathing; difficult breathing; air, &c.) and in many phrases; see *Foësius' Œconom. Hippocr.* pp. 515—520 (Ed. 1688). See also *Pneumatici*.

Pneumapostema. See *Pneumonapostema*.

Pneumapyothorax. The same as *Pyopneumothorax*.

Pneumarthrosis. (*Πνεῦμα, air; ἄρθρωσις, a jointing.*) The presence of air in the synovial cavity of a joint.

Pneumatelectasis. (*Πνεῦμα, breath; ἀτελής, imperfect; ἔκτασις, a stretching out.*) A fuller expression for *Atelectasis*.

Pneumathæmia. (*Πνεῦμα, air; αἷμα, blood.*) The presence of air in a blood-vessel or blood-vessels.

Pneumathorax. See *Pneumothorax*.

Pneumatic. (*Πνευματικός, belonging to breath or wind. F. pneumatique; G. pneumatisch.*) Belonging to, or filled with, air or other gas. Occasionally applied as an epithet to physicians who treat diseases mainly by inhalation of gases; also, to the ancient school of the *Pneumatici*.

P. apparatus. Term in general for any physical apparatus used for demonstrating or experimenting on the laws of Pneumatics.

Also, term specially applied to the various forms of apparatus invented for providing compressed or rarefied air for use in the *Pneumatic method*, either in conjunction with the pneumatic cabinet or as portable apparatus.

P. aspirator. See *Aspirator, pneumatic*.

P. cabinet. Name for the air-tight compartment in which a patient is placed for treatment by the inhalation of compressed air.

P. chemistry. The chemistry of gases and vapours.

P. differentiation. Term for the treatment of certain lung diseases by inhalation of air either denser or less dense than that of the surrounding atmosphere.

P. duct. See *Ductus pneumaticus*.

P. mallet. A mallet used for consolidat-

PNEUMATICA—PNEUMATOPATHY

ing gold fillings in teeth, and worked by means of compressed air.

P. medicine. See *Atmiatry*.

P. method. The method of treatment by means of compressed or rarefied air. It has been used with more or less success in a great variety of diseases; but especially in chronic bronchial catarrh, emphysema, bronchial asthma, phthisis, anæmia, whooping-cough, and corpulence.

P. occipital bones. See *Occipital bones, pneumatic*.

P. physicians. See *Pneumatici*. See also main heading.

P. process. Term for air-cells occasionally found in the lateral parts of the occipital bone continuous with the mastoid cells, (Hyrtl.)

P. repositor. A globular rubber bag, connected with another compressible bag through which the former can be filled and dilated with air. The globular bag is placed in the vagina and then inflated, thus tending to replace a displaced uterus.

P. trough. Also termed *Hydropneumatic trough*. A trough fitted round the inner circumference with a perforated shelf, and used for collecting gas over water or mercury.

Pneumatica. (*Pneuma*.) Diseases of respiration, the second in Good's nosology.

Also, therapeutic agents that affect respiration.

Pneumatical. The same as *Pneumatic*.

Pneumatici. (Οἱ πνευματικοί, lit. "The spiritualists.") A school of Greek physicians, of whom the chief were Athenæus and Archigenes, forming a sect of the Dogmatics. The "πνεῦμα," according to their theory, was an invisible fluid or spirit permeating all the body, and forming the vital principle on which health and strength depended. This was really an expansion of a doctrine already taught by Plato, Aristotle, the Stoics, and others. They thought that the pulse was due to this "πνεῦμα," and that fevers also were mainly caused by changes in it; this led to careful investigations of both these sets of phenomena, and to elaborate classifications, which, though overlaid by excessive dialectic, yet contained much valuable pathology.

Pneumaticity. (*Pneumatic*.) The condition of being *pneumatic*, that is, of being hollow and containing air; applied especially to the respiratory apparatus of animals, to the hollow bones of birds, &c.

Pneumatics. (*Pneumatic*. F. *pneumatique*; G. *Pneumatik*.) That part of *Physics* which treats of the nature and properties of gases.

Pneumatism. The doctrine of the *Pneumatists*.

Pneumatists. The *Pneumatici*.

Pneumato- (Πνεῦμα, -αρός.) A prefix signifying relation to *Pneuma*.

Pneumatocardia. (*Pneumato-*; καρδία, the heart.) The pathological condition in which air or gas is found in the chambers of the heart.

Pneumatocatharticon. (*Pneumato-*; καθαρτήριον, purifying. G. *Athemverbesserungsmittel*.) A medicine for purifying the breath.

Pneumatocoele. (*Pneumato-*; κήλη, a tumour; G. *Windbruch*.) A tumour filled with gas. It may fluctuate, and it gives a resonant note on percussion.

Pneumatocelë vagina'lis. A *Pneumatocoele* of the *Tunica vaginalis testis*.

Pneumatocephalus. (*Pneumato-*; κεφαλή, the head.) The same as *Physocephalus*.

Pneumatochemia. (*Pneumato-*; χημεία, chemistry.) The chemistry of gases.

Pneumatochemical. Belonging to *Pneumatocemia*.

P. apparatus, Priestley's. The *Pneumatic trough*.

Pneumatochymiferous. *Pneumatochymophorous*.

Pneumatochymophorous. (*Pneumato-*; χυμός, juice; φέρω, to bear.) Bot. Sap-bearing.

P. vessels. Name applied by Hedwig to the *tracheæ* of plants when arranged in pairs, one of the two containing air and the other sap or water.

Pneumatocyst. (*Pneumato*; cyst.) *Comp. Anat.* An air-sac, as found in birds, hydrozoa, &c. See *Pneumatophore*.

Pneumatodës. (*Pneumato-*; εἶδος, resemblance.) Distended with air.

Term used by Hippocrates and others for those whose respiration is difficult and increased in frequency, whether the cause be thoracic (as by pleural effusion, narrow chest, &c.) or abdominal (tumour, excessive flatulent distension, &c.).

Pneumato'dic. The same as *Pneumatodes*.

Pneumatodyspnœa. Dyspnœa consequent upon *Emphysema*.

Pneumatogeny. (*Pneumato-*; γεννᾶω, to beget.) Artificial respiration. See under *Respiration*.

Pneumatogram. (*Pneumato-*; γράμμα, a drawing.) The graphic representation of the respiratory movements by a curved tracing.

Pneumatograph. (*Pneumato-*; γράφω, to write.) Name given to an instrument almost identical in construction and uses with the *Pneumograph*. The one most commonly in use is that invented by Fick.

Pneumatology. (*Pneumato-*; λόγος, a discourse.) Syn. for *Pneumatics*. Also, that branch of philosophy which deals with the nature and action of the mind.

Pneumato'meter. (*Pneumato-*; μέτρον, a measure.) The same as *Pneometer*.

P., Holden's. A form of spirometer invented by Dr. Holden for testing respiratory power. It consists of a tube about nine inches long containing a syren inside, one portion of which is moveable and attached to a spiral spring. The variations in the note produced serve to test the individual power, both in inspiration and in expiration. (See "Amer. Journ. of Med. Sci.," April, 1877.)

Pneumatometry. (*Pneumatometer*.) The method of using a *Pneumatometer* to test the respiratory capacity.

Also, the system in which diseases affecting the respiratory organs are treated by pneumatic apparatus.

Pneumatom'phalocoele. (*Pneumato-*; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour. G. *Nabelhernie*.) An umbilical hernia containing gas.

Pneumatom'phalus. (*Pneumato-*; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) The same as *Pneumatomphalocoele*.

Pneumato'pathy. (*Pneumato-*; πά-

PNEUMATOPERICARDIUM—PNEUMOCOCCUS

θός, a disease.) The curing of disease by influencing the mind; mind-cure.

Pneumatopericardium. See *Pneumopericardium*.

Pneumatophore. (*Pneumato-*; *φορός*, bearing, from *φέρω*, to bear, carry.) An air-cyst. The term is especially applied to the expanded proximal portion of the coenosarc of certain *Siphonophora*, an Order of the *Hydrozoa craspedota*; it acts as the swimming-bladder for the colony.

Pneumatophorous. (*Pneumato-*; *φορός*, bearing.) Air-carrying.

Ichthyol. Carrying a swimming-bladder.

P. ves'sels. *Bot.* Hedwig's term for the straight vessels containing air which pass to the centre of the spiral vessels of the *trachea*.

Pneumatorhachis. (*Pneumato-*; *ράχis*, the spine.) Air in the vertebral canal.

Pneumatosis. (*Πνεύμασις*, an inflation; used by Aristotle as meaning respiration. *F. pneumatose*; *G. Windsucht*.) Term denoting a morbid collection of gas in the cavities of the body, or in the tissues. Used by Sauvages to mean *Emphysema*. Thus, "pneumatose gastrique ou intestinale" is windy colic.

In Cullen's *Nosology*, *Pneumatosis* was classed as a genus in Class *Cachexia*, Ord. *Intumescencia*. He described four species: 1. *P. spontanea*, without assignable cause. 2. *P. traumatica*, from a wound. 3. *P. venenata*, from a poison. 4. *P. hysterica*, from hysteria.

P. abdom'inis. (Gen. of *abdomen*.) A term for *Tympanites*.

P. enter'ica. (*Ἐντερικός*, in the intestines.) A term for *Colica flatulenta*.

P. pericard'ii. (Gen. of *pericardium*.) A syn. of *Pneumopericardium*.

P. pulm'onum. (Gen. of *pulmones*, the lungs.) Pulmonary emphysema.

P. ventricul'i et enter'ica. (Gen. of *ventriculus*, the belly.) A term for general flatulence of the stomach and bowels. (*Dunghison*.)

Pneumatotherapeutics. See *Aërotherapeutics*.

Pneumatother'apy. (*Pneumato-*; *therapy* = *therapeutics*.) Treatment by inhalation either of compressed or rarified air.

Pneumatotherman'ter. (*Pneumato-*; *θερμαντήρ*, a warmer, i.e. a kettle.) A respirator.

Pneumatothor'ax. (*Pneumato-*; *θώραξ*, the chest.) See *Pneumothorax*.

Pneumatotomy. The same as *Pneumotomy*.

Pneumat'uria. (*Pneumato-*; *ούρις*, to make water.) Passage of gas with the urine; generally due to a communication between the urethra or bladder and the intestine; but gas may be generated in the bladder by decomposition, &c.

Pneumec'tasis. See *Pneumonectasis*.

Pneumec'tomy. (For *pneumonectomy*, from Gr. *πνεύμων*, a lung; *ἐκτομή*, excision.) Term for excision of part of the lung, an operation which has occasionally been tried in some forms of *Phthisis*.

Pneumemphraxis. See *Pneumonemphraxis*.

Pneum'ic. (*Πνεύμων*, the lung.) Belonging to the lung.

P. acid. An acid stated by Verdeil to exist in the pulmonary parenchyma of most

animals. It is said to be formed by the union of lactic acid and taurin.

Pneumo-. Where the prefix *pneumo-* is used as derived from Gr. *πνεύμων*, a lung, it is a shortened form of the more correct prefix *pneumo-* (*q. v.*).

Pneumoactinomyco'sis. (*Pneumo-*; *actinomycosis*.) Pulmonary actinomycosis.

Pneumoarct'ia. (*Pneumo-*; *Λ. arcto*, to crowd, strain.) Contraction of the lungs, *Pneumonostenosis*. (*Piorry*.)

Pneumobacill'us. (*Pneumo-*; *bacillus*.) A synonym for Friedländer's *pneumobacillus*.

Pneumoblennoze'mia. See *Pneumonoblennozemina*.

Pneumocac'c. See *Pneumococce*.

Pneumocarcino'ma. (*Pneumo-*; *carcinoma*.) A term for *Lung, cancer of*.

Pneumocatharter'ion. See *Pneumocatharterion*.

Pneumocoele. See *Pneumonocele*.

Pneumocholo'sis. See *Pneumono-cholosis*.

Pneumo'chysis. (*Pneumo-*; *χύσις* = *χύμα*, effusion.) Edema of the lungs.

Pneumococ'cus. (*Pneumo-*; *κόκκος*, a kernel.) 1. *Fränkel's*. A micro-organism discovered by Fränkel in the rusty sputum of pneumonia, having the appearance of an oval diplococcus, but being really a bacillus. It usually occurs in pairs, is non-motile, and is highly sensitive to temperature. Ordinary injections with fluid containing the bacillus do not produce lesions pathognomonic of pneumonia.

2. *Friedländer's*. A micro-organism discovered by Friedländer in the rusty sputum of pneumonia, in reality a short bacillus, but longer than Fränkel's; not found in all cases of the disease.

Term for the micro-organism supposed to be the specific agent causing pneumonia. In view of the occasional epidemic and apparently infective character of some cases of pneumonia, attempts have been made to discover a micro-organism specific to the disease. Friedländer, in 1883, described an encapsulated coccus which, he asserted, stained with aniline dyes when Gram's method was used, and from cultivations of which he claimed to be able to produce pneumonia by inoculation in mice. The coccus, however, has not been found in all cases of pneumonia, and, on the other hand, an apparently identical "capsule-coccus" may be found in the sputum, or buccal epithelium, and in other situations, in perfectly healthy individuals. Further, it is stated by other observers that the "capsule-coccus" is decolourised by the use of Gram's method, and that the organisms retaining the stain are identical with Fränkel's diplococcus. It is this latter organism which is now more generally believed to be the specific cause of many pneumonias. It is found in almost all cases of the disease, either in the sputum, lung tissue, pleural effusions, lymph, blood, or pus; and by inoculation after careful cultivation has almost invariably produced typical symptoms and morbid appearances in mice and rabbits, which are found to be much more susceptible than rats, guinea-pigs, or dogs. The cocci are generally encapsulated, occur in chains, and stain well by Gram's method. Though found so constantly in cases of pneumonia, the coccus is also found in the mouths of perfectly healthy

PNEUMOCONIOSIS—PNEUMOLITHIASIS

people, and Fränkel himself declares that in the absence of sufficient physical signs, a diagnosis of pneumonia cannot be made on the presence of this organism in the sputum. Some observers have considered the organism to be a bacillus, and it has been named *Bacillus septicus sputigenus* (q. v.). A third form, *B. pneumoniae*, has been described by Klein as occurring constantly in the lungs of persons who died during an epidemic in 1888. (See Appendix; under *Bacillus pneumoniae*.)

Pneumoconiosis. (*Pneumo-*; *κόβος*, dust.) Inflammatory disease of the lungs produced by the inhalation of various kinds of dust. It includes several varieties. See *Phthisis, dust*.

P. anthracotica. (*Ἀνθραξ*, coal.) The same as *Anthraxis pulmonum*.

P. siderotica. (*Σίδηρος*, iron.) The same as *Siderosis*.

Pneumocyst's-ovar'ium. (*Πνεῦμα*, air; *κύστις*, a bladder; *ovarium*.) An ovarian cyst.

Pneumoder'ma. (*Πνεῦμα*, air; *δέρμα*, the skin.) Air beneath the skin; subcutaneous emphysema.

Pneumo'dés. (*Pneumo-*; *εἶδος*, resemblance.) Pulmonary.

Pneumoectasia. See *Pneumonectasia*.

Pneumoëdema. See *Pneumonedema*.

Pneumoenteritis. (*Pneumo-*; *εντερίτις*.) The same as *P. contagiosa*.

P. contagiosa. Name introduced by Klein for *Swine fever*.

Pneumogastic. (*Pneumon*; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) Relating to the lung and abdomen.

P. gang'lion. See *Ganglion of pneumogastic, lower, and upper*.

P. lobule of cerebellum. The *Flocculus*, so named because it is situated behind and in relation with the *pneumogastic nerve*.

P. nerve. (*F. pneumogastrique, vague*; *G. Lungenmagennerv*.) This nerve (the tenth cranial, or second trunk of the eighth pair of Willis) arises, by a deep origin from the floor of the fourth ventricle, and by a superficial origin from a tract behind the olivary body, whence it issues by many filaments.

Leaving the skull by the jugular foramen, it passes down the side of the neck, through the thorax and into the abdomen, where it terminates in branches to the stomach, spleen, and intestines.

In the thorax, the two pneumogastic nerves each form the *anterior* and *posterior pulmonary plexus* of the corresponding side, and the two nerves together form the *oesophageal plexus*. From this last plexus the two nerves form each a single trunk again, that of the left side passing through the diaphragm immediately in front of, and that of the right behind, the oesophagus. The left pneumogastic ends by dividing on the anterior, and the right on the posterior, surface of the stomach.

The pneumogastic nerves are the chief afferent nerves for the respiratory centre, and contain both accelerating and inhibitory fibres for this centre, the former being in greater number. Thus section of a nerve makes the respiratory movements deeper but less frequent, and stimulation of the central cut end leads to quickening of the movements, ending even in a tetanic condition. The superior laryngeal nerve contains the main part of the inhibitory fibres.

In this nerve are also the inhibitory cardiac

fibres, and possibly trophic fibres for the lungs and heart. It is the motor and sensory nerve for the pharynx, larynx, and oesophagus, the sensory nerve for the stomach, and to some extent the motor nerve for the stomach and intestines.

P. nerve, branches of. For description, see under their various headings. 1. Branches of the *upper ganglion*. It receives certain communications (see under *Ganglion*), and gives off the meningeal or recurrent branch and the auricular branch. 2. Branches of the *lower ganglion*. This ganglion also receives certain communications (see under *Ganglion*), and it gives off the *pharyngeal* branch and the *superior laryngeal*. 3. The *inferior laryngeal* nerve. 4. *Cardiac* branches. 5. *Pulmonary* branches. 6. *Oesophageal* branches. 7. *Gastric* branches.

P. plex'uses. These are the *anterior* and *posterior pulmonary plexuses* and the *oesophageal plexus* (see under *Pneumogastic nerve*).

Pneumogram. (*Pneumo-*; *γράμμα*, a drawing.) A tracing taken by means of the *Pneumograph*.

Pneumograph. (*Pneumo-*; *γράφω*, to write.) Also termed *Stethograph*. An instrument for registering the movements of respiration. A usual form of it consists of two small drums, one applied to the chest wall, the other in relation with a recording apparatus, connected by an air-tube.

P. Mar'ey's. This consists of a hollow elastic cylinder, or a cylinder with elastic ends, which can be buckled round the chest like a belt. Its interior is connected with a tambour which works a lever, and thus, as the movements of the chest wall compress or allow to expand the air within the cylinder, the rise or fall of the lever is recorded on a revolving drum.

Pneumographic. Pertaining to *Pneumography*.

Pneumography. (*Pneumo-*; *γράφω*, a picture.) A description of the lungs. Also, a recording of the respiratory movements.

Pneumohæmia. See *Pneumonæmia*.

Pneumohæmorrhagia. (*Pneumo-*; *αιμορραγία*, hæmorrhage.) Term proposed by Andral to denote pulmonary apoplexy as distinct from but preceding pulmonary hæmorrhage, the blood being effused into the substance of the lung, thereby causing laceration of the tissues.

Pneumohæmothorax. (*Πνεῦμα*, air; *αἷμα*, blood; *θώραξ*, the chest.) An accumulation of blood mixed with air in the pleural cavity.

Pneumohemia. See *Pneumonæmia*.

Pneumohydrometra. (*Πνεῦμα*; *hydrometra*.) The condition in which gas is formed by decomposition in *Hydrometra*.

Pneumohydropericardium. See *Pneumopericardium*.

Pneumohydrothorax. (*Πνεῦμα*, air; *ὕδωρ*, water; *θώραξ*, the chest.) An accumulation of serum mixed with air in the pleural cavity.

Pneumokoniosis. See *Pneumoconiosis*.

Pneu'molith. (*Pneumo-*; *λίθος*, a stone. *G. Lungenstein*.) A lung-stone. See *Calculus, pulmonary*.

Pneumolithiasis. (*Pneumo-*; *λίθιαίσις*, the disease of stone. *G. Lungensteinbildung*.) The formation of one or more *Pneumoliths*.

PNEUMOLOGY—PNEUMONIA

Pneumology. (*Pneumo-*; λόγος, a discourse.) The scientific description of the organs of respiration and their functions.

Pneumomala'cia. (*Pneumo-*; μαλακία, softness.) Softening of the lung.

Pneumometer. See *Pneumotometer*.

Pneumometry. The same as *Pneumametry*.

Pneumom'phalon. The same as *Pneumatomphalus*.

Pneumomyco'sis. (*Pneumo-*; mycosis.) General term for the presence of fungi in the lung.

P. aspergilli'na. (Mod. *L. aspergillus*, pertaining to *Aspergillus*.) Term applied to cases in which species of *Aspergillus* (chiefly *A. fumigatus*) have been found growing either in cavities in the lungs or on the mucous membrane of the trachea.

P. mucori'na. (*L. mucorinus*, pertaining to *Mucor*.) Term applied to cases in which species of *Mucor* (chiefly *M. corymbifer*) have been found growing either in cavities in the lungs or on the mucous membrane of the trachea.

Pneu'mon. (Πνεύμων, a lung.) The lung. The word used as a prefix is a shortened form of *Pneumono* (q. v.).

Pneumona'mia. (*Pneumon*; αἷμα, blood. *F. pneumonémie*; *G. Lungenschlagfluss*.) Congestion of blood in the lungs.

Pneumonalgia. (*Pneumon*; ἄλγος, pain. *F. pneumonalgie*; *G. Lungenschmerz*.) Pain in the lungs. A term used by Alibert for *angina pectoris*, which was the fifth genus of pulmonary diseases (*pneumoses*) in his nosology.

Pneumonan'thë. (Πνεύμα, air; ἄνθος, a flower.) Term formerly used as the generic name for certain species of *Gentianaceæ*, for which *Gentiana* is now substituted; e.g. *Pneumonanthe Kurroo* is now called *Gentiana Kurroo*.

Pneumonan'thos. (Πνεύμα, air; ἄνθος, a flower. *F. pneumonanthe*; *G. luftblumig*.) Epithet applied to flowers that resemble a bladder full of air, e.g. the *Gentiana pneumonanthe*.

Pneumonapoplex'ia. (*Pneumon*; ἀποπληξία, a striking down, disabling. *G. Lungenschlagfluss*.) A state of disability, or congestive paralysis, of the lungs.

Pneumonaposte'ma. (*Pneumon*; ἀπόστημα, a large, deep abscess; *G. Lungenabscess*.) Abscess of the lung.

Pneumonarteri'acus. (*Pneumon*; ἀρτηρία, an artery.) Relating to the arteries of the lungs.

Pneumonatelec'tasis. See *Pneumatelectasis*.

Pneumoneche'ma. (*Pneumon*; ἤχημα, a sound. *G. Lungenlaut*.) Literally, "a sound in the lungs." The normal vesicular murmur.

Pneumonecta'sia. The same as *Pneumonectasis*.

Pneumonec'tasis. (*Pneumon*; ἐκτασις, a stretching. *G. Lungenausdehnung*.) Dilatation of the air vesicles of the lung.

Pneumonec'tomy. See *Pneumectomy*.

Pneumone'mia. See *Pneumonæmia*.
Pneumonemphrax'is. (*Pneumon*; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) Obstruction in the passages of the lungs.

Pneumonemphyse'ma. (*Pneumon*; emphysema.) Emphysema of the lungs.

Pneumonia. (Πνευμονία, a disease of the lungs. *F. pneumonie*; *G. Lungenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the lungs. The disease has many varieties, but the most important division clinically is between *lobar* (croupous) pneumonia and *lobular* (catarrhal or broncho-) pneumonia. The one attacks the lung from the side of the vessels, invades large tracts of it, is commonest in adult and advanced life, and usually runs a definite course. The other invades from the air passages, is patchy in distribution, is common in children, rare in adults, and runs a less definite course.

P., abortive. Term for simple acute congestion of the lung, which does not pass into the stage of hepatisation.

P., acute. Acute pneumonia, whether *lobar* or *lobular*.

P., adynam'ic. The same as *P. asthenica*.
P. al'ba. (*L. albus*, white.) See *P., white*.

P., alcohol'ic. Term for *P., lobar* when occurring in drunkards, in whom it is often associated with violent delirium, and is very fatal.

P. angino'sa. (*L. anginosus*, accompanied by angina, i.e. by that which causes pain.) A syn. of *P. lobaris*.

P., apex. The same as *P., apical*.

P., ap'ical. The form of the disease when it begins at the apex of a lung, instead of at the base as is usual. It has been said that this form is more often of the asthenic type, and associated with marked cerebral symptoms, but this is not generally accepted as correct.

P., aspira'tion. The form of *Bronchopneumonia* caused by the inspiration of foreign bodies (pieces of food, &c.) into the air passages. It is not uncommon in the insane or in cases of coma or uræmia, in which the sensibility of the respiratory mucous membrane is dulled.

P., asthen'ic. See *P. asthenica*.

P. asthen'ica. (Ἀσθενής, feeble.) An unfavourable form which *P., lobar* takes in persons broken down by disease or abuse (especially of alcohol), or in the aged. The usual symptoms are masked, and signs of prostration, or typhoid symptoms, set in early.

P., atax'ic. The same as *P. asthenica*.

P. bilio'sa. *P., bilious*.

P., bilio'us. (*G. biliöse Pneumonie*.) A form of *P., lobar* marked by *icterus*. It is usually of a very severe type, shown by grave nervous depression, and an early tendency to delirium, or by serious gastric symptoms, with swelling of the liver and spleen. It is mainly found in malarial regions, and the fever may be intermittent.

P., bron'cho. (*F. bronchopneumonie*; *G. Bronchopneumonie*.) This form of pneumonia begins as an inflammation of the minute terminal bronchi and the communicating air-vesicles; it is thus practically identical with *Bronchitis, capillary* (q. v.), at any rate in the early stages. It occurs most commonly in children as a sequel to the specific fevers, e.g. measles, diphtheria, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, &c. It also occurs in a non-specific form, due to the inhalation or aspiration of irritating particles, as e.g. in coma, or after operations about the mouth, nose, or throat, or in cancer of the larynx or œsophagus. The commonest form of the disease, however, is that due to the

PNEUMONIA

tubercle bacillus, a majority of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis beginning in this way. The physical signs are those of *Bronchitis, capillary*, and there may be in addition patchy dulness; but not uncommonly the diagnosis has to be made from the hearing of fine consonating râles, taken together with the general condition of the patient. The chief symptoms are fever, distressing cough, marked dyspnoea with rapid breathing; passing at a later stage into what has been termed *suffocative catarrh* (q. v.).

P., ca'seous. Term for those cases of *P.*, *broncho-* in which caseation takes place in the different masses of solidified lung. Probably all, or almost all, of these cases are tuberculous.

P., ca'seous, lob'ular. A fuller term for *P.*, *caseous*.

P., catarrhal. Another name for *P.*, *broncho-*.

P. catarrhal'is. (L. *catarrhalis*, catarrhal, from *κατάρροσ*, a running down.) A syn. of *P. lobularis*.

P., cen'tral. Pneumonia affecting the central part of the lung, and often giving vague or uncertain symptoms. The ordinary physical signs of pneumonia are absent.

P., cer'ebral. Term applied to those cases in which delirium forms the chief symptom from the outset; in children convulsions are common, and in the adult all the symptoms may be those of simple acute mania. Very high fever is commonly found in these cases; but they may be of the asthenic type (senile or alcoholic) with a low temperature, and yet the brain symptoms may be the main feature.

P., chee'sy. The same as *P.*, *caseous*.

P., chro'nic. As opposed to *P.*, *acute*. An obscure disease attended by chronic fibrous changes in the lung, appearing in some cases to be a sequela of *P.*, *acute*.

P., chro'nic intersti'tial. Another name for *Cirrhosis of Lung*.

P., chro'nic, pleuro'genous. (*Pleura*; γένος, origin.) Pneumonia of a chronic type which apparently starts from a thickened pleura; it may or may not be tuberculous. Probably the pressure exercised by the thickened pleura helps in the formation of interstitial fibroid material, but in some cases it seems as if the formation was due to direct extension of a chronic process from the pleura into the substance of the lung.

P., cirrhot'ic. The same as *P.*, *chronic interstitial*.

P., congestive. A syn. of *P. asthenica*.

P., contu'sion. Term used for pneumonia which is apparently due to the contusion produced by a blow on the chest wall; it is one form of *P.*, *traumatic*.

P., cot'ton. A form of pneumonia due to mechanical irritation occurring among the workers in cotton mills.

P., creep'ing. The same as *P. migrans*.

P., cros'sed. Term for lobar pneumonia affecting the upper lobe of one lung and the lower lobe of the other.

P., croup'ous. (See *Croup*.) *P.*, *lobar*; so called because associated with an exudation leading to the formation of fibrin.

P., degluti'tion. A syn. for *P.*, *aspiration*.

P., de'squamative. A form of pneumonia characterised by copious desquamation of the lining cells of the air-vesicles, proliferation of the connective-tissue cells of the interalveolar

septa, and the exudation of a scanty albuminous fluid. The inflammatory process is followed by caseous degeneration. Three varieties occur:— (1) The *lobular*; (2) the *confluent or lobar*; (3) the *bronchial*, or *caseous broncho-pneumonia*. (Gould.)

P., dissec'ting. A form of *P.*, *pleuro-genous* in which the interlobular lymphatics become so distended with exudation that the lobules are separated by belts of infiltrated tissue; if these septa go on to supuration, the lobules become isolated from one another.

P., disse'minated. Broncho-pneumonia. See *P.*, *broncho-*.

P., doub'le. Term applied to the disease when found in both lungs at the same time; this form obviously increases the gravity of the disease.

P., drunk'ard's. Syn. of *P.*, *alcoholic*.

P., embolic. Pneumonia consequent upon embolism of the lung.

P., epidem'ic. This disease has not rarely been noticed to occur epidemically, either amongst the dwellers in one house, or in towns, prisons, or garrisons. It is in such cases as these that the presence and specific activity of micro-organisms have been most clearly traced.

P., epithe'lial. The same as *P.*, *desquamative*.

P. epizoot'ica. (Έρι, upon; ζῷον, an animal.) Pneumonia as found in animals.

P., erysipel'atous. A severe form of pneumonia, occurring as a complication of, or after exposure to, erysipelas, and influenced, as it appears, by the poison of the latter disease.

P., fibrinous. Another name for *P.*, *croupous*.

P., fibr'oid. A syn. for *P.*, *interstitial*.

P., fibr'ous. The same as *P.*, *fibr'oid*.

P., food. A form of *P.*, *aspiration*, due to the passage of food-particles through the larynx into the lungs.

P. gangræno'sa. Gangrenous pneumonia. Another term for *Lung, gangrene of*.

P., gout'y. Term for pneumonia when occurring in a gouty subject.

P., grip'pal. (*F. la grippe*, influenza.) Syn. for *P.*, *influenzal*.

P., gum'matous. The form of *P.*, *syphilitic* in which gummata are produced, and afterwards caseate.

P., hæmorrhag'ic. A form occurring usually in elderly people or in those in a low state of health, characterised by an excessive quantity of blood in the sputa.

P., herpet'ic. Term applied to those cases of pneumonia in which herpes appears abundantly, either about the lips, nose, or genitals. These cases number from 12 to 40 per cent. of all pneumonias; for it is in this disease that herpes occurs more frequently than in any other. Nothing is known as to the cause of this; but the occurrence of herpes has been looked upon as a favourable sign, though with doubtful reason.

P., hypostat'ic. (Υποστατικός, placing oneself under.) A non-inflammatory process, usually complicating other diseases or met with in the old and debilitated, invading the bases of the lungs, and consisting mainly of collapse, hyperæmia, and œdema.

P., idiopath'ic. Pneumonia constituting of itself the whole disease.

P., infect'ious. It is doubtful whether

PNEUMONIA

all cases of acute lobar pneumonia are infectious; but there seems to be no doubt that certain cases are distinctly infectious. Greissinger states also that pneumonia in malarious districts sometimes takes on an epidemic character. Aitken states that pneumonia (acute lobar) "sometimes appears as if it were epidemic." (Wynter Blyth.)

P., influen'zal. A peculiar condition which has been observed in certain cases of *Influenza*, apparently due to *Pneumoparesis*. In some cases either *croupous* or *catarrhal* inflammation is present. (Gould.)

P., insular. Syn. for *P., lobular*.

P., intercurrent. Pneumonia complicating other diseases.

P., intermit'tent. A form of *P., lobar* occurring in malarial districts, characterised by intermissions in the pyrexia. See also *P., bilious*.

P., intersti'tial, acute'. Acute inflammation of the interstitial connective-tissue of the lung, occasionally going on to suppuration.

P., intersti'tial, chron'ic. See *P., chronic interstitial*.

P., intersti'tial, pleuro'genous. The same as *P., chronic, pleurogenous*.

P., lar'val. Term applied to a form of the disease seen occasionally in the course of epidemics, distinguished by the mildness of the attack. The temperature is only slightly raised, there is a slight rigor and a few ill-marked physical signs. The disease then gradually dies away without running its full course. Hence the term "larval" is applied to this form, as if the disease were in an embryonic or larval stage.

P., lat'ent. A form in which physical signs are either ill-marked or absent.

P., lo'bar. (Λοβός, the lobe of the ear or liver.) An acute disease, commonest between the ages of twenty and thirty, characterised by sudden invasion, and high fever without remissions; the abatement in uncomplicated cases taking place between the fourth and tenth days. Intense dyspnoea and characteristic (rusty) sputum are its symptoms, and evidences of consolidation of the lung, its physical signs.

Macroscopic pathology. Three stages of affection of the lung are described: engorgement, red hepatisation, yellow hepatisation. Whether cases which recover ever reach the third stage has been disputed.

Microscopic pathology. The alveolar spaces are crowded with red blood-corpuscles, leucocytes, and epithelial cells; fibrin is demonstrable.

P., lo'bar'is. (L. *lobaris*, belonging to a lobe.) *P., lobar*.

P., lobu'lar. (*Lobulus*, dim. of *L. lobus*.) The same as broncho-pneumonia. See *P., broncho-*.

P., lobular'is. (L. *lobularis*, belonging to a lobule.) *P., lobular*.

P., malar'ial. The same as *P., bilious*. See also *P., intermit'tent*.

P., malign'ant. A syn. of *P., bilious*.

P., malleo'sa. Pneumonia set up by the bacillus of Glanders. It is usually a broncho-pneumonia, but it may be lobar, or may give rise to multiple abscesses. (Gould.)

P., mas'sive. Term applied to the rare variety of the disease in which not only the alveoli and smaller bronchi are filled with exudation, but also the bronchi of the entire lobe, and it may be of the entire lung. In such a

case there are of course no breath sounds, vocal fremitus is absent, and on percussion there is complete dullness, so that the signs are very like those of pleurisy with effusion. If cough is severe, the patient may force up mounds of the bronchi.

P., mi'grans. (L. *migro*, to wander. G. *Wanderpneumonie*.) A form of *P., lobar* which spreads steadily from one lobe to another, day after day.

P., mi'gratory. The same as *P. migrans*.

P., necrot'ic. Goodhart's name for the non-tubercular variety of pulmonary disease occurring in diabetics. It is characterised by the formation of small rounded patches of solidification which break down in the periphery, leaving a central slough. These patches may occur either at the apex or base.

P., nerv'ous. A syn. of *P., bilious*. Applied to those cases in which nervous prostration is a marked symptom.

P., no'tha. The same as *Peripneumonia notha*.

P., oede'matous. A form associated with oedema, and involving the bases of the lungs, often complicating cases of *Apoplexy*.

P., period'ic. A syn. for *P., bilious*.

P., phren'o-. Pneumonia complicated by *diaphragmatis*.

P., plas'tic. Syn. for *P., croupous*.

P., pleurit'ic. Syn. for *Pleuripneumonia*.

P., pleuro'genic. The same as *P., pleurogenous*.

P., pleuro'genous. Term for pneumonia in which inflammation extends to the lung tissue from the pleura, and chiefly by way of the interlobular lymphatic channels.

P., potato'rum. (Gen. pl. of *L. potato*, a toper; from *poto*, to drink.) Pneumonia, like other diseases, is much more serious for drunkards or for those who have been in the habit of drinking freely. In these cases delirium may come on at the very beginning of the disease, or may appear later; it is characterised by great excitement and hallucination. Profuse sweating occurs as a result of the muscular activity, the pulse rate rises rapidly, and there is marked cyanosis. In other cases the delirium is quiet, and the patient is incessantly muttering, moving his hands about, and picking at the bed-clothes. All cases of this form of pneumonia are liable to end fatally through cardiac failure, which may be sudden or gradual.

P., pur'u'lent. There are three sub-varieties of this:—1. *Purulent catarrh*, affecting the surfaces of the air-vesicles and minute bronchi. 2. The formation of a localised pulmonary abscess. 3. *Suppurative lymphangitis* and *perilymphangitis*. The origin of all three sub-varieties of this form of pneumonia is the introduction of pyogenic micro-organisms, either by aspiration from the trachea (see *P., aspiration*), through the blood-vessels or lymphatics, or from a previous local source of infection, either originally in the lung, or extending from some neighbouring structure. (Gould.)

P., pu'trid. Syn. for *P., bilious*.

P., pythogen'ic. Term for a contagious pneumonia arising under miasmatic influences. (Gould.)

P., scroph'u'ulous. Old term for *P., caseous*.

P., sec'ondary. Pneumonia which develops as a complication in the course of some

PNEUMONIC—PNEUMONOLITHIASIS

other disease, such, for example, as enteric fever, erysipelas, diabetes, &c.

P., sen'ile. The *P., lobular* of old people. Possibly partly due to inability to expel the mucus that collects in the bronchioles.

P., sep'tic. Term for pneumonia when due to septic infection, either from wounds by the agency of septic emboli, or by inhalation, or any other method.

P., sep'tic, embol'ic. Term for the pneumonia caused by the lodgment of septic emboli in the pulmonary vessels. In the case of a true embolus reaching the lung, an infarct is formed which leads to the production of a *metastatic abscess*, or in the case of putrefactive organisms, of a gangrenous patch.

P., sep'tinous. Syn. for *P., sewer-gas.*

P., sewer-gas. A form of pneumonia arising from inhalation of sewer-gas.

P., sero'sa. (*L. serosus*, full of serum.) Term formerly applied (and revived in recent years) to *general pulmonary oedema*; it is incorrect, as this form of oedema is in no sense inflammatory; and there does exist, further, an inflammatory and circumscribed form of *pulmonary oedema*, as at the commencement of every case of *lobar pneumonia*.

P., sthen'ic. Term for pneumonia as found in persons of robust constitution, marked especially by a full, bounding pulse. Delirium, if it occurs, is of a maniacal character, and there is often great lividity.

P., stripe. (*G. Streifenpneumonie.*) Term for a variety of pneumonia in which the consolidated patch occurs as a band, usually lying parallel with the vertebral groove, on either side of the spinal column.

P., syphilit'ic. This is an interstitial pneumonia (see *P., interstitial*), is accompanied by the formation of gummata, and occurs almost exclusively in new-born infants; only very rarely in adults. There is also a form of broncho-pneumonia sometimes occurring in older children suffering from congenital syphilis, which does not differ from the ordinary broncho-pneumonia of children. (Cornil and Ranvier.) There is also another form found chiefly in still-born syphilitic children, termed *White pneumonia*. See *P., white*.

P., traum'atic. Term for pneumonia which has its origin in a wound or injury, in which the pleura also is usually involved.

P., tuber'culous. A pneumonia set up by the tubercle bacillus. It may be either *lobar* or *lobular*.

P., tub'ular. A syn. for *P., broncho-*.

P., typhoid. Term used for cases of pneumonia of an adynamic type, the general condition of the patient being that known as "the typhoid state." Cases in which pneumonia occurs at the outset of typhoid fever are known as *pneumo-* or *pneumono-typhus* (*q. v.*).

Also, used as a syn. of *P., bilious*.

P., va'gus. Pneumonia set up by section of both vagi.

P., ve'ra. (*L. verus*, true.) A term for ordinary, uncomplicated lobar pneumonia.

P., vesic'ular. Another name for *Alveolar catarrh*, or *Broncho-pneumonia*. See *P., broncho-*.

P., wan'dering. (*G. Wanderpneumonie.*) See *P. migrans*.

P., white. A catarrhal form of pneumonia

occurring almost exclusively in utero in syphilitic fetuses, and resulting in death before birth. The lungs are found after birth to be white, dense, and enlarged, either in parts or all over, from fatty degeneration.

Pneumon'ic. (*Πνευμονικός*, relating to the lungs; especially, affected with lung-disease.) 1. Relating to the lungs. 2. Relating to, or affected with, *Pneumonia*. 3. A remedy suitable for diseases of the lungs.

P. phthis'is. See *Phthisis, pneumonia*.

P. spot. Term for the circumscribed flush on the cheek characteristic of a typical case of lobar pneumonia.

Pneumon'ica. (Nom. pl. From *Pneumon-*.) The second Order of Good's Class *Pneumatica*, comprehending diseases affecting the lungs.

Pneumon'ici, mor'bi. (Nom. pl. of *pneumonicus*; *L. morbus*, a disease.) Term in Dr. W. Farr's classification for diseases of the lung.

Pneumonic'ula. (Dim. of *Pneumonia*.) Term for a slight *Pneumonia*.

Pneumon'icus. (Mod. *L.*) *Pneumonia*.

Pneumonit'ic. Relating, or belonging, to *Pneumonitis*.

Pneumon'itis. (*Pneumon*; *Gr. fem.* adjectival suffix *-itis*, agreeing with *[πύσος]*.) Another name for *Pneumonia*.

Pneumono. (*Πνεύμων*, the lung.) A prefix signifying relating to the lung.

Pneumonoblennoze'mia. (*Pneumono-*; *blennozemia*.) Excessive secretion of mucus from the pulmonary air-passages.

Pneumono'cacō. (*Pneumono-*; *κακός*, evil.) A term for *Lung, gangrene of*.

Pneumonocarcino'ma. (*Pneumono-*; *carcinoma*.) Pulmonary carcinoma.

Pneumonocatar'rhus. (*Pneumono-*; *catarrhus*.) A catarrh of the lungs.

Pneumonocele. (*Πνεύμων*; *κλήθ*, in the sense of a hernia. *G. Lungenbruch*.) Hernia of the lung.

Pneumonocele's diaphragmat'ica interna. (*Pneumonocele*; *diaphragmatic*; *L. internus*, inside.) Diaphragmatic hernia of the lung.

P. exter'na. (*L. externus*, outside.) Hernia of the lung through the thoracic wall.

P. thorac'ica. (*L. thoracicus*, belonging to the thorax.) A synonym of *P. externa*.

Pneumonocho'losis. (*Pneumono-*; *χολος*, bile.) Eisenmann's term for *Pneumonia, bilious*.

Pneumono'chysis. See *Pneumochysis*.

Pneumonicirrho'sis. (*Pneumono-*; *cirrrosis*. *G. Lungenkirrrose*.) Fibroid thickening, or *cirrrosis*, of the lung.

Pneumonoconio'sis. The same as *Pneumooniosis*.

Pneumonodyn'ia. (*Pneumono-*; *δύσιν*, pain. *G. Lungenschmerz*.) Pain in the lungs.

Pneumocede'ma. (*Pneumono-*; *oedema*.) Pulmonary oedema.

Pneumogast'ric. The same as *Pneumogastric*.

Pneumohæmorrhage. The same as *Pneumohæmorrhagia*.

Pneumonokonio'sis. See *Pneumooniosis*.

Pneumon'olith. See *Pneumolith*.

Pneumonolith'iasis. See *Pneumolithiasis*.

PNEUMONOLOGY—PNEUMOPHTHISIS

Pneumono'logy. (*Pneumono-*; λόγος, a discourse.) A scientific discourse or treatise on the lung.

Pneumonoma'la'cia. See *Pneumomac'ia*.

Pneumonoma'nt'ia. (*Pneumono-*; μαντήα, prophesying, power of divination. *G. Lungenprobe*.) Diagnosis based upon a physical examination of the lungs.

Pneumonome'lan'o'sis. (*Pneumono-*; melanos'is.) Melanosis of the lung. See under *Melanosis*.

Pneumono'meter. (*Pneumono-*; μέτρον, a measure.) The same as *Spirometer*.

Pneumonomyco'sis. The same as *Pneumomycosis*.

Pneumonopara'lysis. (*Pneumono-*; παράλυσις, palsy. *G. Lungenlähmung*.) Paralysis of the lungs.

Pneumonopath'ia. (*Pneumono-*; πάθος, affection. *G. Lungenleiden*.) An affection of the lungs.

Pneumonophlebi'tis. (*Pneumono-*; phlebitis. *G. Lungenblutadernentzündung*.) Inflammation of the veins of the lungs.

Pneumonophthi'sis. (*Pneumono-*; phthisis.) A term for *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

Pneumonophthoë. (*Pneumono-*; φθόη=φθσις.) The same as *Pneumonophthisis*.

Pneumonophyse'ter. (*Pneumono-*; φυσήτήρ, a pair of bellows.) An instrument for inflating the lungs.

Pneumopleure'sis. (*Pneumono-*; pleuresis.) The same as *Pneumopleuritis*.

Pneumopleuri'tis. (*Pneumono-*; pleuritis.) Term for *Pneumonia, lobar*. See also *Pleuropneumonia*.

Pneumonopty'sis. (*Pneumono-*; πτύσις, a spitting out; also, sputum.) Spitting out from the lung, expectoration. Term used for *hemoptysis*; also, for *sputum cruentum*.

Pneumonorrhag'ia. (*Pneumono-*; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) A term for *Hemoptysis*.

Pneumonorrhœ'a. (*Pneumono-*; ροία, a flow.) The same as *Pneumonorrhagia*. Also, term for *Bronchorrhœa*.

Pneumonorrhô'is. (*Pneumono-*; ρέω, to flow.) Term for disease of the lungs in which hemorrhage is a characteristic symptom.

Pneumonosapro'sis. (*Pneumono-*; σαπρῶς, to rot. *G. Lungenfaule*.) Putrescence or gangrene of the lungs.

Pneumonoscirrho'sis. (*Pneumono-*; σκίρρος, really σκίρος, a hardened swelling.) A hardening or fibrosis of the substance of the lung; the same as *Corrigan's cirrhosis*, described by Corrigan as a primary disease.

Pneumonoscirrhus. (*Pneumono-*; σκίρρος, a hardening.) Induration of the lung.

Pneumono'scope. (*Pneumono-*; σκοπέω, to look at, or examine.) The *Stethoscope*.

Pneumonoseps'is. (*Pneumono-*; σήψις, putrefaction.) Putrefaction of the lung.

Pneumono'sis. The same as *Pneumosis*.

Pneumonospas'mus. (*Pneumono-*; σπάσμος, a convulsion. *G. Lungenkrampf*.) Spasm of the lungs.

Pneumosten'o'sis. (*Pneumono-*; στένωσις, a narrowing. *G. Lungenverengerung*.) Contraction of the lungs.

Pneumosity'rinx. (*Pneumono-*;

σπυρίγξ, a tube.) An instrument for inflating the vessels of the lung. Also, a pulmonary fistula. Also, syn. for *Pneumophyseter*.

Pneumotelectasis. (*Pneumono-*; τέλος, completion, perfection; ἐκτασις, distension.) Complete distension of the lungs.

Pneumonotox'icus. See *Pneumotoxicus*.

Pneu'mono-ty'phus. Term used by foreign writers for *typhoid fever* which begins with *pneumonia*.

Pneumony. *Pneumonia*.

Pneumonyperpath'ia. (*Pneumono-*; υπέρ, over; πάθος, suffering, disease.) Any serious pulmonary disease.

Pneumonypo'stasis. (*Pneumono-*; hypostasis.) Subsidence of any fluid to the lower part of the lungs.

Also, term for *Pneumonia, hypostatic*.

Pneumoō'toka. The same as *Pneumotoca*.

Pneumoō'tokous. The same as *Pneumotocous*.

Pneumoparalysis. See *Pneumoparalysis*.

Pneumopar'esis. (*Pneumo-*; paresis.) An acute pulmonary disease, without pyrexia, preceded by nervous symptoms, and attended by progressive congestion of the lung. (B. W. Richardson.)

Pneumo'pathy. The same as *Pneumonopathia*.

Pneu'mo-pericar'dial friction sound. The same as *Pleuro-pericardial friction sound* (q. v.).

Pneumopericardit'is. (*Pneumo-pericardium*.) *Pneumopericardium* accompanied by *pericarditis*.

Pneumopericard'ium. (Πνεῦμα, air; pericardium. *F. pneumopéricarde*.) Gas in the pericardium, arising from putrefying pericardial fluid, or from an entrance of gas from the alimentary canal, or passage of air from the lungs *ab externo*. In cases where air has entered through a perforation, acute pericarditis is excited at once, and the inflammatory exudation rapidly becomes purulent. The percussion-note over the præcordial area is tympanitic when the patient is lying down, but becomes dull on his sitting up. The heart sounds have an amphoric quality, and any friction sounds which may arise acquire a metallic character. When fluid is present as well as air, the succussion splash may be noticed, and a loud churning splashing is also heard, which may even completely mask the normal heart sounds, and be heard at some distance from the chest. The term *pneumohydropericardium* is given to those cases in which gas and fluid are present.

Pneumoperitonit'is. (*Pneumo-*; peritonitis.) Term for the condition in which air finds entry into the peritoneal cavity. It has been thought that fluid in the cavity might decompose and so produce gases, but this, if it ever happens, must be very rare. The usual cause is perforation of the intestines, or perforating wounds of the abdominal walls.

Pneumophlebi'tis. (*Pneumo-*; phlebitis.) The same as *Pneumonophlebitis*.

Pneumophthal'mos. (Πνεῦμα, air; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) The presence of air within the eyeball.

Pneumophthis'is. See *Pneumonophthisis*.

PNEUMOPHTHOE—PNEUMOTOXIN

Pneumo'phthoë. The same as *Pneumophthisis*.

Pneumophy'ma. (*Pneumo-*; φῦμα, a growth.) Old term for a growth (tubercular) on the lung.

Pneumophy'mata. (Φυμάτα, pl. of φῦμα.) Plur. of *Pneumophy'ma*.

Pneumophy'mia. (*Pneumophy'ma*.) The disease which consists in the growth of *Pneumophy'mata*.

Pneumopleure'sis. See *Pneumono-pleuresis*.

Pneumopleuri'tis. See *Pneumono-pleuritis*.

Pneumopro'teins. (*Pneumon*; proteïn.) Term for proteins formed by the *Pneumococcus* during life.

Pneumo'ptysis. See *Pneumonoptysis*.

Pneumopyopericard'ium. See *Pyopneumopericardium*.

Pneumopyotho'rax. See *Pyopneumothorax*.

Pneumo'pyra. (*Pneumo-*; πῦρ, fire.) Fever of the lungs. Term applied by Eisenmann to *Bronchitis maligna*.

Pneum'or. (Πνεῦμα, air; L. amor, love.) A desire for air, or for breathing. (Gould.)

Pneumorrhag'ia. See *Pneumorrhagia*.

P., diffuse'. A syn. of *Pneumohæmorrhagia* (q. v.).

P. inter'na. (L. internus, inside.) A term for *Hæmorrhæa*.

Pneumorrhœ'a. See *Pneumorrhæa*.

Pneumoscir'rhus. (*Pneumo-*; scir'rhus.) A term for *Cirrhosis* of the lung.

Pneumoscope. (Πνεῦμον, the lung; σκοπέω, to look at.) A syn. for *Pneumograph*.

Pneumoseps'is. (*Pneumo-*; sepsis.) A term for *Lung*, gangrene of.

Pneumoseroto'h'rax. (Πνεῦμα, air; L. serum; thorax.) Term signifying the presence of air or gas, together with serum, in the cavity of the pleura.

Pneumo'sis. (L. *pneumosis*, affecting the lung; from πνεῦμα, the lung.) Name applied by Alibert to the fourth family of diseases in his Nosology, and comprehending all diseases of the lungs.

Pneumoskel'etal. (*Pneumoskeleton*.) Pertaining to the *Pneumoskeleton*.

Pneumoskel'eton. (*Pneumo-*; σκελετόν, a dry body.) Term for a hard exoskeletal structure developed in the integument, in connection with respiratory organs; e.g. the shell of a mollusc, developed from the mantle, which discharges respiratory functions. (H. Nicholson.)

Pneumo'stoma. (Πνεῦμα, air; στόμα, a mouth.) Term applied by Latreille to the stigma of an insect.

Pneumotherapeut'ic. (*Pneumo-*; therapeut'ic.) Belonging to *Pneumotherapy*.

Pneumotherapeut'ical. The same as *Pneumotherapeut'ic*.

Pneumotherapeut'ics. (*Pneumo-*; therapeut'ics.) Syn. for *Pneumotherapy*.

Pneumotherapy. (*Pneumo-*; θεραπεία, treatment of the sick.) The treatment of pulmonary diseases.

Also, syn. for *Pneumatotherapy*.

Pneumotho'rax. (Πνεῦμα, air; θώραξ, the chest. F. *pneumothorax*; G. *Luftbrust*.) Air or gas in the pleural cavity, serum or pus

being almost always present also, constituting *hydro-* or *pyo-pneumothorax*. Very rare as a primary condition; usually secondary to a wound of the chest, or to perforation of the lung occurring in purulent inflammation of the pleura, or in ulceration or gangrene of the lung. Thus, the two conditions in which it is most common are empyema and phthisis. Its onset is generally sudden, and marked by great pain in the side, severe dyspnœa, and general distress. These symptoms may, however, be absent, and the disease remain latent, and even unsuspected, during life. The typical physical signs are immobility of the affected side in respiration, tympanitic resonance, distant amphoric breathing, or complete absence of breath-sounds, metallic voice-sounds, a metallic quality in the râles and even in the heart-sounds, the "bell-sound," and "succussion splash." The heart and liver may be displaced.

Three main varieties of *Pneumothorax* are described: *open*, *closed*, and *valvular*. Other varieties are also spoken of. (See under sub-headings.)

In *open pneumothorax*, there is a free opening into the pleura, either externally from a wound, or internally from the lung.

In *closed pneumothorax*, there is a small opening into the pleura which very speedily becomes closed by lymph.

In *valvular pneumothorax*, a valve is formed by a tag of lymph or pleura over the opening in the pleura.

P. by occlu'sion. Syn. for *P., closed*.

P., closed. See under main heading.

P., locu'lated. A rare form in which the air (and fluid, if present) is limited to a small space, by pleural adhesions. A permanent pulmonary fistula is often associated with this form.

P., o'pen. See under main heading.

P., pat'ent. Syn. for *P., open*.

P., pure. The form in which air alone is present in the pleural cavity. It is very rare, and generally of traumatic origin.

P., subphren'ic. A pneumothorax in which air has entered the pleural cavity through a perforation of the diaphragm.

P., valv'ular. See under main heading.

Pneumo'toca. (Neut. plur. *Pneumo-*; ωστόκος, laying eggs.) Term applied by Owen to those Vertebrates which breathe air and lay eggs, e. g. birds and reptiles.

Pneumo'tocous. (*Pneumotoca*.) Air-breathing and oviparous; belonging to the *Pneumotoca*.

Pneumo'tomy. (*Pneumo-*; τομή, a cutting.) Incision of the lung, e. g. to drain a cavity. Also, the anatomical dissection of a lung.

Pneumotox'icus. (*Pneumo-*; τοξικόν=τὸ τοξικὸν φάρμακον, poison for smearing arrows. G. *lungengiftig*.) That which poisons the lung. Epithet applied by C. H. Schultz to disease arising from the inhalation of noxious vapours; also, to suffocation by drowning.

Pneumotoxin. (*Pneumo-*; τοξικόν=τὸ τοξικὸν φάρμακον, poison for smearing arrows.) Term applied by the brothers Klemperer to the poisonous products which they believe are produced by the pneumococcus, and which, introduced into the system, give rise to the various manifestations of pneumonia. Subsequently, *antipneumotoxin* is formed, which has the power of neutralising the poison, and when

PNEUMOTUBERCULUM—POCULUM

this is effected, the crisis occurs. They have injected the antitoxic body into patients suffering from pneumonia, with apparently good results.

Pneumotuberculum. (*Pneumo* -; *L. tuberculum*, a tubercle.) Tubercle of the lung.

Pneumo-typhoid. Syn. for *Pneumotypus*.

Pneumotyphus. See *Pneumotypus*.

Pneumotypo'sis. (*Pneumo* -; *τύπος*, an impression, or type.) Another name for *Pneumonia*, intermittent.

Pneumus boldus. The *Boldoa fragrans*.

Pneubiomantia. See *Pneobiontia*.

Pneusi'meter. (*Pneusis*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument used, like the *Spirometer*, to measure the vital capacity or "extreme differential capacity" of the chest in respiration, and made on the model of an anemometer. (Guillet.)

Pneusiobiogno'sis. (*Pneusis*; *βιογνosis*.) Another name for *Docimasia pulmonum*.

Pneusiobio'scopé. (*Pneusis*; *βιος*, life; *σκοπέω*, to look at, examine.) The same as *Pneusiobiogno'sis*.

Pneus'is. (*Πνεῦσις*, a breathing.) Respiration.

P. pertus'sis. A term for *Pertussis*.

P. singult'us. Another name for *Singultus*, or hiccough.

P. tus'sis. Another name for *Tussis*.

Pneusometer. See *Pneusimeter*.

Pnigalion. (*Πνιγάλιον*; from *πνίγω*, to stifle. *F. ephialte*; *G. Alp, Alptrücken*.) Nightmare, so named from the sense of suffocation often attending it.

Pnigallium. The same as *Pnigalion*.

Pnig'itis. (*Πνιγίτις* [sc. *γῆ*], a kind of clay.) A white or greyish clay, from which soda was obtained. (Dioscor. 5, 177; *Plin.* 35, 56.)

Pnigma. (*Πνίγω*, to stifle.) The feeling of suffocation.

Pnigmos. The same as *Pnigma*.

Pnigocatar'rhus. (*Πνίγω*, to stifle; *κατάρρος*, catarrh. *G. Sticthuss*.) Suffocative catarrh.

Pnigopho'bia. (*Πνίγω*, to stifle; *φόβος*, fear.) Spasm of the lungs, with a feeling of impending suffocation.

Pnig'os. The same as *Pnigma*.

Pnix. The same as *Pnigma*.

Pnix'is. The same as *Pnigma*.

Pnoë. (*Πνοή*.) Breath.

Pno'a. (*Πνοή* = *πνοή*.) The same as *Pnoë*.

Pnoëcolyt'icus. (*Πνοή*, breath; *κωλυτικός*, hindering.) Asthmatic.

Pnoëcolyt'icus. (*Πνός* = *πνοή*.) The same as *Pnoëcolyt'icus*.

Pnous. (*Πνούς*, Att. contr. of *πνός*, breath.) The same as *Pnoë*.

Po di Ba'hia. The same as *Po-baia*.

Po'a. (*L.* From *πόα*, grass.) Spear-grass or meadow-grass. A Genus of the Order *Festuceæ*.

P. abyssin'ica. Abyssinian meadow-grass or "fef." The grain is used for bread-making.

P. flu'tans. Koel. The *Glyceria fluitans*.

Poad milk. The same as *Powd milk*.

Poaya. Name used in Brazil for the

Cephaëlis ipecacuanha or its root, *ipecacuanha*. It is also used for other roots that have an emetic action.

P. bran'ca. Name used in Brazil for *Ipecacuanha*, white; also for *Ipecacuanha*, undulated.

Po-bal'a. Name for a powder used in Cochin China in the treatment of skin diseases. It is believed to be identical with *chrysaorobin* (goa powder).

Pocger'ebæ cor'tex. (*L.*) *Pocger'ebæ* bark. Name for an American remedy for bowel complaint.

Pock. (*Ang.-Sax. poc*, a pustule. *F. pustule*; *G. Pocke, Blatter*.) A common name for a pustule (*i. e.* a pouch filled with pus); applied especially to the pustules of *Variola*, *Varicella*, and *Vaccinia*.

P., black. See *Variola cruenta*.

P., bro'ken. Syn. for *Pock-marked*.

P., crys'talline. See *Variola verrucosa*.

P., diphtherit'ic. Term for a smallpox pustule in which the papillæ of the skin are so greatly infiltrated with leucocytes, that necrosis results, with the formation of a greyish white slough resembling a diphtheritic membrane.

P., fret'ten. (*Fretten*, old form of *fretted*.) Old term for *P.-marked*.

P., hole. A syn. of *P.-mark*.

P., horn. Syn. for *P., crystalline*.

P., kine. Cow-pox, or *Vaccinia*.

P.-mark. The scar left by a pock of smallpox.

P.-marked. Marked with the scars of former pustules of smallpox.

P., mas'ter. (*F. maître bouton*; *G. Meisterpocken*.) Van Swieten's term for a large pock sometimes seen in smallpox, very similar to that characteristic of inoculated smallpox.

P., pitted. The same as *P.-marked*.

P., stone. An old term for a pustule of *Aene*.

P.-wood. Syn. for *lignum vitæ*, the *Guaiacum officinale*.

Pocked. Syn. for *Pock-marked*.

Pock'et. (*Mid. Eng. poket*; *Celt. poke*; *O. F. poche* or *pochette*.) *Anat.* Any blind sac or diverticulum. *Zoöl.* Term used of the external cheek-pouch of certain rodents; also of the abdominal pouch of Marsupials; also of the abdominal cavity of certain fish, *e. g.* holibut; and, generally, of any sacculated cavity.

Pock'eting. *Med. and Surg.* Forming a pocket or pouch. Applied by Storer to a method of treating the pedicle in ovariectomy. The pedicle is brought between the lips of the abdominal incision, and left to heal in that position.

Pock-pitted. Marked with the pits left by variola, &c.

Pock'y. Belonging to, or the subject of, the "great pox" or pocks, *i. e.* *Syphilis*. Less frequently used than its synonym *Pozzy*. Also used with regard to smallpox (*Dunglison*).

Pocular'is. (*L. poculum*.) Resembling a cup. See *Sinus pocularis*.

Poculent. (*L. poculentus*, fit for drinking, from *poculum*.) Fit to be drunk, drinkable.

Poculiform. (*Poculum*; *forma*, resemblance.) Cup-shaped.

Poculum. (Shortened from *Potaculum*, from *L. potare*, to drink.) Old term (*F. coupe*; *G. Schale*) for a drinking-cup. Also (*F. potion*; *G. Arzneitrank*), a draught or potion.

P. absinthia'tum. (*Absinthium*.) An ancient drink flavoured with *Absinthium*, or wormwood, which was supposed to cure drunkenness.

P. amato'rum. The lovers' cup. A love potion, or *Philtre*.

P. Diog'enis. Diogenes' cup. An old name for the palm of the hand.

P. emet'icum. The Emetic Goblet, or Antimonial Cup. See *Cup*, antimonial.

P. vomito'rium. A syn. for *P. emeticum*.

Pod. (Ang.-Sax. *podd*, a covering.) *Bot.* The same as *Siligua* (q. v.).

Podac'cacē. A shortened form of the word *Podarthrocacē*.

Podachæn'ium. A Genus of the *Compositæ*.

P. ala'tum. A shrub indigenous to Central America. The pith of the stem is used for imbedding microscopic specimens.

P. em'inens. Another name for the *P. alatum*.

Podag'ra. (Πούς, ποδός, the foot; ἄγρυ, a seizure. *F. podagre*; *G. Fussgicht*.) Literally, pain in the foot. Term used originally to mean gout in the foot; in modern times generally used to mean *Gout* in general. *Podagra* or *gout* was a Genus of the Order *Phlegmasiæ*, Class *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

P. aberrans. Aberrant, wandering, or flying, gout. See *Gout*, flying.

P. arthri'tis. Arthritic gout. A syn. for *Gout*.

P. aton'ica. Disguised or lurking gout. (Cullen.)

P. complica'ta. The same as *P. aberrans*.

P. larva'ta. The same as *P. atonica*.

P. regular'is. A regular fit of gout. (Cullen, Good, &c.)

P. retroce'dens. Retrocedent gout. See *Gout*, retrocedent.

P. retrogra'da. Retrograde gout. Another name for *P. retrocedens*.

Podagræ. The same as *Podagric*.

Podagrar'ia. (*Podagra*.) The specific name of the *Ægopodium podagraria*, or gout-weed.

P. ægopod'ium. The *Ægopodium podagraria*.

Podag'ric. (*Podagra*.) Belonging to, or the subject of, *Podagra*.

Podag'rical. The same as *Podagric*.

Podag'ristm. The *Diathesis*, gouty.

Podag'rous. The same as *Podagric*.

Podalg'ia. (Πούς, a foot; ἄλγος, pain. *F. podalgie*; *G. Fusschmerz*.) Pain in the foot. Also, the same as *Podagra*.

Podal'ic. (Hybrid word, from ποὺς (pod-), a foot, and Eng. -al and -ic.) Pertaining to the feet.

P. ver'sion. See *Version*, *podalgic*.

Podalir'ia australis. (Named after Podalirius [Ποδαλῖριος], the son of Æsculapius.) The *Baptisia australis*.

P. tinctor'ia. The *Sophoria tinctoria*.

Podaly'ria. See *Podaliria*.

Podanencephal'ia. (Πούς; ἀνεγκέφαλος, without a brain. *G. Stielenkephalie*.) A foetal monstrosity, consisting in absence of brain, while what exists of a head is borne on a pedicle.

Podar'ium. (Ποδάριον, dim. of ποὺς.) Term applied by Illiger to the foot of the hind paws in the Mammifera.

Podarth'al. Belonging to the *Podarthrum*.

Podarthri'tis. (Πούς; arthritis. *G. Fussgelenkentzündung*.) Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

Podarthrocacē. (Πούς; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακία, evil.) Destructive disease of the joints of the foot.

Podarth'rum. (Πούς; ἄρθρον, a joint. *G. Fussgelenk*.) A foot-joint, esp. in *Ornithol*.

Podax'is. (Πούς, ποδός, a foot; axis.) A Genus of gasteromycetous *Fungi*.

P. carcinomalē. (Mod. L.) A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope. The brown-coloured powder formed of the spores is used to dress gangrenous ulcers and foul wounds generally.

Podax'on. (Πούς, ποδός, a foot; ἄξων, an axis.) The same as *Podaxis*.

Podode'ma. See *Pododema*.

Podelco'ma. (Πούς; ἕλκοςμα, an ulcer.) A name for *Madura* foot.

Podelko'ma. See *Podelcoma*.

Podencephal'ia. The condition of *Podencephalus*.

Podenceph'alus. (Πούς; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. *F. podencéphale*; *G. fusskopfig*.) Term for a foetal monster whose brain, without a cranium, hangs by a pedicel. (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.)

Podex. (L.) The fundament, *anus*. Also, the *uropygium*.

Pod'ical. Pertaining to the *Podex*.

P. plates. *Entom.* Small pieces or plates surrounding the anal opening; they have been thought to be rudiments of an abdominal segment.

Pod'ion. (Dim. of ποὺς, ποδός.) *Comp. Anat.* The *manus* or *pes* in the *Mammalia*. *Ornithol.* Term applied by Illiger to the junction of the toes at the extremity of the *tarsus* in birds.

Podis'mus. (Ποδίζω, to tie the feet.) Spasm of the muscles of the foot or of the toes.

Podiso'ma. (Πούς; ποδός, a foot; σῶμα, the body.) A Genus of *Fungi*.

P. cro'pus. This species is believed to cause excrescences on the *Juniperus virginiana*. It is used popularly as an anthelmintic.

Podisoma'ta. Plur. of *Podisoma*.

Pod'ite. (Πούς, ποδός, a foot.) The leg or appendage of a crustacean, especially when developed for walking; more commonly used in compounds, e. g. *epipodite*, *coxopodite*, &c.

Podit'ic. Belonging to a *Podite*.

Pod'ium. The same as *Podion*.

Podobromhidro'sis. See *Podobromidrosis*.

Podobromidro'sis. (Πούς, ποδός, a foot; bromidrosis.) The same as *Bromidrosis*.

Podocacē. The same as *Podarthrocacē*.

Podocar'pus. (Πούς; καρπός, fruit. *G. fussfruchtig*.) A Genus of trees, whose ovary is borne on a pedicel; they are conifers, of the tribe *Taxoidæ*.

P. daerydioid'es. The white pine of New Zealand. Its gum is used as a masticatory.

P. zamiaefol'ius. Hab. and uses identical with those of *P. daerydioides*.

Podocceph'alous. (Πούς; κεφαλή, the head.) Epithet for plants with flowers united into heads, borne upon peduncles.

Pododactyl'us. (Πούς; δάκτυλος, finger. *G. fussjüngert*.) Epithet for animals that have distinct toes on each foot.

Pododynia. (Πούς; πόδυν, pain.) Pain in the foot.

Podœdema. (Πούς; οἰδημα, swelling.) Edema of the foot.

Podogyn. Shortened form of the word *Podogynium*.

Podogynê. The same as *Podogyn*.

Podogynium. (Πούς; γυνή, a woman; in Bot. used to mean the ovary. *F. podogynæ*; *G. Fruchtnotenfuss*.) Bot. A solid projection continuous with and supporting the ovary, distinct from the peduncle and calyx; synonymous with *Basigynium*.

Podology. (Πούς; λόγος, a discourse.) A scientific description or account of the foot.

Podomancy. (Πούς; μαντεία, prophesying.) Divination founded upon an inspection of the feet.

Podometer. (Πούς; μέτρον, a measure. *F. podomètre*; *G. Fussmesser*.) The same as *Pedometer*.

Podometric. Belonging to a *Podometer*.

Podometrum. The same as *Podometer*.

Podonip'tron. (Ποδόνιπτρον = ποδά-νιπτρον, water for washing the feet in.) Old term synonymous with *Pediuvium*.

Podophthalmic. The same as *Podophthalmous*.

Podophthalmite. (Πούς; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Zool. The distal of the two joints of the *ophthalmite* in Crustacea, as distinguished from the basal joint, or *basiophthalmite*.

Podophthalmous. (Πούς; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Epithet applied to certain of the Crustacea, which have the eye at the extremity of a mobile peduncle.

Podophthora. (Πούς; φθορά, destruction. *F. podophthore*; *G. Fussverderbung*.) Destruction of the foot by disease.

Podophthora. See *Podophthora*.

Podophyllacœa. De Candolle's name for a Family of the *Ranunculaceæ*, having the Genus *Podophyllum* for their type.

Podophylli radix. Former name for *P. rhizoma*.

P. resina, B.Ph. Resin of *Podophyllum*; also termed *Podophyllin*, and Resin of *Podophyllin*. Prepared by making a tincture of the rhizome, precipitating in water, and washing and drying the precipitate. It forms a yellow or orange powder. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain. From it is prepared *Tinctura podophylli*, B.Ph. *Action.* Given internally, podophyllin gives rise to gastric and intestinal irritation, with griping pains, and acts as a purgative and cholagogue. It acts in from ten to twelve hours. The purgative action is apparently due to stimulation both of the unstriated muscle and the glands of the intestine, together with an increased flow of bile.

P. rhizoma, B.Ph. *Podophyllum* rhizome. The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Podophyllum peltatum*, from N. America. The rhizome contains a resin. See *Podophylli resina*; also, *Podophyllotoxin*.

Podophyllic acid. Former name for *Pieropodophyllic acid*.

Podophyllin. See *Podophylli resina*.

Podophyllinic acid. The same as *Podophyllic acid*.

Podophyllitis. Inflammation of the *Podophyllous* tissue of the hoof in quadrupeds.

Podophylloquer'citin. (*Podophyllum*; *quercitin*.) The colouring matter of the plant *Podophyllum peltatum*.

Podophyllotoxin. (*Podophyllum*; τὸ τοξικόν, poison for smearing arrows with.) A resinous substance obtained from *Podophylli resina*, and composed of *Pieropodophyllic acid*, an inert substance, and *Pieropodophyllin*, the active principle of the resin.

Podophyllous. (Πούς, πόδος, the foot; φύλλον, a leaf.) Belonging to the hoof and the lamellar tissue of the hoof in quadrupeds. Also, in Biol., having the foot, or the organs of locomotion generally, flattened in the form of leaves.

P. tissue. The lamellar tissue of the hoof in quadrupeds.

Podophyllum. (Πούς; φύλλον, a leaf. *F. podophylle*; *G. Fussblatt*.) Name given on account of the shape of the leaf; applied to—1. A Genus of N. American plants, Class *Polyandria*, Order *Monogynia*. 2. To the dried rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum* (*Podophylli rhizoma*, B.Ph.).

P. montanum. The mountain May-apple. It has the same properties as *P. peltatum*.

P. peltatum. (L. *peltatus*, armed with a pelta or crescentic shield. *F. podophylle*; *G. Fussblatt*.) The American May-apple plant, whose rhizome is cathartic. See *Podophylli rhizoma*.

Podoplegmatis. (Πούς; πλέγμα, anything plaited; -itis, fem. adj. termination agreeing with νόσος=disease.) Vatel's term for general inflammation of the reticular tissue in the horse. (Littre.)

Podorrheum'a. (Πούς; ρεῦμα, humour.) A term for rheumatism in the foot; also, for *Podagra*.

Podorrheumatism. (Πούς; ρεῦμα, humour.) Rheumatism in the foot.

Podosoma. The same as *Podisoma*.

Podosomata. Plur. of *Podosoma*.

Podosperma. (Πούς, the "sheet" of a sail; σπέρμα, seed. *F. podosperme*; *G. Samenfuss*.) Bot. The filament by which the ovule adheres to the placenta.

Podosymptomaticus. Πούς; σύμπτωμα, a symptom.) Epithet applied to a variety of epilepsy, in which the "aura" is first perceived in the foot.

Podotheca. (Πούς; θήκη, a sheath.) *Human Anat.* A preparation of the scarf-skin of the foot and toes entire, with nails adhering, taken from the cadaver. Also, used in *Ornith.* and *Entom.* for the integument covering a leg.

Podotherm. (Πούς; θερμόν, heat. *F. podotherme*.) Petit's term for a thermometer specially designed for estimating the temperature of foot-baths.

Podotrochilitis. (Πούς; τροχίλια, a pulley.) The same as *Navicular disease*.

Podozo'on. (Πούς; ζῶον, an animal.) That type of animal in which the presence of many feet is a leading character. (Bichwald.)

Pod'pepper. A common name for *Cap-sicum*.

Podwyssoz'ki's theory of inflammation. See *Theory of inflammation*, *Podwyssoz'ki's*.

Podyperidrosis. (Πούς; ὑπέρ, exceeding; ἰδρωσις from ἰδρώς, sweat.) Excessive sweating of the feet.

Pæc'il'ia. (Ποικιλία, a marking with various colours.) Term for the piebald skin occasionally seen among negroes.

Pæc'ilocyte. See *Poikilocyte*.

Pæc'ilocyto'sis. See *Poikilocytosis*.

Pæc'ilomelas'ma. (Ποικίλος, many-coloured; μέλασμα, a black or livid spot.) An old term for senile gangrene, descriptive of the variety of hues presented by the affected area.

Pæc'ilono'tus. (Ποικίλος; νῦτος, the back.) *Ornithol.* Having a many-coloured back.

Pæc'ilonym. (Ποικίλος, many-coloured, various; ὄνυμα, a name.) *Biol.* One of several or many names for the same part.

Pæc'iloperisso'ma. See *Pæc'iloperit-toma*.

Pæc'iloperisso'sis. See *Pæc'iloperit-tosis*.

Pæc'iloperitto'ma. (Ποικίλος, varied; περίττωμα, Att. for περισσωμα, a superfluity.) A mixed or varied hypertrophy.

Pæc'iloperitto'sis. The process leading to *Pæc'iloperittoma*.

Pæc'ilother'mal. See *Poikilothermal*.

Pæc'ilother'mic. See *Poikilothermic*.

Pæ'lë-bark. Name for the bark of the *Astonia spectabilis*.

Pæ'onin. A syn. for *Coralline*.

Pæ'phaga. (Πάη = πᾶς, a plant; φαγεῖν, to devour.) The herbivorous Marsupials, kangaroos, &c. (Owen.)

Pæ'phagia. The eating of herbage; hence, *vegetarianism*.

Pæ'phagous. Eating grass or herbage; belonging to the *Pæ'phaga*.

Pæ'phagus. A Genus of *Bovidae*, the Jaks. Also, a *vegetarian*.

Pæ't's cass'ia. Another name for *P.'s rosemary*.

P.'s gard'robe. Another name for *P.'s rosemary*.

P.'s rose'mary. A common name for the *Osyris alba*.

Pæ'tium. Brazilian name for the *Nicotiana tabacum*. (Dunglison.)

Pog'on. (Πάγων.) The beard.

Pogoni'asis. (*Pogon*.) Excessive growth of beard in man; or, a bearded condition in women.

Pogoni'ate. (*Pogon*.) *Zoöl.* Bearded or barbate. *Ornith.* Webbed, as a feather.

Pogoni'c. (*Pogon*.) Relating to the beard.

Pogoni'um. (Παργάνιον, dim. of πάγων.) A little beard. In *Ornith.*, the web of a feather.

Pogono'logy. (*Pogon*; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the beard.

Pogono'opus. (*Pogon*; πούς, ποδός, the foot.) A Genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.

P. febrifu'gus. (L. febris, fever; fugo, to put to flight.) A South American tree, whose bark is tonic and contains an alkaloid named howardine, and a bitter principle.

Pogono'trophy. (*Pogon*; τροφή, nourishment.) The nutrition of the beard.

Pogoste'mon. (*Pogon*; στήμων, a thread.) A Genus of the *Labiata*, a native of E. Indies, Malay Archipelago, and Japan.

P. interme'dius. The *P. patchouli*.

P. patchou'li. The East Indian Patchouli or *Puchapat*. It is cultivated in the East for its aromatic volatile oil, used in making the scent called patchouli. The leaf is used to mix with the tobacco leaf for smoking.

P. sua'vis. The *P. patchouli*.

Po-ho-yo. (Chinese.) The Chinese oil of peppermint.

Po'hon an'tiar. A syn. for *Upas*.

P. upas. A syn. for *Upas*.

Pohutuk'acca. (Maori term, signifying brine-sprinkled.) The *Metrosideros tomentosa*, or Christmas tree, of New Zealand. Its bark furnishes a bronze dye, and its strong wood is useful in a variety of ways.

Poi. (Hawaiian.) An article of food, prepared from the root of the taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*, and used extensively in the Sandwich Islands. It is in the form of dough, and is allowed to ferment before being fit for use.

Poi'kiloblast. (Ποικίλος, varied; βλαστός, a shoot.) A syn. of *Poikilocyte*.

Poi'kilocyte. (Ποικίλος, varied; κύτος, a hollow.) A red blood-corpuscle of irregular shape, elongated, pyriform, &c. (Quincke.)

Poi'kilocythæ'mia. (Ποικίλος; κύτος, a hollow; αἷμα, blood.) The condition of blood characterised by the presence in it of *poikilocytes*.

Poi'kilocyto'sis. The condition of the blood when *poikilocytes* occur. In general this is accompanied by diminution in the number of leucocytes, and there is some *anæmia*.

Poi'kilomelas'ma. (Ποικίλος; μέλασμα.) A name for senile gangrene.

Poi'kilother'mal. The same as *Poikilothermic*.

Poi'kilother'mic. (Ποικίλος; θερμη, heat.) Term applied to those animals whose bodily heat varies with the temperature of the surrounding medium; i. e. the so-called cold-blooded animals.

Poincia'na. A Genus of the Sub-order *Casalpinea*, Nat. Order *Leguminosa*.

P. pulcher'ima. Linn. (*L. pulcher*, beautiful.) Hab. India, West Indies. Root acrid, poisonous; leaves and flowers purgative, emmenagogue and abortifacient; used also in fevers.

Point. (L. punctum. Gr. κέντρον.) 1. As a substantive. (*F. point*; G. Punkt.) The sharp, tapering end of any object. In *Mathematics*, that which has position, but no extension.

2. As a verb (intrans.) (*F. aboutir*; G. Zuspiitzen, reifen.) In *Surgery*, of an abscess, to come to the surface, and to be about to break, at a certain point.

P., alve'olar. See *Alveolar point*.

P., ante'rior fo'cal. See *F., focal, anterior*.

P., ante'rior no'dal. See *P.s., nodal*.

P., ante'rior prin'cipal. See *P.s., principal*.

P., apo'physary. The same as *P., apophysal*.

P., apophys'al. (*F. point apophysaire*, Trouseau; G. Apophysenpunkt.) See under *Neuralgia*.

P., Archime'dean. The point in consciousness at which one's own existence is first recognised, this being the indubitable fact on which it was supposed the whole structure of philosophy could be raised. (*Century Dict.*)

P., auric'ular. See *Auricular point*.

P., blis'tering. Term employed by Dr. Rush to denote a certain point of time in the course of any continued fever, between the stages of excitement and collapse, at which he

considers the application of blisters to be beneficial. (Dunglison.)

P., boiling. The exact temperature at which a liquid boils, when subjected to a certain constant atmospheric pressure.

P., cardinal. *Optics.* One of the six points determining the direction taken by rays of light entering or leaving any set of refracting media.

P.s., car'dinal, of Cap'uron. Name applied by Capuron, for use in *Pelvimetry*, to four points of the inlet of the human *Pelvis*; namely, the two *ilio-pectineal eminences*, and the two *sacro-iliac synchondroses*.

P.s., correspond'ing ret'in'al. See *P.s., retinal, correspond'ing*.

P.s., cover'ing. Another name for *P.s., retinal, identical*.

P.s., craniomet'ric. See *Cranimetric points*.

P., critical. See *Critical points*.

P.s., deaf. Term for certain points near the ear at which, as has been pointed out by Urbantschitsch, the sound given out by a vibrating tuning-fork, held perpendicularly with the base touching the skin, cannot be heard by the person experimented on. There are two such points; one at the lower extremity of the *tragus*, and the other at the point where the *helix* meets a straight line drawn from the *zygoma* to the occiput.

P., dew. The exact temperature at which the aqueous vapour of the atmosphere begins to be deposited as dew.

P.s., dis'parate ret'in'al. See *P.s., retinal, disparate*.

P.s., dou'leur'x. (F.) *P.s., painful* (q. v.).

P., Erb's. Term for the *P., supraclavicular*, from Erb, who first investigated it.

P., exter'n'al orbital. See *P., orbital, external*.

P., eye. Term for the circle of light seen at the point of crossing of the light-rays above the eye-piece of a microscope. Also, syn. for *Ocellus*.

P., far. *Optics.* The farthest point of distinct vision. In the *emmetropic* eye this is at infinity, but is considered, in practical ophthalmic work, to be at twenty feet from the eye. In the *hypermetropic* eye, the point is beyond infinity, or, in practical ophthalmic work, beyond a distance of twenty feet. In the *myopic* eye, the point is at some measurable distance, in practice less than twenty feet, in front of the eye.

P., first fo'cal. See *P., focal, first.*

P., first no'dal. See *P.s., nodal*.

P., first princ'ip'al. A syn. of *Anterior principal point*. See *P.s., principal*.

P., fixa'tion. *Optics.* That point on the *visual axis* at which vision is most distinct.

P., fo'cal. *Optics.* One of the two *principal foci* in a dioptric system.

P., fo'cal, ante'rior. That point at which emerging rays which are parallel in the vitreous substance of the eye meet in front of the eye.

P., fo'cal, first. A syn. of *P., focal, anterior*.

P., fo'cal, poste'rior. That point at the back of the eyeball at which those entering rays meet, which are parallel when they enter the cornea.

P., fo'cal, sec'ond. A syn. for *P., focal, posterior*.

P., freez'ing. The exact temperature at which a liquid substance freezes, or becomes solid.

P., fus'ing. Syn. of *P., melting*.

P., fus'ion. The same as *P., fusing*.

P., grow'ing. The soft central portion of a bud, or of any terminal growing part of an organ of a plant. It is composed of primary meristem.

P.s., hys'tero-epilepto'genous. The same as *P.s., hysterogenic*.

P.s., hys'terogen'ic. Syn. of *Zones, hysterogenic*.

P.s., hys'tero'genous. The same as *P.s., hysterogenic*.

P.s., identical ret'in'al. See *P.s., retinal, identical*.

P., intersupercilli'ary. *Craniom.* The middle point of a line passing between the most prominent points of the right and left superciliary ridges.

P., jug'al. See *Jugal point*.

P., ma'lar. See *Malar point*.

P., McBurney's. *Surg.* Term applied by McBurney to a point on a line between the anterior superior iliac spine and the umbilicus, situated two and a half inches from the former. This point is noted as marking the region of greatest tenderness in many cases of *Appendicitis*.

P., mel'ting. The exact temperature at which, under a certain atmospheric pressure, fusible solid bodies begin to melt or fuse.

P., men't'al. See *Mental point*.

P., metop'ic. See *Metopic point*.

P., mo'tor. See *Motor point*.

P., na's'al. See *Nasal point*.

P., near. The nearest point at which distinct vision can take place. It is divided into *P., near, absolute*, and *P., near, binocular*.

P., near, ab'solute. The nearest point of distinct vision with a single eye, by means of the maximum accommodation.

P., near, binoc'ular. The nearest point at which distinct vision with both eyes can take place, by means of the maximum amount of accommodation and of convergence of the visual axes.

P.s., no'd'al. *Optics.* These are two points,—the *anterior* or *first* nodal point, and the *posterior* or *second* nodal point,—situated on the optical axis of any dioptric system, and bearing such a relation to one another that every incident ray which passes through the *first* point is represented after refraction by a corresponding parallel emergent ray passing through the *second* point. The two nodal points of the schematic human eye are very nearly identical, the first lying 7 mm., and the second 7.33 mm. behind the cornea.

P., occip'ital. See *Occipital point*.

P., occip'ital, max'im'um. *Craniom.* That point on the longest antero-posterior diameter of the skull most distant from the glabella.

P., of disper'sion. *Optics.* The virtual focus. See *Dispersion, point of*.

P., of elec'tion. Term applied to the particular spot or place of the body where an operation can be most conveniently and safely performed, *e. g.* in the ligation of arteries.

P., of fus'ion of met'als. The degree of

POINTAL—POISON

temperature at which metals melt or liquefy. See also under *Fusion, laws of*.

P. of incidence. See *Incidence, point of*.

P. of least resistance. See *Locus resistencie minoris*.

P. of ossification. A syn. for centre of ossification. See *Ossification, centre of*.

P. of reflection. See *Reflection, point of*.

P. of refraction. See *Refraction, point of*.

P. of regard. The point at which the eye is directly looking in the centre of the field of vision.

P. of sight. The same as *P. of vision*.

P. of vision. The position of the eye during direct vision.

P., oph'ryon. See *Ophryon*.

P., orbital, external. *Cranium*. The most prominent point on the outer edge of the orbit.

P.s., painful. (F. *points douloureux*.) Points along the course of a nerve and its branches, generally where the nerve emerges from a bony canal or passes through a layer of fascia, at which slight pressure causes great pain; they occur generally in some forms of neuralgia, and were first described by Valleix in 1841. This tenderness usually persists between the attacks. In trigeminal neuralgia, these painful points are situated at the supra-orbital and infra-orbital notches, and at the mental foramen.

P., physiolog'ical, mid'dle of retina. Syn. for *Fovea centralis*.

P., poste'rior fo'cal. See *P., focal, posterior*.

P., poste'rior no'dal. See *P.s., nodal*.

P., poste'rior prin'cipal. See *P.s., principal*.

P., pres'sure. See *Pressure point*.

P.s., prin'cipal. *Optics*. Those two points on the optic axis of a lens which bear such a relation to one another that all lines drawn from them to corresponding points of the object and its image are parallel to one another. They are termed respectively the *anterior* and *posterior* principal point, or the *first* and *second* principal point.

P., prin'cipal, poste'rior. See under *P.s., principal*.

P.s., ret'inal, correspon'ding. Corresponding points on the retinae of the two eyes, the images falling upon which are projected to the same point in space.

P.s., ret'inal, dis'parate. Points on the retinae from which images are projected to different points in space.

P.s., ret'inal, iden'tical. The same as *P.s., ret'inal, corresponding*.

P., sec'ond fo'cal. See *P., focal, second*.

P., sec'ond no'dal. See *P.s., nodal*.

P., sec'ond prin'cipal. A syn. of *P., principal, posterior*.

P., spi'nal. See *Spinal point*.

P., subna'sal. See *Subnasal point*.

P., supra-auric'ular. See *Supra-auricular point*.

P., supraclavic'ular. See *Supraclavicular point*.

P., su'prana'sal. The same as *Ophryon*.

P., supraorb'ital. The same as *Oph'*.

P.s., ten'der. The same as *P.s., painful*.

P., vaccine. See *Vaccine point*.

P.s., Valleix's. The same as *P.s., painful* (q. v.).

P., vi'tal. See *Centrum vitale*.

Point'al. (*Point*.) *Bot*. Another name for *Pistil*. Also written, *pointel*.

Point'illage. (F.) Dotting. In Therapeutics, term for massage with the fingertips.

Point'ing. *Surg*. The process by which an abscess tends to approach a free surface, whether external or internal, and the attendant manifestations of the process, *e. g.* the tenseness, lividity, and cedema, which precede the final central sloughing.

Poiseuille, space of. The same as *P., still layer of*.

P., still lay'er of. The *Plasmatic layer*.

Poison. (F. *poison*. L. *potio*, a draught, especially a poisonous draught.) A generic name for all substances which, when taken into the animal economy, either by way of the digestive tract, by the lungs, or through the skin, produce a deleterious effect upon the whole or a part of the organism.

Poisons may be divided into animal, vegetable, mineral, and atmospheric or aerial.

A convenient classification of poisons is that into—1. Corrosive; 2. Irritant; 3. Narcotic; 4. Narcoto-irritant.

1. CORROSIVE POISONS.—These cause disintegration and erosion of the parts with which they come in contact. The important members of this group are:—

The mineral acids.

The fixed alkalies.

Certain salts of mercury, namely:—

Corrosive sublimate,

Solution of acid nitrate of mercury.

2. IRRITANT POISONS.—These give rise to irritation of some tissue or tissues of the body, in most cases to local inflammation of the alimentary tract. This group includes:—

a. INORGANIC.

Sulphur.

Chlorine.

Iodine.

Bromine.

Iodide of potassium (from presence of free iodine).

Nitrate of potash.

Lime.

Ammonia and its salts.

Alkaline sulphides.

Salts of arsenic.

" " mercury (except the two classed under corrosives).

" " copper.

" " antimony.

" " tin.

" " silver.

" " gold.

" " zinc.

" " chromium.

" " lead.

" " barium.

Phosphorus and its compounds.

b. ORGANIC.

(i.) *Vegetable*.

Oxalic acid.

Euphorbia.

Castor oil seeds.

Physic nut.

Croton oil seed.

Colocynth.

Bryony.

Elaterium.

Clematis.

Strychnine.

Anemone.

Ranunculus.

POISON—POISONABLE

Mezereum.	Savin.
Arum.	Squill.
Jalap.	Ipecacuanha.
Gamboge.	Croton oil.

(ii.) *Animal.*

Certain poisonous fish. Diseased or decomposing animal matter.
Spanish fly (*Cantharides*).

3. **NARCOTIC POISONS.**—These produce *narcosis* (q. v.). The important members of the group are:—

a. **INORGANIC.**

Oxygen.	Sulphuretted hydrogen.
Nitrous oxide.	Carbon monoxide.
Nitric oxide.	Carbon dioxide.

b. **ORGANIC.**

Opium.	Cyanogen.
Hydrocyanic acid.	Marsh gas.
Hyoseyamus.	Picric acid.
Lactuca.	

4. **NARCOTO-IRRITANT POISONS.**—These act locally as irritants, and also cause *narcosis*. This group includes:—

Belladonna.	Camphor.
Stramonium.	Upas.
Tobacco.	Cocculus indicus.
Aconite.	Alcohol.
Conium.	Chloroform.
Ergot.	Ether.

Certain poisonous mosses and fungi.

For tests for these poisons, see under their various headings.

P., æt'rial. The same as *Miasma*.

P., ar'row. The juices of various plants and herbs used by the natives in Africa, South America, Java, &c., for smearing on the heads of their arrows, so as to render even slight wounds inflicted by them probably fatal; e. g. see *Curare*.

P.-ash. The same as *P. sumac*.

P.-bag. A syn. for *P.-gland*.

Also, the same as *P.-sac*.

P.-bay. The *Illicium floridanum*, whose leaves are said to be poisonous.

P.-ber'ry tree. Term applied to (a) any of the species of *Cestrum*; (b) *Bourreria succulenta*; (c) *Melia azedarach*, and others.

P., bish. See *Bish poison*.

P., blood. Any substance acting as a poison on the blood.

P.-bulb. The bulb of *Buphane toxicaria*, which is used by the Kafirs to prepare an arrow-poison.

P.-cup. The term for certain cups of glass, which were supposed to break if poison were poured into them.

P.-dog'wood. The same as *P. sumac*.

P.-el'der. The same as *P. sumac*.

P.-s, escharotic. Poisons that cause inflammation of tissues, followed by the separation of an eschar. They may be either *corrosive* or *irritant*. See main heading.

P.-fang. The tooth (superior maxillary) which in certain species of reptiles serves by a groove to convey poison from the gland into a wound made by the tip of the tooth.

P., frog. The *Rhus venenata*. An animal poison obtained from certain species of frogs used by the Indians of Colombia for smearing their arrow-heads.

P., gabo'on. A syn. for *P. of Pahonias*.

P.-gland. A gland whose secretion is poisonous.

P., hæmatic. ("Αμα, blood.) A syn. for *P. blood*.

P.-hem'lock. The same as *Hemlock*.

P., ir'ritant. See under main heading.

P., Italian. A name for *Liquor arsenicalis*.

P.-ivy. The same as *P.-oak*.

P.-laur'el. The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

P., morbid. (*L. morbus*, a disease.) A poison giving rise to specific disease, or a product of diseased tissue-change. See *Virus*.

P., muscle. Any substance acting as a poison on muscle; also, a poisonous albumin developed in muscle during contraction.

P., narcotic. See under main heading.

P., nerve. Any substance acting as a poison on nerve-tissue.

P.-nut. Term applied to (a) *Nux vomica*, (b) certain species of *Cerbera*.

P.-oak. (*G. Gift-baum*.) Term for *Rhus toxicodendron*; also, sometimes applied to *R. diversiloba*.

P. of Pahonias. A very deadly poison extracted from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*, and used in the Gaboon country as an arrow-poison.

P. of Pho'nias. Syn. of *P. of Pahonias*.

P.s of the mind. Those substances which exert a morbid influence on the intellectual processes, either by disordering or by suspending them for a moment or longer. (Hack Tuke.)

P. orde'al. A trial of the guilt or innocence of accused persons customary with some savage races, by the administration of certain vegetable poisons, e. g. *Physostigma*; a fatal result being considered to establish the guilt of the accused.

P.-organ. Name given to any animal mechanism which is differentiated to enable it to inflict a poisoned wound.

P.-pea. Term for certain species of *Swainsona* (q. v.).

P.-plant. Term used in Australia for (a) certain species of *Gastrolobium*; (b) certain species of *Swainsona*; and (c) a species of *Lotus*, *L. australis*.

P., protoplasmic. A substance acting as a poison on protoplasm.

P. pulmonaire. (F.) Pulmonary poison. According to Brown-Séquard, a volatile poison present in the human breath, and believed to be one of the *ptomaines*.

P.-root. The *Cicuta maculata*.

P.-sac. A sac or bag which either holds or secretes poison. See *P.-gland*.

P.-sumac. The *Rhus venenata*.

P.-tooth. The same as *P.-fang*.

P.-tower. A building or chamber used in Saxony and Silesia, in the processes of producing arsenic and sulphur; also, for condensing fumes.

P.-tree. Term applied generally to any tree from which poison can be obtained, but especially to species of *Rhus* and to *Croton Verreauxii*.

P., saus'age. See *Allantotoximum*.

P., vas'cular. A poison which acts by altering (whether increasing or diminishing) the blood-pressure.

P., vegetable. A name for *Upas*.

P.-vine. The *Rhus radicans*; also, the same as *P.-ivy*; also, the *Periploca græca* or milk-vine.

P.-wood. (1) The *Rhus metopium*; (2) The *Sebastiania lucida*.

Pois'onable. Capable of poisoning.

POISONBERRY—POLARISATION

Pois'onberry tree. The *Melia azedarach*.

Pois'oner. Term applied to the person who administers, or the thing that yields, poison.

Pois'oning. Strictly speaking, the applying of a *poison* to any of the tissues of the body in a dose sufficient to cause serious symptoms; usually restricted to wilful and designed administration of a poison. Also, the condition produced as the effect of a poison.

P., blood. See *Blood poisoning*.

P., crowd. See *Ochlesis*.

P., se'cret. This was at one time practised as an art. It consisted in the secret administration (disguised in articles of diet, &c.) of slow poisons, continued for a length of time, until they proved fatal.

Pois'onous. Having the properties of a *Poison*.

Pois'onously. In a poisonous way or manner.

Pois'ounousness. The property of being poisonous.

Pois'onsome. Poisonous.

Poi'zon. In Dep. Vienne, France. A place noted for its sulphurous and gaseous spring.

Poj'an. A place in Transylvania, in the region of Haromszik, noted for its gaseous mineral springs.

Poke. (Probably Celtic.) The swimming-bladder of fishes. Also, the same as *Poke-weed*. Also, old name for *Scrofula*.

P.-berries. Common name for the berries of the *Poke-weed*.

P., hydrangea-leaved. The *Phytolacca icosandra*.

P., In'dian. The *Veratrum viride*.

P.-milk'weed. The *Asclepias phytolacoides*, which is not unlike *Poke-weed*.

P.-root. The root of the *Poke-weed*; also, of the *Indian poke*.

P.-weed. The *Phytolacca decandra*; the name is also applied to other species of *Phytolacca*.

Pol'and man'na. The same as *Manna seeds* (q. v.).

Polanisia. A Genus of the *Capparideæ*.

P. grave'olens. A North American species. It has an anthelmintic action.

Polar. (L. *polus*, a pole; F. *polaire*.) Relating to a pole, or the poles of a sphere. In *Anat.*, relating to poles which can in any way be made distinct, as of a nerve-cell or ovum-cell.

P.-bioc'ular. Bot. Having two cells or loculi, as in spores.

P. bod'ies. The same as *P. globules*.

P. cat'aract. See *Cataract, polar*.

P. cat'aract, ante'rior. See *Cataract, polar, anterior*.

P. cat'aract, poste'rior. See *Cataract, polar, posterior*.

P. cells. Term used to distinguish cortical cells of the head-end of the body in *Dicyemida*.

P. crown. Term for the discoidal mass of chromatin granules at each end of the nuclear spindle during *Karyokinesis*.

P. field. The clear space in which the nuclear spindle is formed in the process of *Karyokinesis*, and which is surrounded by the chromatin-loops which make up the "loose skein."

P. glob'ules. See *Globules, polar*.

P. meth'od. In *Electro-therapeutics*, that pole of the battery, the distinctive effect of which is wanted, is placed directly over the part to be treated, the other pole being placed over any other part.

P. micro'scope. An instrument consisting of a combined *polariscope* and *microscope*.

P. nu'cleus. Bot. The fourth nucleus in each group at the two extremities of the embryo-sac, which nuclei move toward the middle of the sac and there coalesce to form the secondary nucleus of the sac. (Goebel.)

P. plant. A name for the *Silphium laciniatum*, given from the fact of its leaves pointing due north and south.

P. reaction. Term for muscular contraction following upon the application of either pole of an electric battery to a nerve or muscle.

P. ves'icles. The same as *P. globules*.

P. zone. Term suggested for the region or zone immediately surrounding the electrode of a battery when applied directly to some part of the body in *Electro-therapeutics*.

Polarimeter. (*Polar*; μέτρον, a measure. F. *polarimètre*.) A polariscope, devised especially for measuring either the amount of polarised light thrown on to the instrument, or the amount of angular rotation of the plane of polarisation. When used for solutions containing sugar, it is termed a *Saccharimeter* (q. v.).

Polarimetry. The process of measuring polarised light; the art of using a polarimeter.

Polarisa'tion. The process undergone in becoming or being formed into a *pole*.

P., angle of. In Optics, the angle which the incident ray must make with the normal to a plane, polished surface, in order that the polarisation may be complete. (Ganot.)

P., chromatic. Polarisation of light which is accompanied by a play of colours.

P., cir'cular. The turning to the right or left of the plane of polarisation of light.

P., cur'rent of. The currents produced in electrodes in the course of action in an opposite direction to the original current.

P., dielectric. The condition of a non-conductor of electricity when it is strained under the action of two adjacent charges, one of positive and the other of negative electricity.

P., electroly'tic. The collection of bubbles on the negative plate of a galvanic battery, which interferes with the generation of the electric current.

P., ellip'tic. See *P., elliptical*.

P., ellip'tical. In some cases the particles of ether composing a polarised ray of light, describe ellipses round their positions of rest. If the axes of these ellipses are equal and parallel, the ray is spoken of as elliptically polarised.

P. gal'vanic. The same as *P., electrolytic*.

P.-micro'scope. An instrument in which a polariscope and a microscope are combined; used particularly in petrography.

P. of elec'trodes. The acquisition of certain properties by two electrodes in the process of passing a current in a given direction, whereby they become poles of a new current, produced in an opposite direction to the original current.

P. of light. The modification undergone by a ray of light after being reflected from or transmitted through certain media, the ray being split into two. This is done either by (1)

POLARISCOPE—POLE

reflection from a shining surface, as of glass, water, &c. (see *Polarisation, angle of*); (2) by passing the ray through parallel plates of glass placed at the proper angle to the ray; or (3) by passing the ray through certain crystals which have the power of double refraction, *e.g.* Iceland spar, tourmalin, &c. In the last case two crystals are generally used, called Nicol prisms, which being placed with their positions parallel, the ray passes through as ordinary light. If the prisms are crossed, *i.e.* have their shorter diagonals at right angles, the light passing through the first, the polarising prism, is arrested by the second, the analysing prism.

P. of light, plane of. The plane of reflection in which the light becomes polarised. (Ganot.)

P., ro'tatory. The rotation of the plane of polarisation of light through a certain angle. Quartz, tartaric acid and its salts, and some other crystals, possess the property of rotatory polarisation.

Polariscope. (*Polar*; σκοπείω, to view. *F. polariscope.*) An instrument for observing the polarisation of light as passed through various substances. The polarimeter is a special form of this instrument.

Polariscopic. Relating to a polariscope.

Polariscopist. A person skilled in the use of the polariscope.

Polariscopy. That division of Optics dealing with polarised light and the use of the polariscope.

Polarise. To cause polarisation of,—as for a ray of light; to give polarity to. In *Elect.* to coat with a film of gas such as is on the negative plates in the cells of a battery, which after only brief use become coated with hydrogen.

Polarised. Affected by polarisation. Also, in *Elect.*, having a surface covered with a film of gas.

P. light, diamagnetic. Polarised light which possesses the property of *diamagnetism*.

P. light, rota'tion of. See *Polarisation, rotatory*.

Polariser. That part of a polarising instrument which is employed in polarising the light, as distinct from the other essential part, or analyser, which demonstrates the fact of the polarisation.

Polaristrobometer. (*Polar*; στροβός, a whirling around; μέτρον, a measure.) A form of *Saccharimeter*, giving a very delicate means for measuring the rotation produced by the sugar solution.

Polarite. (*Polar.*) Name for a filtering-medium used for the artificial filtration of sewage. It contains 50 per cent. of carbonate and magnetic oxide of iron.

Polarity. (*L. polus*, the pole.) The property whereby a magnet points to the poles.

Also, in applied senses; *e.g.* in *Veg. Physiol.*, applied to a property present in the root-end and shoot-end, whereby the forces of reaction are distributed in such a manner as to give, as a final result, the upright position of the tree.

In *Electro-therapeutics*, that state of a nerve in which the part near the negative electric pole is increased, and that near the positive diminished, in irritability.

Also, applied metaphorically, *e.g.* to the uterus, in reference to the fact that as the

fundus contracts the cervix tends to relax, and *vice versa*.

P., diamagnetic. The polarity of a *diamagnetic* body, which consists in the property of setting at right angle to the poles.

Polarization. See *Polarisation*.

Polarizer. See *Polariser*.

Pole. (*L. polus*, end of an axis. Πόλος, a pivot; *F. pôle*; *G. Pol*; *Sp. polo*; *It. polo*.) The extremity of the axis of a sphere, applied to those of the *earth*, the North and South Poles; also, to the two free ends of a magnet; also, to the *eye*.

P., antiger'minal. (*L. anti*, opposite; *germinal*.) The pole of the *ovum* at which the food-yolk lies, and which is opposite to the germinal pole. See *P., germinal*.

P., cephalic. The cephalic extremity of the embryo.

P.-chan'ger. A key designed for reversing the current of an electric battery.

P. corpuscles. A syn. for *Polar globules*.

P., ger'minal. That pole of the *ovum* at which the embryo begins to develop.

P., ger'minative. A syn. for *P., germinal*.

P., low'er, of an o'vum. A syn. for *P., antiger'minal*.

P., neg'ative. The electrode which is attached to the positive element in a voltaic battery.

P., north. Of a magnet, that extremity which points towards the magnetic north pole. See also, *P.s of a magnet*.

P., nu'clear. See *Nuclear pole*.

P., nu'tritive. A syn. for *P., antiger'minal*.

P., occip'ital. Term for the posterior pointed extremity of the *occipital lobe* of the cerebrum.

P.s of a bat'tery. The plates at the ends of a battery, or the wires uniting them, the one chemically active being the *negative* pole, the other, chemically passive, the *positive* pole, at which the current flows out from the battery.

P.s of a mag'net. The places near the ends of the magnetic bar at which the attraction and repulsion respectively are at their maximum intensity.

P.s of cho'rion. The upper and lower ends of the chorion, corresponding respectively to the fundus uteri and os uteri. Also, see *P., placental, of cho'rion*.

P.s of earth. (*Magnetic*.) The situations in which the dipping-needle occupies a position exactly vertical.

P.s of eye. The most elevated point of the cornea, and its opposite.

P., pelvic. The pelvic extremity of the fœtus in utero.

P., placen'tal, of cho'rion. That pole (in the normal condition the upper—see *P.s of cho'rion*) at which the placenta develops.

P., pos'itive. The electrode which is attached to the negative element in a voltaic battery.

P., south. Of a magnet, that extremity which points towards the magnetic south pole. See also, *P.s of a magnet*.

P., up'per, of an o'vum. A syn. for *P., germinal*.

P., vitel'line. (*Vitellus* = yolk.) A syn. for *P., antiger'minal*.

Pole-star. *Biol.* A stellate figure produced in the course of karyokinesis, placed at either end of the spindle-shaped nucleus.

Pole'cat weed. A name for the *Dracontium fœtidum* (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*).

Polem'ici, mor'bi. (*Polemicus*, Latinized word from Gr. πολέμικος, belonging to war.) Diseases belonging to war. A term for gunshot wounds.

Polemocacophthal'mia. (Πόλεμος, war; κακός, evil; ὀφθαλμία, eye-disease.) The acute form of military ophthalmia, or *Conjunctivitis granulosa acuta*.

Polemonia'ceæ. (*Polemonium*.) A family of plants established by Jussieu, having the Genus *Polemonium* for their type.

Polemonia'les. A cohort of Gamopetalous plants, having corolla regular, with five lobes and five alternate stamens; distinguished from *Gentianales* by having alternate leaves. It includes the *Solanaceæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Polemoniaceæ*, &c.

Polemoni' rad'ix. (*Polemonium*.) A name for the root of *Valeriana officinalis*.

Polemoni'um. (Πολεμώνιον, valerian (?), derived, according to Pliny, from πόλεμος, war, because the plant was said to have been the cause of war between two kings; others derived it from Polemon, a philosopher of Athens, or from Polemon, King of Pontus.) A Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Pentandria*, Order *Monogynia*.

P. coen'teum. Greek valerian, or Jacob's ladder, whose root is said to have astringent properties.

P. rep'tans. The abscess-root of the U. S. of N. America. It is expectorant and diaphoretic.

Polemophthal'mia. (Πόλεμος, war; ὀφθαλμία.) Term for *Ophthalmia, military*.

Polenta. (L. *polenta*, peeled barley. Fr. *polente*, *polenta*; It. *polenta*; Sp. *polenta*.) A porridge made of barley-flour, or meal of roasted barley in France; of Indian meal (maize meal) in Italy.

Poleoprophylax'is. (Πόλις, a city; προφύλαξις, caution. F. *poleoprophylaxie*; G. *Staatssicherung*.) Municipal sanitary precaution.

Poley. See *Polium*. Obsolete form of *Poly* (q. v.).

Polian ves'icles. Cæcal diverticula from the circular vessel of the ambulacral system of *Echinodermata*.

Polian'thès. (Πόλιος, white; ἄνθος, a flower. Sp. *poliantes*.) A Linn. Genus of the Order *Amaryl'i'deæ*, tribe *Agaveæ*.

P. tubero'sa. The tuberose, a Peruvian plant. The Indians of Peru use the root, cut into strips, for snake-bites.

Poliater. (Πόλις, a city; ιατρός, a physician. F. *poliatre*; G. *Stadtarzt*.) A town physician.

Police', med'ical. A set of rules and practical measures of *Hygiene* drawn up for the preservation of the public health and the prevention of disease. It includes the questions of quarantine, sanitary cordons, registration of births and deaths, and the systematic investigation of industries or establishments endangering the public health.

Also, the body of officials whose duty it is to carry out the above system.

P., san'itary. Syn. for *P., medical*.

Police'man's disease'. A name applied to *Tarsalgia*, on account of the relative frequency with which policemen suffer from this complaint.

Policlin'ic. The same as *Policlinicé*.

Policlin'icé. (Πόλις, a city; κλινική [τέρχη], bed-side medicine. F. *poli-clinique*.) A clinic held in private houses in the town, as opposed to one held in a hospital. This word must be distinguished from *Polyclinic* (q. v.).

Poli'encephal'itis. See *Polioencephalitis*.

Poli'mitus malar'ie. (Πολιός, grey; μίτρον.) A syn. (Laveran, and Danilewsky, 1886) for *Plasmodium malarie* (q. v.).

Poli'encephal'itis. (Πολιός, grey; ἐγκεφαλίτις (νόσος), of the brain.) Inflammation of the brain, and especially of the motor cortical regions.

P. acu'ta. Acute cortical inflammation of the brain in children, resulting in infantile cerebral palsy.

P., ante'rior supe'rior. An inflammatory affection of the grey matter of the third ventricle of the cerebrum, of the fourth ventricle, and of the grey matter connected with the aqueduct of Sylvius. It is usually acute. The typical symptoms are ophthalmoplegia, usually external, and somnolence. Sensation is unaffected. The disease is usually fatal.

P. cortica'lis. Inflammation of the cortical grey matter of the cerebrum.

P., poste'rior. Inflammation of the grey matter of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle.

Poli'enceph'alo-myel'itis. The same as *Polioencephalitis*.

Poliomyelencephal'itis. (Πολιός; μυελός, marrow; encephal'itis.) Term for *Poliomyelitis* combined with *Polioencephalitis*.

Poliomyele'pathy. (Πολιός; μυελός; πάθος.) The same as *Poliomyelopathy*.

Poliomyel'itis. (Πολιός; μυελίτις (νόσος), disease of the μυελός or marrow.) Inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord, i. e., of the large cells of the anterior cornua.

P., acute' ante'rior. See *Paralysis, spinal, adult* and *Paralysis, spinal, infantile*.

P., chro'nic ante'rior. See *Atrophy, progressive muscular*.

P., sub'acute ante'rior. See *Paralysis, spinal, general*.

Poliomyelo'pathy. (Πολιός; μυελός, marrow; πάθος, disease.) General term for disease of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

Poli'oplasm. (*Polioplasma*.) Term for granular *protoplasm*, which has a greyish appearance.

Polioplas'ma. (Πολιός; plasma.) *Polioplasma*.

Poli'o'sis. (Πολιόσις, a becoming grey.) L. canities; F. *poliose*; G. *Grauwerden*.) A becoming grey, grey headedness; also, a becoming prematurely grey.

P. circumscrip'ta. A syn. of *Vitiligo*.

Poli'otes. (Πολιότης.) Greyness, e. g., of the hair.

Poli'thrix. (Πολιός, grey; τρίξ, hair.) Grey hair.

Poli'o'trichos. (Πολιότριχος.) The same as *Poli'thrix*.

Polish plait. See *Plica polonica*.

P. ring'worm. A syn. for *P. plait*.

POLISHING—POLLINIC

Polishing red. A name for *Colothar*.
Politia medica. (Πολιτεια, a state.)

Medical polity. See *Polity, medical*.

Politobiotherapia. (Πολιτης, a citizen; *bios*, life; *θεραπεια*, medical treatment.) The medical care of citizens. (Mayer.)

Polity, medical. A syn. for *Police, medical*.

Politzer. A physician of Vienna of the present day (1895).

P's bag. A small india-rubber bag fitted with an ivory or bone nozzle, used in *P's treatment*.

P's ear-bag. The same as *P's bag*.

P's method. See *P's treatment*.

P's treatment. The inflation of the middle ear by means of air introduced through the Eustachian tubes. The nozzle of a rubber bag is introduced into the nostril, which is drawn tight over it. The bag is compressed strongly, simultaneously with the act of swallowing. The air enters the open Eustachian tube.

Pollitzeration. The same as *Politzerization*.

Pollitzerization. The performance of *Pollitzer's treatment*.

Pollitzerize. To perform *Pollitzer's treatment*.

Polium. (Πολιός, white or grey.) *Bot.* Poley, a Genus of plants; the *Teucrium* of Linnaeus.

P. angustifolium. The *Teucrium creticum*.

P. capitatum. The *Teucrium capitatum*.

P. creticum. The *Teucrium creticum*.

P. erectum. The *Teucrium polium*.

P. montanum. The *Teucrium montanum*.

P. montanum anglicum. The *Teucrium capitatum*.

P. montanum germanicum. The *Teucrium montanum*.

Poll-e-vil. (Mid. E. and Provincial Mod. E. *poll*, the head. F. *mal de taupie*; G. *Gemickbeule*.) A deeply-seated abscess occurring in the anterior part of the neck in horses and cattle, and usually resulting in the formation of sinuses.

Pollachigenous. (Πολλάκις, many times; *γεννάω*, to produce.) A syn. of *Polycarpous*.

Pollack whiting. Common name for the *Gadus pollachius* (q. v.).

Pollakiuria. (Πολλάκις, often; ούρον, urine.) Excessive frequency of micturition, the quantity of urine secreted being normal, or at any rate not in proportion to the increased frequency.

Pollid. (*Poll*.) Old term for shorn (of the hair of the head). Also, in the present day, an epithet applied to hornless cattle.

Pollemphyteusis. (Πολλός, Ion. for πολύς, many; ἐμφύτεσις, from ἐμφυτεύω, to graft in.) Term for revaccination performed in various regions of the body.

Pollen. (L. *pollen*; -inis, fine flour or flour dust. F. *pollen*; G. *Befruchtungstaub*, *Blüthenstaub*.) *Bot.* The fine, dust-like powder contained in the sacs of the anther, the constituent grains of which are the fertilising elements of the oosphere, and analogous to the spermatozoa of animals. Each grain is composed of an outer envelope, an inner lining membrane, and a contained substance. Their

forms are very various—spherical, ovoid, triangular, &c.

P.-bas'ket. See *Corbiculum*.

P.-catarrh'. A syn. for *Hay-asthma*.

P.-cell. The cell on an anther in which the pollen is formed.

P.-chamber. A cavity situated at the apex of the ovule in *Gymnospermous* plants, in which the pollen lies after the process of *pollination*.

P.-fe'ver. The same as *P.-catarrh*.

P.-grain. One of the unicellular, usually yellow, bodies forming the anther in *Angiospermous* plants.

P.-mass. A syn. for *Pollinium*.

P.-pasta. Term for the pasty mass of pollen stored up by bees.

P.-plate. Syn. of *P.-basket*.

P.-sac. Syn. of *P.-chamber*.

P.-spore. Syn. of *P.-grain*.

P. the'ory. The theory, proposed by Gordon in 1829 and further confirmed by Blackley in 1873, that the exciting cause of *Hay-asthma* is irritation of the Schneiderian membrane of the nasal cavity produced by *pollen*.

P.-tube. The tube which is formed by a protrusion of the *intine* of the pollen-grain after the contact of the latter with the stigma of a plant, and through which the contents of the grain pass into the ovule.

Polleniferous. (*Pollen*; L. *fero*, to bear.) Most correctly *Polliniferous* (q. v.).

Pollenin. (*Pollen*.) Name incorrectly given to the combustible substance which forms the residue after treatment of *Lycopodium* powder with dilute alcoholic solution of potash. *Lycopodium* powder is formed of spores, and is not composed of pollen. (Littre.)

Pollenisation. (*Pollen*.) The same as *Pollination*.

Poll'ex. (L. *poll'ex*; -icis, from *polleo*, to be powerful, on account of the superior strength of the *poll'ex*. F. *poivre*; G. *Daumendergrasse* *Zehen*.) 1. The thumb. 2. The term *Poll'ex pedis*, or *Poll'ex* alone is used as a synonym for *Hallux*.

Poll'ical. (*Poll'ex*.) The same as *Poll'icar*.

Poll'icar. Belonging to the *Poll'ex*.

P. artery. A syn. for the *Arteria princeps pollicis*.

Poll'icate. (*Poll'ex*; -icis.) Possessing *Poll'ices*.

Poll'ices. Plur. of *Poll'ex*.

Poll'icis. Gen. sing. of *Poll'ex*.

Poll'inar. (*Pollen*. F. *pollinaire*; G. *blumenstaubig*.) Epithet for a surface that is covered over with a fine, pollen-like dust.

Poll'inaris. (Mod. L.) *Poll'inar*.

Poll'inarium. (*Pollen*.) One of the organs of which several are present on the *hymenium* of certain Fungi, and which some observers consider to be male organs.

Pollination. (*Pollen*.) The conveying of the pollen to the stigma in plant-fertilization.

Pollin'cter. The same as *Pollinctor*.

Pollinctor. (L.) An embalmer of the dead.

Pollinctura. (L.) The embalming of the dead.

Pollin'ic. Belonging to, or made up of, *pollen*.

P. chamber. Syn. of *Pollen-chamber*.

P. mass. Syn. for *Pollen mass*, or *Pollinium*.

POLLINIFEROUS—POLYARCHION

Polliniferous. (*Pollen*; *L. fero*, to bear.) Pollen-bearing; also, containing or producing pollen.

Pollinigerous. (*Pollen*; *L. gero*, to bear.) Syn. of *Polliniferous*.

Pollinium. (*Pollen*.) Term for the mass of pollen-grains present in certain plants (e. g. the *Orchideæ*).

Pollinivorous. (*L. pollen*; *voro*, to devour.) Pollen-eating.

Pollinose. (*Pollen*.) Syn. of *Pollinar*.

Pollinosus. (*Mod. L. pollen*.) Pollinose.

Pollis. (*L.*) The same as *Pollen*.

Pollock. The *Gadus pollachius*, one source of cod-liver oil.

Pollodic. (*Πολύς*, plural *πολλοί*, many; *ὁδός*, a way.) Term proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall to express the fact of the passage of the so-called *Vis nervosa* from any one part to any other part of the spinal nervous system.

Also termed *Panodic*.

Pollom, little. A name for the *Polygala paucifolia*.

Pollution. (*L. pollutio*; *polluo*, to defile. *F. pollution*; *G. Befleckung*.) 1. Emission of semen without coitus; either a seminal flux in general (*γονόρροια*), or an emission during sleep (*ὄνειρωγμός*). 2. Contamination of food or water.

P., nocturnal. See *Pollution*.

P., self. Masturbation.

P., voluntary. The same as *P., self*.

Polonychia. See *Polyonychia*.

Poltfoot. Another name for *Club-foot*.

Poluria. The same as *Polyuria*.

Polus. (*L.*) The pole or extremity; also, syn. for *patella*.

Poly- (*Πολύς*, much, many.) A prefix denoting much or many.

Polyacanthocephalus. (*Poly-*; *ἄκανθα*, a thorn; *κεφαλή*, the head. *G. weildornkopfig*.) *Zoöl.* Having the head armed with many spines.

Polyacanthus. (*Poly-*; *ἄκανθα*.) *Bot.* Having many spines or thorns.

Polyacid. (*Poly-*; *acid*.) *Chem.* Epithet applied to a base or basic radical, one molecule of which saturates several molecules of the acid radical.

Polyacoustic. (*Poly-*; *acoustic*.) Intensifying sound; also, an apparatus for intensifying sound.

Polyactium tristē. The *Pelargonium triste*.

Polyad. (*Πολύς*, many.) *Chem.* Having a valency greater than two; also, an element or compound radical having a valency greater than two.

Polyadelph. (*Poly-*; *ἀδελφός*, a brother.) Term for a plant whose stamens are united by their filaments into several bundles.

Polyadelphia. The condition of being *Polyadelphous*.

Polyadelphous. (*Poly-*; *ἀδελφός*, a brother.) Having the characters of a *Polyadelph*, that is, having the stamens united by their filaments into several bundles.

Polyadenia. (*Poly-*; *ἄδην*, a gland.) Syn. for *Pseudo-leucemia*.

Polyadenitis. (*Polyadenia*; fem. adj. termination *itis*.) Inflammation of many lymphatic glands simultaneously.

Polyadenoma. (*Poly-*; *ἄδην*, a gland.) A multiglandular adenoma.

Polyadeno'pathy. (*Poly-*; *ἄδην*, a gland; *πάθος*, suffering.) Term for simultaneous disease of several lymphatic glands.

Polyadenus. (*Poly-*; *ἄδην*, a gland. *F. polyadène*; *G. vieldrüsenig*.) *Bot.* Bearing many glands.

Polyæmatus. The subject of *Polyæmia*; plethoric.

Polyæmia. (*Poly-*; *αἷμα*, blood. *F. polyæmie*; *G. Vollblütigkeit*.) Old term for *Plethora*.

P. apocop'tica. (*Ἀποκόπτω*, to cut off.) Term for the transient relative increase in the amount of blood in the circulation after major amputations in which there is only slight loss of blood.

P. aquo'sa. (*L. aquosus*, watery.) An excess of water in the blood. This occurs physiologically after large draughts of fluids.

P. hyperalbumino'sa. Term for excess of albumin in the blood-plasma.

P. polycythæ'mica. (*Polycythæmia*.) Term for the transient relative increase in the quantity of red corpuscles in the blood.

P. sero'sa. That condition of the blood which is characterised by an increased proportion of serum.

Polyæmic. The same as *Polyæmatus*.

Polyæsthesia. (*Πολύς*, many; *αἴσθησις*, sensation.) A morbid condition in which sensation is multiplied, touch at a single point feeling like touch at several points simultaneously.

Polyæsthe'sis. The same as *Polyæsthesia*.

Polyæsthetic. Belonging to, or exhibiting, *Polyæsthesia*.

Polyal'thia. (*Πολυαλθής*, curing many diseases.) A Genus of the Order *Anonææ*.

P. acutifolia. Properties similar to those of *P. sempervirens*.

P. corin'ti. An East Indian plant. The bark is febrifuge.

P. macrophylla. A Javan plant. The bark is given as a febrifuge in the specific fevers.

P. sempervirens. A Malabar plant. The leaves are used in the treatment of rheumatism and intermittent fever.

P. subcordata. A Javan plant. Its aromatic fruit is used in spasmodic colic.

Polyanæmia. (*Πολύς*, much; *ἄναιμία*, want of blood.) Excessive anæmia.

Polyan'dric. The same as *Polyandrous*.

Polyan'drous. (*Πολύς*, many; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man; in Botany, signifying a stamen.) *Bot.* Having many stamens; term applied to a Linn. Class, characterised by the insertion of several stamens into the *receptaculum* of the flower.

Polyan'dry. (*Πολύς*, many; *ἄνθρωπος*, a husband.) Marriage of one woman to several men. In *Biol.*, the mating of one female with several males.

Polyan hæ'mia. (*Πολύς*; *anhæmia* = *anæmia*.) See *Polyanæmia*.

Polyantherous. (*Poly-*; *anther*.) Having many *anthers*.

Polyanthus. (*Πολύς*, many; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having many flowers.

Polyarchion. (*Πολύαρχιον*. From *Polyarchus*, its inventor.) Name for a *Malagma* described by Galen, *de cm. sec. Loc. viii*, 5; also, for a *cataplasm*, according to Aëtius, *ix*, 34. (*Gortæus*.)

Polyarthrit'is. (Πολύς, many; ἀρθρίτις [arthritis], joint disease.) Inflammation affecting several joints simultaneously.

P., acute. A name for acute articular rheumatism, or rheumatic fever.

P. deformans. Arthritis deformans, or Osteo-arthritis.

P. rheumatica acu'ta. Acute rheumatic polyarthritis. The same as *P. acute*.

P. synovia'lis. Synovial rheumatism. Another name for rheumatic fever.

P., vertebral. Term for a disease consisting in inflammation of the intervertebral fibro-cartilages, without subsequent caries of the bones.

Polyar'throus. (Poly-; ἄρθρον, a joint.) Having many joints, multiarticular.

Polyartic'ular. (Poly-; articular.) Polyarthrous.

Polyatom'ic. (Πολύς, many; atom.) A syn. for Polyvalent (q. v.).

Polyatomic'ity. The condition of being Polyatomic.

Polyaxial. (Poly-; axis.) Having many axes.

Polyax'on. (Poly-; ἄξων, an axis.) Biol. Having many axes of growth.

Polybaphia. (Poly-; βαφή, dye. F. polybaphie; G. Vielfarbenkeit.) Term for the state of being many-coloured.

Polybas'ic. (Poly-; βάσις, a base.) Chem. Epithet for a polyatomic acid-radical.

Polyblast. (Poly-; βλάστος, moulded.) Biol. The mass of cells produced by the cleavage of the ovum; also termed *morula*.

Polyblennia. (Poly-; βλέννα, mucus. F. polyblennie; G. Verschleimung.) Abundant secretion of mucus.

Polybra'chia. (Poly-; βραχίον, an arm.) A monstrosity consisting in the presence of supernumerary arms.

Polybra'chus. (Poly-; βραχίον, an arm.) A monster having supernumerary arms.

Polybreph'ia. (Poly-; βρέφος, a fetus, or new-born child.) The condition of having many children or young.

Polycar'pa. (Πολύς, many; κάρπος, a fruit.) More commonly used in pl., *polycarpa* (q. v.).

Polycar'pæ. (Polycarpa.) Term for a division of cutaneous diseases, including psoriasis, lichen, herpes, and impetigo. (Dunglison.)

Polycarpæ'a. (Πολύς, many; κάρπος, a fruit.) A Genus of the *Caryophyllaceæ*. The members of this Genus are herbs.

P. corymbo'sa. Hab. East India and Malabar. A plant used medicinally for the treatment of hypochondriasis and snake bites.

P. spadice'a. Action and uses the same as those of *P. corymbosa*.

Polycarpellary. (Poly-; carpel.) Bot. Having many carpels.

Polycar'pic. (Poly-; κάρπος, fruit.) Bearing fruit repeatedly. Also, bearing many fruits in each flower.

Polycar'pon. (Polycarpus.) A Genus of the *Caryophyllaceæ*.

P. tetraphyll'ium. The all-seed. A herb used in the treatment of paronychia and indurated conditions of the skin. It grows in Southern Europe and in South Carolina, and is considered to be identical with the *παρωνυχία* mentioned by Dioscorides.

Polycar'pous. (Poly-; κάρπος, fruit.)

Bot. Having a pistil composed of several carpels.

Polycel'lular. (Poly-; cellular.) Multicellular.

Polycentric. (Poly-; κέντρον, the centre.) Biol. Having many nuclear points or centres.

Polyceph'alocyst. (Poly-; κεφαλή, the head; κύστος, a bladder.) Syn. for *Polycephalus* as given in meaning 2 of that term.

Polyceph'alous. (Poly-; κεφαλή, the head.) Having many heads.

Polyceph'alus. (Poly-; κεφαλή, the head.) 1. As an adjective = *Polycephalous*. 2. As a substantive, term for a many-headed hydatid.

P. cerebra'lis. Synonym of *Cænurus cerebra'lis*.

P. cœnu'rus. Synonym of *Cænurus cerebra'lis*.

P. echinococ'cus. Synonym of *Echinococcus hominis*.

P. granulo'sus. Synonym of *Echinococcus hominis*.

P. hom'inis. Synonym of *Echinococcus hominis*.

P. humanus. Synonym of *Echinococcus hominis*.

P. ov'i'us. A syn. of *Cænurus cerebra'lis*.

Polycerus. (Poly-; κέρα, a horn.) A monster with horn-like protuberances on the forehead.

Polychæt'ous. (Poly-; χαιτή, flowing hair, a mane.) Biol. Having many chætæ.

Polyche'zia. (Poly-; χεῖμα, to ease one's self.) Chronic looseness of the bowels.

Polychol'ia. (Poly-; χολή, bile.) Excessive secretion of bile.

Polycho'tomous. (Πολύχοος, abundant; τέμνω, to cut.) Epithet for a body that is divided into many articulations.

Polycho'tomy. (Πολύχοος, manifold; τέμνω, to cut.) In Biological Taxonomy, the division of a group into sub-groups.

Polychrest. A shortened form of the word *Polychrestus*.

Polychrest'ic. Resembling, or belonging to, a *Polychrest* or *Polychrestus*.

Polychrest'us. (Πολύς, many; χρηστός, useful.) Having manifold virtues. An old term which was applied to medicines that were useful for many diseases.

Polychro'ic. Exhibiting *Polychromism*.

Poly'chromism. (Πολύς, many; χροίζω, to stain.) The manifestation of different colours by crystalline bodies according to the direction in which light penetrates them.

Polychroite. (Πολύς, many; χροιά, colour.) The colouring matter of the *Crocus sativus*, or saffron, so named because its colour varies according to the dissolving medium employed. It is a glucoside, which on treatment with dilute acids breaks up into sugar, a volatile oil, and crocin. By some writers the name *Crocin* is used as identical with *Polychroite*.

Polychrom'a. (Πολύς, many; χρώμα, colour.) A syn. for *Bicolorin*.

Polychro'mate. (Poly-; chromate.) A salt of *Chromic acid*, the molecule of which contains several atoms of chromium.

Polychromatic. (Πολύς, many; χρώμα, colour.) Many-coloured.

Polychrome. (Πολύς, many; χρώμα, colour.) A syn. for *Æsculin*. Also, a crystal-

POLYCHROMIA—POLYGALA

line principle found in quassia, which has a variegated colour in aqueous solution. (Gould.)

Polychromia. The same as *Pleiochromia*.

Polychromic. (Πολύς, many; χρώμα, colour.) The same as *Polychromatic*.

P. acid. A syn. for *Aloetic acid*.

Polychromous. The same as *Polychromic* and *Polychromatic*.

Polychronius. (Πολύς, many; χρόνος, time.) Chronic.

Polychylia. (Πολύς, much; χυλός, juice, chyle.) An excess of chyle.

Polychylic. Belonging to *Polychylia*.

Polychymia. (Πολύς, much; χυμός, juice, chyme.) An excess of chyme.

P. sanguinea. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.)

A syn. for *Plethora*.

Polyclinic. (Πολύς, many; κλινική [τήνη], bedside medicine. F. *polyclinique*.)

A general clinic devoted to the treatment of various diseases. This word must be distinguished from *Policlinic* (q. v.).

Polycoccous. (Πολύς, many; κόκκος, kernel.) Biol. Composed of several or many cocci or seeds.

Polycomus. (Πολύς, much; κόμη, hair.) Zool. Having much hair.

Polycopria. (Πολύς, much; κόπρος, dung.) The passing of an excessive quantity of feces.

Polycoria. (Πολύς, many; κόρη, the pupil of the eye.) The existence of several pupillary apertures, owing to abnormality or lesion of the iris.

Polycotylar. (Πολύς, many; κοτύλη, a hollow. F. *polycotylaire*.) Epithet applied to animals that have many vents or openings to the body-cavity (e. g. the *Trematoda*). (Littre.)

Polycotyledonary. The same as *Polycotyledonous*.

Polycotyle'donous. (Πολύς, many; κοτυλήδων, a cotyledon.) Anat. Belonging to a *placenta* having several cotyledons. Bot. Having several cotyledons.

Polycotyle'dony. Biol. An abnormal increase in the number of *cotyledons*.

Polycrino'ses. (Πολύς, many; κρίνω, to separate.) A syn. for *Profluvium*.

Polycrome. See *Polychrome*.

Polycrotic. (Πολύς, many; κρότος, a striking.) Epithet for a pulse in which more waves can be recognised than the primary and secondary waves recognisable in the *dicrotic* pulse.

Polycrotism. The condition of being *Polycrotic*.

Polycru'ria. (Πολύς, many; L. *crus*, a leg.) A monstrosity consisting in the presence of supernumerary legs.

Polycyclic. (Πολύς, many; κύκλος, a circle.) Biol. Having many cycles or *whorls*.

Polycy'e'sia. The same as *Polycyesis*.

Polycy'e'sis. (Πολύς, many; κύσις, conception, or gestation.) The condition of multiple pregnancy; also, unusual frequency in the recurrence of pregnancy.

Polycystic. (Πολύς, many; κύστις, a bladder.) Having many cysts.

Polycythæ'mia. (Πολύς, many; κύτος, a vessel; αἷμα, blood.) Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

Polydac'ria. (Πολύς, many; δάκρυ, a tear.) An abundant shedding of tears.

Polydac'tyl. (Πολύς, many; δάκτυλος,

a finger.) Biol. An animal that has supernumerary fingers or toes.

Polydac'tylia. (Πολύς, many; δάκτυλος, a finger.) An abnormality consisting in the presence of supernumerary fingers.

Polydac'tylism. The same as *Polydac'tylia*.

Polydac'tylus. (Πολύς, many; δάκτυλος, a finger.) An individual having a number of fingers or toes in excess of the normal.

Polydipsia. (Πολύς, much; δίψα, thirst.) Excessive thirst, a prominent symptom in diabetes. In Cullen's Nosology, a Genus of the Order *Dysorexia*, Class *Locales*.

P. ebrio'sa. (L. *ebrius*, drunken, belonging to a drunkard.) A term for *Dipsomania*.

Polydynamia. (Πολύς, much; δύναμις, strength.) Great strength.

Polye'dæ sphra'gis. (Πολυειδὸς σφραγίς, Galen.) A name for an ancient trochiscus, formerly used as a remedy for sluggish ulcers.

Polyembryonate. Belonging to *Polyembryony*; having several embryos.

Polyembryony. (Poly-, embryo.) The production of more than one embryo in the ovule, in Phanerogamous plants.

Polyemia. See *Polyæmia*.

Polygala. (Πολύς, much; γάλα, milk; from its abundant milky juice. F. *polygale*; G. *Kreuzblume*.) A Genus of the *Polygaleæ*.

P. amara. The milk-wort. A European plant. It is a powerful bitter tonic.

P. amarel'la. A syn. of *P. vulgaris*.

P. Boy'kni. An American species found in Florida and Georgia, to which *false senega* (see under *Senega*) has been wrongly referred as the source.

P. chamæbux'us. Box-leaved milkwort. A European species sometimes substituted for *P. amara* and *P. senega*.

P. comosa. Hab. Europe. Root and lower part of stem used in same way as root of *P. vulgaris*.

P. crotalaroid'es. Hab. the Himalayas. Root used in catarrh and as an antidote for snake-bites.

P. glandulo'sa. Hab. Mexico. Root emetic.

P. grandifl'ora. A syn. of *P. senega*.

P. hungarica. A syn. of *P. major*.

P. latifo'lia. A variety of *P. senega*, which furnishes some of the commercial *senega* root.

P. Linnæ'a. The *P. amara*.

P. major. Hab. Europe. Used for the same purposes as *P. vulgaris*.

P. mexica'na. In some doses tonic, in large doses emetic.

P. monti'cola. Hab. Venezuela. Root emetic.

P. Nuttall'lii. A syn. for the *P. sanguinea* (of Nuttall).

P. panicula'ta. Hab. South America and the West Indies. Root diluent, solvent, and diaphoretic.

P. paucifl'ora. Dwarf milkwort. Hab. North America. Action similar to, but weaker than, that of *P. senega*.

P. poay'a. Hab. Brazil. Root emetic, used similarly to *ipecacuanha* in bilious fevers. (Foster.)

P. polygana. An American plant. A bitter tonic.

POLYGALACTIA—POLYGONUM

P. rubella. An American species. Action, tonic, diaphoretic, and laxative.

P. sanguinea. Hab. North America. Action similar to, but milder than, that of *P. senega*.

P. senega. (*F. polygale de virginie*; *G. Klapperschlangewurz*.) A North-American plant, whose root is the *Senega* of the B. Ph.

P. serpentaria. A shrub. Hab. Caffraria. The root is esteemed by the natives an antidote to the bite of venomous snakes.

P. telephoides. Hab. India. Used in catarrhs.

P. thesoides. The Chinchin of Chili. Root used as a diuretic.

P. tinctoria. Hab. Arabia. It yields a small amount of indigo. The seeds are tennifuge.

P. venenata. The Javan "Kata-tutum." It is a powerful poison; its odour alone is said to produce headache and sneezing.

P. venenosa. Syn. of *P. venenata*.

P. virginiana. A syn. of *P. senega*.

P. vulgaris. Common European milkwort. Used as a pectoral. Root-bark aromatic, but not markedly bitter.

Polygalactia. (Πολύς, much; γάλα, milk. *F. polygalactie*; *G. Milchüberfluss*.) An excessive secretion of milk during lactation, enough to affect the health. To be distinguished from *galactorrhœa*. (Foster.)

Polygalic. Of, or belonging to, the Genus *Polygala*.

P. acid. $C_{32}H_{40}O_{11}$. A glucoside discovered in the *Polygala senega* by Peschier. It is apparently identical with *Saponin*.

Polygalin. Name for a bitter alkaline principle found in several species of *Polygala*.

Polygamarin. (*Polygala*. *L. amarus*, bitter.) A bitter crystallizable body which has been extracted from *Polygala amara*.

Polygamia. A Linn. Class of plants, comprehending those that have *polygamous* flowers.

Polygamous. (Πολύς, many; γάμος, marriage.) Mating with more than one individual of the opposite sex. In Vegetable Physiology, bearing perfect, bisexual flowers, and also pistillate or staminate flowers, on the same plant or in different individuals of the same species.

Polygamy. The condition of having more than one wife or husband.

Polyganglionic. (Πολύς, many; γάγγλιον, a knot.) Concerning many lymphatic glands.

Polygastrica. (Πολύς, much; γαστήρ, the stomach or belly.) Excessive secretion of gastric juice.

Polygastric. (Πολύς, many; γαστήρ, the stomach or belly.) Having many stomachs. Belonging to the *Polygastrica*, a group of the Infusoria.

Polygastrulation. (*Poly-*; *gastrulation*.) Multiple gastrulation.

Polygenesis. (Πολύς, many; γένεσις, origin.) *Biol.* The theory that organisms may arise from various kinds of cells.

Polygenetic. Belonging to *Polygenesis*.

Polygenism. (Πολύς, many; γεννάω, to beget.) The theory that the various races of man are derived from distinct species.

Polygeny. The same as *Polygenism*.

Polyglottus. (Πολύς, many; γλώττα,

tongue.) Many-tongued. Epithet for birds that have a varied song.

Polyglucoside. A substance consisting of the *glucoside* molecule ($C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$) combined once or more times with itself to form a more complex molecule.

Polygnathism. The condition of being *Polygnathous*.

Polygnathous. (Πολύς, many; γνάθος, a jaw.) *Zoöl.* and *Entomol.* Having many jaws. Also, the condition of a *Polygnathus*.

Polygnathus. (Πολύς, many; γνάθος, a jaw.) A double monster, in which the parasite is attached to the jaws of the host. There are two varieties: *Epignathus*, in which the parasite is attached to the superior maxillary bone, and *Hypognathus*, to the inferior maxillary bone, of the host or autosite.

Polygon. (Πολύς, many; γωνία, angle. *F. polygone*; *G. Vieleck*.) A figure having more than four angles.

Polygona venosa calicum renis. (*L. Polygona*, nom. pl. of *Polygonum*, q. v.) "The venous polygons of the calices of the kidneys." A name for the polygonal anastomoses of the renal veins at the apices of the pyramids. (Foster.)

Polygonal. Having the characters of a *Polygon*.

Polygonate. (*Polygon*.) *Biol.* Many-jointed.

Polygonatum. (Πολυγόνατον; πολύς, many; γόνυ, the knee; also, a joint of a grass.) The plant called Solomon's seal, or *Convallaria polygonatum*.

P. anceps. The *Convallaria polygonatum*.

P. biflorum. A variety of *P. multiflorum*.

P. canaliculatum. The *Convallaria canaliculata*.

P. giganteum. A variety of *P. multiflorum*.

P. latifolium. The *Convallaria canaliculata*.

P. multiflorum. The *Convallaria multiflora*.

P. officinale. A syn. of *P. uniflorum*.

P. pubescens. The *Convallaria pubescens*.

P. uniflorum. The *Convallaria polygonatum*.

P. vulgare. The *Convallaria polygonatum*.

Polygonæus. (*Polygonum*.) Relating to or resembling the Genus *Polygonum*.

Polygoneutic. (Πολύς, many; γόνος, offspring.) *Biol.* Having several broods or litters every year.

Polygoneutism. The state of being *Polygoneutic*.

Polygonia. (Πολυγονία, fecundity.) Excessive fertility, especially of the male.

Polygonia. (Πολυγώνιος.) Multangularity, or the condition of having many angles.

Polygonic acid. An acid, insoluble substance found in the plants of the Genus *Polygonum*.

Polygonius. (Πολυγώνιος.) Multangular, or having many angles.

Polygonum. (Πολύς, many; γόνυ, a joint; from its numerous joints or knots. *F. renouée*; *G. Natterwurz*.) A Genus of the *Polygonaceæ*.

POLYGONUS—POLYMELIA

P. a'crë. Smart-weed. Astringent and febrifuge.

P. alp'num. Alpine knot-weed. Used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

P. amph'ibium. Amphibian knot-weed, willow-grass. The herb and root are mildly astringent, diuretic, and alterative.

P. antihaemorrhoid'alë. Hab. Brazil. Used externally in gout and in hæmorrhoids.

P. aquat'icum. A syn. of *P. amphibium*.

P. avicular'ë. (L. *avicula*, a small bird.) Knot-grass, or goose-grass. The *πολύγονον ἄρβυον* of Dioscorides.) A mild astringent, used in asthma and whooping-cough. Formerly used as a febrifuge, vulnerary and styptic under the name *herba centumnodia*.

P. barba'tum. Hab. China, Japan, India, &c. Used in India in colic, at the Cape in oedema of the feet. (Foster.)

P. convol'vulus. Linn. (L. *convolutus*, the bindweed; from *convolve*, to roll up.) Black bindweed. Seeds esulent; used as buckwheat.

P. Bellar'di. Hab. S. Europe. Properties similar to those of *P. avicularë*.

P. bistort'a. Snake-weed. Hab. Europe and N. Asia. Root, *Radix bistorta*, astringent.

P. centinod'ium. A syn. for *P. avicularë*.

P. coccin'eum. A syn. for *P. amphibium*.

P. divarica'tum. The Eastern buckwheat plant, whose roots are used as meal in Siberia.

P. erect'um. A syn. for *P. avicularë*.

P. fagopy'rū. (Πυρός, wheat. F. *sarrasin*; G. *Buchweizen*.) The buck-wheat plant, whose grain is made into bread in Germany, Switzerland, and Russia.

P. glab'rū. The leaves of this species are diuretic, and the root is purgative.

P. hydropip'er. (Υδωρ, water; *πίπερι* or *πίπερι*, pepper.) Poor man's pepper. Water-pepper, or lake-weed; its leaves have an acrid, burning taste, and are antiseptic, aperient, and diuretic. They are reputed also to be emmenagogue and aphrodisiac.

P. hydropiperoid'es. Syn. for *P. punctatum*.

P. latifol'ium. A syn. for *P. avicularë*.

P. mas. A syn. for *P. avicularë*.

P. mi'nus. Another name for the *Herniaria glabra*, or rupture-wort.

P. orienta'lë. Hab. Asia, S. Africa, and Australia. Leaves, mucilaginous and weakly astringent.

P. persicaria. The arsepart of old writers; also called lady's thumb. An astringent.

P. puncta'tum. Properties similar to those of *P. hydropiper*.

P. selenol'des. The parsley break-stone.

P. Siebol'dii. Hab. China and Japan. Root, tonic.

P. styptic'um. Hab. Brazil. Herb and root, styptic.

P. tinctor'ium. A plant grown in China; a source of indigo.

P. virginia'num. Wandspiked persicaria. A tonic, astringent, and diuretic.

Polygonus. (Πολύς, many; γόνος, a child.) Having many offspring.

Polygonus. (Πολύγωνος, having many angles.) The same as *Polygonus*.

Polygraph. (Πολύς, much or many; γράφω, to write.) A syn. for *Myograph*.

Poly'gräus. Πολύς, many; γράω, to eat.) Voracious.

Poly'gria. (Πολύς, many; ὑγρός, moist. F. *polygrie*; G. *Saßeüberfluss*.) Excess of the "humours" or juices of the body.

Polygroma. (Πολύς, much; *hygroma*.) A large *Hygroma*.

Poly'gria. (Πολύς, much; ὄδρον, urine. F. *polyguria*.) A term used by Seidelius for *Diabetes*.

Poly'gynous. (Πολύς, many; γυνή, woman; the symbol of the female organ of flowers.) Biol. Having many pistils. Also, having more than one female mate, or wife.

Polygy'al. (Πολύς, many; γῦρος, a circle.) Biol. Having many whorls.

Polygy'ria. (Poly-; *gyrus*.) The condition of the brain which consists in the presence of an excessive number and complexity of gyri.

Polyham'ia. See *Polyæmia*.

Polyhed'ron. (Πολύς, many; ἔδρα, a base.) A solid figure with many bases or sides.

Polyhid'ria. See *Polyidria*.

Polyhidro'sis. (Πολύς, much; ἰδρωσίς, a sweating.) Excessive sweating.

Polyhydram'nios. (Πολύς, much; *hydramnios*.) A syn. for *Hydramnios*.

Polyhydrate. Poly-; *hydrate*.) Chem. A polyvalent *hydrate*; one, that is, containing more than one hydroxyl group.

Polyhy'dric. (Polyhydrate.) Having the properties of a *Polyhydrate*.

Polyhy'gria. See *Polygria*.

Polyhygro'ma. See *Polygroma*.

Polyhyperæ'mia. See *Polyperæmia*.

Polyid'ria. 1. (Πολύς, much; ἰδρώς, sweat.) An excess of perspiration.

Also, 2. (Πολύς, much; ἰδρίς, skilful.) Great skill.

Polyidro'sis. Πολύς, much; ἰδρώς, sweat. F. *polydross*; G. *Schweisssucht*.) Excessive sweating (*Polyhidrosis*); also, term used by Ritgen for the *Sweating sickness*.

Polykor'ia. (Πολύς, many; κόρη, the pupil of the eye.) The condition of having several pupils to the eye.

Polyla'l'ia. (Πολύς, many; λαλέω, to speak. F. *polylatie*; G. *Polylatie*.) Mimicking.

Polylep'idus. (Πολύς, many; λεπís, a scale.) Biol. Having many scales.

Polyleucocythæ'mia. (Πολύς, much or many; *leucocythæmia*.) Syn. for *Leucocythæmia*.

Polylym'phia. (Πολύς, much; *lymph*.) Syn. for *Anasarca*.

Polyman'ia. (Πολύς, many; L. *manus*, the hand.) See *Polychiria*.

Polymas'thus. (Πολύς, many; *μαστός*, Doric form of *μαστός*, the breast.) Having more than the normal number of breasts.

Polymast'ia. (Πολύς, many; *μαστός*, the breast; also, the nipple.) The presence of supernumerary breasts or nipples.

Polymas'tigate. (Πολύς, many; μάστιξ, -ιγος, a whip.) Biol. Furnished with several *flagella*.

Polymas'tigious. The same as *Poly-mastigate*.

Polymaz'ia. (Πολύς, many; *μαζός*, the breast.) The same as *Polymastia*.

Polyme'lia. (Πολύς, many; μέλος, a limb.) 1. The presence of an abnormally great number of limbs. 2. Nom. pl. n. A class of monsters presenting this character.

POLYMELIAN-POLYONYM

Polymellian. (*Polymelia*.) Epithet applied to monsters exhibiting *Polymelia*.

Polymellianism. (*Polymelia*.) Presenting the condition of *Polymelia*.

Polymellus. The same as *Polymellian*.

Polymelus. (Πολύς, many; μέλος, a limb.) A monstrosity characterised by exhibiting *Polymelia*.

Polymely. The same as *Polymelus*.

Polymenia. (Πολύς, much; μήνες, months; the monthly courses.) Syn. for *Menorrhagia*.

Polymenorrhœa. (Πολύς, much; μήνες, the monthly courses; ρέω, to flow; ροή, a flowing.) The same as *Polymenia*.

Polymer. (Πολύς, many; μέρος, a part.) One of a *polymeric* series of chemical compounds.

Polymeria. The same as *Polymerism*.

P. promiscua translativa. (L. *promiscuus*, mixed; *translativus*, carried across.) A term for transposition of viscera.

Polymeric. Exhibiting *Polymerism*.

Polymerid. A syn. for *Polymer*.

Polymeride. The same as *Polymerid*.

Polymerism. (Πολύς, many; μέρος, a part. F. *polymerie*.) 1. Chem. A form of *Isomerism*, in which substances have the same percentage composition, but differ in molecular weight—e. g., Acetylene, C₂H₂, and Benzene, C₆H₆, are *polymers*. 2. Biol. (F. *polymerisme*; G. *Vielfaderigkeit*.) Monstrosity characterised by the presence of supernumerary organs.

Polymerization. (*Polymer*.) The apparent union of two or more molecules of a chemical compound to form a more complex molecule, which has a higher molecular weight than the original molecule, and exhibits different chemical and physical properties.

Polymerous. (Πολύς, many; μέρος, part.) Biol. The same as *Polymeric*.

Polymetameric. (Πολύς, many; μεταμερής.) Belonging to many *metameres*.

Polymicrobic. (*Poly*-; *microbes*.) Containing many varieties of *microbes*.

Polymicroscope. (*Poly*-; *microscope*.) A microscope fitted up on the principle of a revolving stereoscope.

Polymicrotome. (*Poly*-; *microtome*.) A special kind of microtome designed for rapid section-cutting.

Polymitus. (*Poly*-; *μῖτος*, a thread.) Name for a rounded, filamented microbe which has been found in the blood in cases of intermittent fever. (Dunglison's Dict.)

Polymixic. (Πολυμικία = πολυμυγία, a mixture of many ingredients.) Epithet applied to groups of organisms consisting of many species.

Polymnia. (Πολύμνια, one of the nine Muses.) A Genus of the *Compositæ*.

P. uvedalia. The bear's-foot, a North American plant. Root thought to be a tonic and secretory stimulant.

Polymorph. (Πολύς, many; μορφή, form.) One of a series the members of which are characterised by *Poly-morphism*.

Poly-morphic. Manifesting *Poly-morphism*.

P. cells of carcino'ma. Name for the irregularly-shaped cells present in the centre of the cell-nests of carcinoma. They are known now not to be absolutely diagnostic.

Poly-morphism. (Πολύς, many;

μορφή, form. F. *polymorphie*, *polymorphisme*; G. *Poly-morphismus*, *Vielfaltigkeit*.) 1.

Crystall. Term for the property possessed by some substances of crystallising in various forms, depending in great measure upon the temperature at which they crystallise.

2. Biol. Manifestation of a variety of forms at different stages of development, or under different conditions of growth, such as is exhibited by Fungi.

P., colo'nial. The polymorphism often exhibited among the members in a colony of organisms.

Poly-mor-pho-cellular. (*Poly-morphous*; *cellular*.) Composed of cells of various shapes.

Poly-mor-phous. The same as *Poly-morphic*.

Poly-morphy. Syn. for *Poly-morphism*.

Poly-moun'tain of Can'dy. Name for the *Teucrium creticum*.

P.-moun'tain of Montpel'lier. The *Teucrium capitatum*.

Poly-my'o-pla-sis. See *Myo-polyplasia*, *Myo-polyplasiasmus*.

Poly-myosi'tis. (Πολύς, many; μυοσίτις [*νόσος*], disease of muscle.) Inflammation of a number of muscles.

P., acute' progres'sive. An acute and rapidly fatal form of *Poly-myositis*. (Unverricht.)

P., parenchy'matous, puer'peral. A fuller term for *P. puerperal*.

P., puer'peral. Term for *Poly-myositis* occurring in women during the puerperal period.

Polyneur'al. (Πολύς, many; νεύρον, a nerve.) Epithet for muscles which are supplied by more than one nerve.

Polyneur'ic. (Πολύς; νεύρον.) Biol. Epithet for a nerve-cell that has several processes going to form the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fibre.

Polyneur'i'tis. (Πολύς, many; νευρίτις [*νόσος*], disease of nerve.) Multiple neuritis.

P. potat'o-rum. Polyneuritis of drunkards. A syn. for *Neuritis, alcoholic*.

Polyneur'on. (Πολύς, many; νεύρον, a nerve.) A name for *Plantago*.

Polyneur'us. (Πολύς, many; νεύρον, a nerve.) Epithet applied to plants whose lateral nervures are very numerous.

Poly-no'mial. (Πολύς, many; ὄνομα, a name.) Epithet applied to a nomenclature in which the names of individuals of a given Genus and Species are not confined to the two terms generic and specific.

Poly-nu'clear. (Πολύς; *nucleus*.) The same as *Poly-nucleate*.

Poly-nu'cleate. (Πολύς, many; *nucleus*.) *Multinucleate*.

Poly-nych'ia. See *Polyonychia*.

Poly-odont. (Πολύς, many; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.) Ζοῶν. Having many teeth.

Poly-odontia. (Πολύς, many; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Pathol.* The presence of an abnormally large number of teeth.

Poly-om'atous. (Πολύς; ὄμμα, the eye.) Having many eyes.

Poly-ony'chia. (Πολύς, many; ὄνυξ, a nail.) The presence of an excessive number of nails.

Poly-onym. (Πολύς; ὄνυμα = ὄνομα. a

POLYONYMIC—POLYPHYPODESMEUS

name.) *Biol.* Having a technical name made up of several distinct terms.

Polyonym'ic. Made up of more than two distinct terms.

Polyophthal'mia. (*Polyophthalmus*.) Term for the monstrosity which consists in the presence of more than two eyes.

Polyophthalm'us. (Πολύς, many; ὀφθαλμός, eye.) Epithet for argus butterflies, on account of the large number of spots or eyes on their wings.

Polyopia. (Πολύς, many; ὄψ, ὀπός, the eye. *F. polyopia, polyopsie*; *G. Vielschen, Vielfachsehen*.) A morbid condition in which perceived objects are seen multiplied; termed *monocular* or *binocular*, according as it depends upon one eye or both.

P. monophthal'mica. Multiplied vision with a single eye. See main heading.

Polyops. (Πολύς, many; ὄψ, the eye.) Epithet for a monster which is formed of two individual bodies, and whose head bears two pairs of eyes. (Geoffroy Sainte-Hilaire.)

Polyopsis. (Πολύς, many; ὄψις, a seeing.) The same as *Polyopia*.

Polyorchis. (Πολύς, many; ὄρχις, testicle.) Term for an individual with more than two testicles.

Polyorexia. (Πολύς, much; ὄρεξις, appetite. *F. polyorexie*; *G. Vielfresserei*.) Excessive appetite.

Polyorgan'ic. (*Poly*; *organic*.) *Biol.* Having, or made up of, many or several organs.

Polyorrhomeni'tis. Another form of the word *Polyorrhymenitis*.

Polyorrhymeni'tis. (Πολύς, many; ὤρη, -της, fem. adj. termination, to agree with [νόσος].) Term for a progressive and malignant inflammation of serous membranes.

Polyosteon. (Πολύς, many; ὀστίον, a bone.) Old term for the *tarsus* and *metatarsus* together.

Polyosteum. See *Polyosteon*.

Polyotia. (Πολύς, many; οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.) The presence of one or more *auricles*, or external ears.

Polyop. (Πολύς, many; πούς, a foot.) Name originally applied by Réaumur to the fresh-water *Hydra* and allied species. It has since been used ambiguously, either to designate a *Polyop-colony*, or an individual organism of the colony.

P.-colony. A colony of polyps or individuals of the Order *Hydrozoa* living upon a common stem or *cenosarc*.

P.-stem. This term is used as synonymous with a *P.-stock*, not to designate the common stem or *cenosarc* to which the *P.-colony* is attached.

P.-stock. A *Polypidom*.

Polyopædia. (Πολύς; παῖς, παιδός, an infant. *F. polyopédie*.) The presence of several foetuses at one gestation.

Polypanarthrit'is. (Πολύς, many; *panarthrit'is*.) Syn. for *Osteoarthritis*.

Polypapillo'ma. (Πολύς, many; *papilloma*.) A skin disease consisting in the presence of multiple papillomata.

P. trop'icum. Syn. for *Frambæsia tropica*.

Polyparæsis. (Πολύς, much; πάρεσις, weakness. *F. polyparésie*.) General paralysis of the insane.

Polypar'ium. The same as *Polypar'y*.

Polyparous. See *Multiparous*.

Polyparus ribis. Clerical error for *Polyporus ribis* (q. v.)

Polypar'y. (*Polypus*.) The solid protective structures of the body-wall of a polyp. (Allman.) The term has been used also as meaning the *cenosarc* of a *polypidom*.

Polypath'ia. (Πολύς, many; πάθος, affection, disorder. *F. polypathie*.) The simultaneous presence of several diseases; also, the frequent recurrence of any one disease.

Polypath'ic. (Πολύς; πάθος.) Belonging to *Polypathia*.

Polyt'ype. Older spelling of *Polyop*.

Polyop'ean. Belonging to a *Polyop*.

Polyopædia. 1. (Πολύς, many; παῖς, an infant.) See *Polyopædia*.

2. (Πολύς, many; ἴ. pes, a foot.) See *Polyopodia*.

Polyperæ'mia. (Πολύς, much; *hyperæmia*.) Excessive or general *hyperæmia*.

Polyper'ia. (Πολύς, many; πηρός, maimed.) Congenital malformation of various parts of the body.

Polyper'ythr'in. (*Polyop*; *erythr'in*.) A respiratory pigment discovered by Moseley in certain of the *Coelenterata*; identical with Munn's *Hæmatoporphyrin*.

Polypt'alous. (Πολύς, many; πέταλον, a leaf.) Having many *petals*.

Polyphag'ia. (Πολύς, many or much; φαγεῖν, to devour. *F. polyphagie*; *G. Gefräßigkeit*.) Voracious appetite; syn. for *Bulim'ia*.

Polyphag'ic. Syn. for *Polyphagous*.

Polyphagous. (Πολύς, many; φαγεῖν, to devour.) *Omni vorous*.

Polyphagy. (Πολυφάγος, eating to excess.) The state of being *Polyphagous*.

Polyphar'macon. (Πολύς, many; φάρμακον, a drug.) A medicine of many ingredients; also, a *panacea*.

Polyphar'macus. (Πολύς, many; φάρμακον, a drug.) One who makes too free use of drugs.

Polyphar'macy. (Πολύς, many; φάρμακον, a drug.) Term for a single drug, which unites in itself the virtues of several drugs, *Polychrestus*.

Also, the use of numerous drugs in a single prescription. Also, too free use of drugs.

Polyphel'mins. (Πολύπους, a polypus; ἔλμινς, a worm.) A polypoid intestinal worm.

Polypho'bia. (Πολύς, many; φόβος, fear.) The state of mind characterised by morbid fears of many things.

Polyphorum. (Πολύς, many; φέρω, to bear.) The protuberance situated beneath the ovary, which, as for example in *Ranunculus*, is the common receptacle of many ovaries.

Polyphorus. (Πολύς, many; φέρω, to bear.) Fruitful.

Polyphras'ia. (Πολύς, much; φράσις, speech.) Excessive or insane volubility.

Polyphylet'ic. (Πολύς, many; φυλή, a tribe.) *Biol.* Having several lines of descent.

Polyphyll'ine. The same as *Polyphyllous*.

Polyphyll'ous. (Πολύς, many; φύλλον, leaf. *F. polyphyllie*; *G. vielblättrig*.) Having many leaves.

Polyphyly. (Πολύς; φύλλον.) *Veg. Physiol.* An increase above the normal in the number of organs in a *whorl*.

Polyphytopodes'meus. (Πολύπους, a

POLYPHYODONT—POLYPORUS

polyp; ὑποδένω, to underbind.) Term for an instrument for destroying a polypus by tying its neck.

Polyphyodont. (Πολύς, many; φύω, to produce; δόντος, δόντος, a tooth.) Epithet for an animal (e.g. the shark) in which toothgerms continue to appear through life, and the old teeth continue to be replaced by new ones. See also *Diphyodont* and *Monophyodont*.

Polyphysia. (Πολύς, much; φύσα, wind.) Flatulence.

Polyphytus. (Πολύς, many; φύτον, plant.) Containing many plants; epithet for a Genus having many species.

Polyptarion. The same as *Polypteryx*.

Polyptarion. A syn. for *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (Polypt.) The zooid developed within the zoecium in the *Polyptarion*; the polyp of the older writers, and *bryozooid* of Reichart. (Gould.)

Polyptarion. (Polypt.) A *polyptarion*; also, a *polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (Polyptus; fero, to bear.) Syn. for *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (Polyptus; L. fero, to bear.) Bearing, or producing, polyp.

Polyptarion. (Polyptus; L. forma, likeness.) Having the appearance or shape of a *Polyptus*.

Polyptarion. (L. polyptus; gero, to bear.) Syn. for *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς, much; πίων, fat. F. *polyptarion*; G. *Fettüberfluss*.) Excess of fat.

P. infantum. Excessive fatness in children.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς, much; πίων, fat.) The same as *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς; πύτης, fatness.) The same as *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (L. polyptus; pario, to bring forth.) Syn. for *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς; πύρα, a trial or attempt. F. *polyptarion*; G. *Vielerfahrenheit*.) Med. Great experience; also, skill or wisdom founded upon great experience.

Polyptarion. (Polypt.) A zooid of the *Hydrozoa* or the *Actinozoa*, whether a separate organism or a member of a *Polyptarion*-colony.

Polyptarion. See *Polyptarion*.

Polyplast. (Πολύς, many; πλαστός, moulded.) Multicellular.

Polyplastic. (Πολύς, many; πλαστός, moulded.) Having the capacity to assume various forms; also (of cells), having a complex composition.

P. element. Histology. An element that undergoes metamorphosis into various shapes.

P. muscles. (G. *polyplastische Muskeln*.) Those muscles whose fibres form small groups, each of which only extends part of the length of the muscle. (Krause.)

Polyplastides. (Πολύς; πλαστός.) Götte's term for *Metazoa*.

Polyplethora. (Πολύς, much; πληθώρα, fullness.) Excessive plethora.

Polyptarion. See *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. See *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς; πνοία, breathing.) Very rapid respiration.

Polyptarion. Belonging to, or causing, *polyptarion*.

P. centre. Term for a portion of the brain, between the corpus striatum and optic thalamus, stimulation of which is said to quicken the respiratory movements.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς, many; ποίς, ποίς, a foot.) Bot. Having many feet.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς, many; ποίς, ποίς, a foot.) An instrument devised for ligaturing the pedicle of a polypus.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς, many; ποίς, a foot. F. *polyptarion*; G. *Vielfussigkeit*.) A monstrosity characterised by the presence of supernumerary feet.

Polyptarion. A Tribe of *Filices* whose type is *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς, many; ποίς, ποίς, a foot.) Old epithet for wine flavoured with *Polyptarion*, described by Aëtius.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς; ποίς, ποίς, a foot; so named from its many roots. F. *polyptarion*; G. *Tüpfelfarn*.) A Genus of the *Filices*.

P. aculeatum. The *Aspidium aculeatum*.

P. adiantifolium. See *Calaguala radix*.

P. ammiifolium. See *Calaguala radix*.

P. argenteum. See *Calaguala radix*.

P. barometz. See *Cibotium barometz*.

P. calaguala. See *Calaguala radix*.

P. cetaceum. A syn. for *P. incanum*.

P. coriaceum. See *Calaguala radix*.

P. dentatum. The *Asplenium filix femina*.

P. dryopteris. (Δρύς, the oak; πύτης, a kind of fern.) The same as *P. vulgaris*.

P. filix femina. The *Asplenium filix femina*.

P. filix mas. The *Aspidium filix mas*.

P. incanum. This species is demulcent, aperient, and anthelmintic.

P. incisum. The *Asplenium filix femina*.

P. marginale. The *Asplenium marginale*.

P. mollis. The *Asplenium filix femina*.

P. pennatifidum. Syn. for *P. vulgaris*.

P. politum. See *Calaguala radix*.

P. quercinum. (L. *quercus*, an oak.) Another name for *P. vulgaris*.

P. trifidum. The *Asplenium filix femina*.

P. virginianum. Syn. for *P. vulgaris*.

P. vulgaris. The oak-fern, whose root was formerly used in decoction as a purgative.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς; ποίς, a foot. F. *polyptarion*; G. *vielfussig*.) Having many feet.

Polyptarion. Common name for *Polyptarion*.

P. common. The *Polyptarion vulgaris*.

P. male. The *Polyptarion filix mas*.

Polyptarion. (Polyptus; ἄλκος, a house.) Term for *Coral*, the dwelling of *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. See *Polyptarion*.

Polyptarion. (Polyptus; ἄλκος, form.) Like a polypus.

Polyptarion. (Polyptus.) Having many pores.

Polyptarion. (Πολύς; πόρος, a passage or pore.) 1. Bot. A Genus of large, stalked Fungi, many of which grow upon the trunks of diseased trees; so called because their tubular hymenium opens on the surface by pores.

2. Zool. Latreille's name for a Family of the "Elminthoprocta hirudiformia," characterised by having two or more air-vents or suckers.

POLYPOSIA—POLYRHIZAL

P. fomentarius. (*L. fomes*, touch-wood.) This species infests oaks and beeches. When dried and prepared, it forms surgeon's *agaric*.

P. ignarius. Also termed *Boletus ignarius*. Infests willows. Used as one of the sources of *agaric*.

P. officinalis. Also termed *Boletus larchis*. This fungus grows upon the trunks of larches. Stripped of its coat, it is bleached in the sun and pounded; and the prepared substance, which is colourless and bitter, is used as a drastic purgative, and also to check the night sweats of phthisis. It is also the source of *Agaric acid*.

P. ribis. A species infesting the currant-tree.

Polypo'sia. (Πολύς, much; πόσις, a drinking. *F. polyposis*; *G. Trinksucht*.) Syn. for *Polydipsia*.

Polypo'sis. (*Polypus*.) The condition of having polypi.

P. ventriculi. Term for a polypoid condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Polypostem. A syn. for *Polyp-stem*.

Polypostyle. (*Polypus*; στυλος, a pillar.) A *Dactylozooid* or *Dactylozooid*.

Polypus. (*Polypus*.) Having polypi or a polypus.

Polypotome. (*Polypus*; τομή, a cutting.) An instrument for incising the pedicle of a polypus.

Polypotrite. (*Polypus*; τρίβω, to rub or bruise.) The same as *Polyprite*.

Polypous. See *Polyposis*.

Polypragmosyne. (Πολυπραγμοσύνη, meddlesomeness. *G. Vielbeschäftigkeitsein*.) *Med.* Old term for officiousness or meddlesomeness in practice.

Polypterus. (Πολύς; πτερόν, a feather, also a wing.) *Entomol.* Having many (including any number over two) wings. *Ornithol.* Having many feathers.

Polyptome. See *Polypotome*.

Polyprite. (*Polypus*; τρίβω, to crush.) An instrument for crushing polypi.

Polypus. (Πολύς, many; πούς, a foot. *F. polype*; *G. polyp*.) *Med.* and *Surg.* A purely descriptive term applied to certain tumours, from their supposed resemblance to the invertebrate animal called *Polypus*, especially in having numerous ramifications like legs or tentacles. As a fact, the tumours so called spring from mucous or serous surfaces, and are usually pedunculated. They may present every variety of pathological structure. *Zoöl.* A *Polyp*.

P., a'nal. Term for a *Polypus, rectal*, occurring near the anus. Usually in adults, and associated with an intractable ulcer where the free end of the polypus impinges on the bowel.

P., aur'al. (*L. auris*, an ear.) These polypi spring from the membrana tympani, or the interior of the tympanum.

P., blood. Syn. of *P., placental*.

P., bronchia'lis. Bronchial polypus. Term for the expectorated casts of the bronchial tubes in *Plastic bronchitis*.

P. carno'sus. Fleishy polypus. A term for *Sarcoma*.

P., cyst'ic. A polypus containing cysts.

P., a'brinous. The same as *P., placental*.

P., a'fibrous. Firm, often of slow growth. Composed largely of fibrous tissue.

P., fleshy. Syn. of *P., fibrous*.

P., follicular. A polypus which contains a number of small mucous glands.

P. for'ceps. A special kind of long forceps for holding and removing polypi.

P., gelatinous. Syn. of *P., mucous*. Also, term applied especially by Thomas to a polypus growing from the cervix uteri, and composed of enlarged mucous glands.

P., intesti'nal. Springs from the mucous membrane of the bowel, especially the rectum, and is composed of the tissue characteristic of the part from which it grows.

P., larda'ceous. A polypus that has undergone lardaceous degeneration.

P., larynge'al. Arises from the mucous membrane of the larynx.

P., lip'o'matous. Term for a pedunculated *Lipoma*.

P., malign'ant. Composed of sarcomatous or carcinomatous elements.

P. mamil'læ. An old term for the nipple.

P., mu'cous. Soft, red; often more rapid in its growth than the fibrous polypus, and composed of mucous or myxomatous elements.

P., my'o'matous. A polypus composed mainly of unstriated muscle.

P., myxo'matous. A form of *myxoma*.

P., na'sal. Mucous or fibrous in structure, covered with ciliated epithelium, springing from the nasal fossæ, especially from the upper portion of the external wall.

P., na'so-pharynge'al. Springs from the structures at the back of the pharynx, and the posterior portion of the nasal fossæ.

P. of ear. See *P., aur'al*.

P. of the heart. Old term for a fibrinous blood-clot found post-mortem attached to the interior of the heart, and formerly believed to be a polypus.

P., os'seous. Term for a polypus which contains bony tissue.

P., placen'tal. See under *P., uterine*.

P., rasp'berry cel'lular. Term for the commonest variety of aur'al polypus.

P., rec'tal. Commonest in children. They are fibrous, lobular, papillary, and sometimes contain cysts. They give rise to hæmorrhage, straining, and irritation, sometimes to prolapse of the bowel. In adults they are less common, and usually occur in the form of *P., anal* (q. v.).

P., soft. Term used as a syn. for *P., mucous*.

P., spong'y. A syn. for *P., mucous*.

P., stony. Term for a polypus which has undergone calcareous infiltration.

P., tooth. A polypus growing from the pulp of a carious tooth.

P., u'terine. The varieties usually described are:—1. *Cystic*, derived from *Nabothian follicles*. 2. *Mucous*, springing from the mucous membrane, especially that of the cervix uteri. 3. *Placental*, a fibrinous polypus, the result of a retained piece of placenta, with subsequent deposit upon it of fibrin. 4. *Submucous*, arising from the muscular wall of the uterus, and especially from its body.

P., vas'cular. Term for a polypoid *Angioma*. (Gould.)

P., ves'i'cal. (*L. vesica*, the bladder) Springing from the mucous membrane of the bladder.

Polyrhiz'al. The same as *Polyrhizous*.

POLYRHIZON—POLYSYMMETRIA

Polyrhizon. (Πολύς; ῥίζα, a root.) A name for *Polypodium filix mas.*

Polyrhizous. (Πολύς; ῥίζα.) Having many roots.

Polyrhœa. (Πολύς, much; ῥέω, to flow.) An excessive discharge or flow.

Polyrrhœa. See *Polyrhœa.*

Polysaccharides. *Poly-*; *saccharide.*) One of the three groups into which the *Carbohydrates* are divided; the other two being *glucoses* and *disaccharides*. The *polysaccharides* are ethereal anhydrides of the *glucoses*.

Polysalicylic acids. Anhydrides of the *salicylic radical*, formed by the action of *phosphoric oxychloride* on *salicylate* of sodium.

Polysarcia. (Πολύς, much; σάρξ, flesh. F. *polysarcie*; G. *Polysarkie*, *Fettleibigkeit*.) Old term for *bulkiness*, corpulence. Two kinds of *polysarcia* were distinguished:—*a. Polysarcia carnosae*, or excessive fleshiness; *b. Polysarcia adiposa*, or excessive fatness.

P. cor'dis. Syn. for *Cor adiposum*.

Polysarcosis. (Πολύς, much; σάρκωσις, growth of flesh.) The process which eventuates in *Polysarcia*.

Polysarcous. (Πολύς, much; σάρξ, flesh.) Exhibiting *Polysarcia*; corpulent.

Polyscelia. (Πολύς, many; σκέλος, the leg and foot. F. *polyscelie*; G. *Vielschenkelheit*.) A form of *monstrosity* characterised by the presence of *supernumerary feet*.

Polyscelus. A fetal monster exhibiting *Polyscelia*.

Polyschidia. (Πολυσχιδία, many parts.) A splitting into many parts.

Polyschistus. (Πολύς, much; σχίζω, to cleave.) Much split or divided.

Polyscope. (Πολύς, much or many; σκοπέω, to look at.) An apparatus invented by *Trouvé*, consisting of a combination of the instruments for visual examination of the eye, ear, larynx, urethra, &c., and fitted up with an electric light.

Polyspalous. (Πολύς. L. *sepalum*, a sepal; F. *polysépale*; G. *vielschalenblättrig*.) Epithet applied to a *calyx* that is made up of sepals distinct from one another.

Polysialia. (Πολύς, much; σialον, spittle. F. *polysialie*; G. *Speichelüberfluss*.) Excessive flow of saliva. The same as *Ptyalism*.

Polyskelia. See *Polyscelia*.

Polyskelus. See *Polyscelus*.

Polysomatia. (Πολύς, much; σῶμα, the body.) A syn. for *Polysarcia*.

Polysomia. (Πολύς, many; σῶμα, the body. F. *polysomie*; G. *Polysomie*.) A form of *monstrosity* characterised by the attachment of several bodies to a single head.

Polysomitic. (*Poly-*; *somite*.) Biol. Composed of *somites*.

Polyspaston. (Πολύς; σπάω, to draw, pull.) Surg. Old term for a kind of *windlass* with many pulleys, used for reducing dislocations; said to have been invented by *Archimedes*.

Polysperm. (Πολύς, many; σπέρμα, a seed.) A plant that is *polyspermatous*.

Polyspermal. The same as *Polyspermatous*.

Polyspermatous. (Πολύς; σπέρμα. F. *polysperme*; G. *vielsamig*.) Having many seeds.

Polyspermic. (Πολύς; σπέρμα.) Epithet applied to an organism whose ovum requires

more than one *spermatozoon* for its impregnation.

Polyspermism. (Πολύς; σπέρμα.) The secretion and discharge of an abnormally large amount of *semen*.

Polyspermous. (Πολύς; σπέρμα.) The same as *Polyspermatous*.

Polyspermy. (Πολύς; σπέρμα.) Impregnation of an ovum by two or more *spermatozoa*; the state of being *polyspermic*.

Polyspire. (Πολύς, many; σπείρα, anything twisted round a stem.) Biol. Growing in a continuous spiral.

Polysporangium. (*Poly-*; *sporangium*.) A *Sporangium* that contains many spores.

Polyspore. (*Poly-*; *spore*.) A compound spore. (Gould's Dict.)

Polysporied. A syn. for *Polysporous*.

Polysporic. The same as *Polysporous*.

Polysporous. (Πολύς, many; σπόρος, seed.) Giving rise to many spores.

Polyste monous. (Πολύς, many; στήμων, a thread.) Having a large preponderance of *stamens*.

Polystethoscop'ium. (Πολύς; stethoscopium. F. *polystéthoscope*; G. *Polystethoskop*.) Old term for a kind of *stethoscope* that could be put to several different uses.

Polysthen'ic. (Πολύς, much; σθένος, strength.) Having much or great strength.

Polystichia. (Πολύς; στίχος, a row.) The presence of several rows of eyelashes.

Polystichous. (Πολύς, many; στίχος, a row.) Arranged in a number of rows.

Polystichum. (Πολύς; στίχος, a row.) Term for the *Aspidium filix mas*, or male fern. (Roth.)

P. callip'teris. The same as *Polystichum*.

P. filix mas. The same as *Polystichum*.

Polystigmous. Epithet for flowers that have many *stigmata*.

Polystoma. (Πολύς, many; στόμα, mouth.) A Genus of *Vermees*, order *Trematoda*. (Rudolph.)

P. pingui'cola. (L. *pinguis*, fat; *colo*, to inhabit. Also termed *Hexathyridium pingui'cola*. A *Trematode* worm infesting the human ovary. See *Parasites, classification of*.

P. pinguic'ulum. The same as *P. pingui'cola*.

P. sangui'cola. (L. *sanguis*, blood; *colo*, to inhabit.) The same as *P. venarum*.

P. venar'um. Also termed *Hexathyridium venarum*. A *Trematode* worm infesting the veins in man. See *Parasites, classification of*.

Polystomatous. (*Polystoma*.) Having many *stomata*, or mouths.

Polystylous. (*Poly-*; *style*.) Epithet for a flower that has many *styles*.

Polysulphide. (Πολύς, many; sulphide.) A sulphide containing more than two atoms of sulphur in combination. The polysulphides are now termed more exactly, according to the number of atoms of sulphur present in combination, tri-, tetra-, penta-sulphides, &c.

Polysulphuret. (Πολύς, many; sulphuret. F. *polysulfure*.) Old term for *Poly-sulphide*.

Polysulphure'tum. (Mod. L.) A *Polysulphuret*.

Polysymmetria. (Πολύς, much; συμμετρία, symmetry.) Bilateral symmetry occurring at many points.

POLYTECHNIC—POMPHOLYX

Polytechnic. (Πολύς, many; τέχνη, art.) Relating to several arts.

Polythalamic. The same as *Polythalamous*.

Polythalamous. (Πολύς, many; θάλαμος, a chamber.) *Multilocular*.

Polythelia. (Πολύς; θηλή, a nipple.) The presence of supernumerary nipples.

Polythelism. Syn. for *Polythelia*.

Polythrix. (Πολύς, much; θρίξ, hair.) See *Polytrichus*.

Polytocia. (Πολύς, many; τόκος, offspring.) Fecundity.

Polytocous. (Πολύς, many; τόκος, offspring.) Exhibiting *Polytocia*; fertile.

Polytok'is. (Πολύς, many; τόκος, a birth.) Epithet for a woman who bears three or more children in one pregnancy. (Billings.)

Polytomy. (Πολύς, many; τόμος, a cutting.) A division into many parts.

Polytrichia. (Πολύς, much; θρίξ, hair. *F. polytrichie*.) Unusual abundance of hair.

Polytrichosis. (Πολύς, much; θρίξ, hair.) Syn. for *Polytrichia*.

Polytrichum. (Πολύς; θρίξ.) An Order of *Musci*. Also, shortened name for the *P. vulgare*.

P. communē. Syn. for *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

P. juniperinum. The haircap moss, or robin's rye. Hab. North America. Action, diuretic.

P. vulgare. Syn. for *Adiantum aureum*.

Polytrichus. (Πολύς; θρίξ.) Bot., Zool., and Entom. Having an abundance of hairs.

Polytrophia. (Πολύς, much; τροφή, nourishment. *F. polytrophie*.) *Polytroph*.

Polytroph. (*Polytrophia*.) Excessive nutrition.

Polytyp'al. (Πολύς, many; τύπος, a type.) Exhibiting many types.

Polyure'sia. See *Polyuresis*.

Polyuresis. (Πολύς, much; οὐρησις, a making water.) The same as *Polyuria*.

Polyuria. (Πολύς, much; οὐρον, urine. *F. polyurie*; *G. Vielharnen*.) Secretion of an excessive quantity of urine, a symptom both in diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus. It occurs also, either with or without glycosuria, with any lesion of a certain part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the medulla oblongata, which has been termed the "Diabetic centre." It is a symptom also in chronic interstitial nephritis and in lardaceous disease of the kidneys; and occurs transiently in hysteria and nervous excitement, and at the crisis of fevers.

Polyuric. Belonging or relating to, or affected with, *Polyuria*. Also, an individual affected with *Polyuria*.

Polyuricus. Latinised form (*Polyuricus*, -a, -um) synonymous with *Polyuria*.

Polyval'ent. (*Poly*; *valent*.) See *Multivalent*.

Polyzo'a. (Πολύς, many; ζῶον, an animal.) The sea mosses. A class of the *Molluscoida*, forming colonies of zooids, each zooid being furnished with a ring of tentacles.

Poma. (L. Plur. of *Pomum*.) Apples. Also (Gr. πῶμα, a lid), *Comp. Anat.*, a name applied to the occipital operculum of the monkey's brain. (Gould.)

P. auranti'orum. A name for bitter oranges.

P. colocyn'thids. A name for the fruits of the colocynth.

Poma'ceous. Belonging, or relating, to *Pomum*.

Poma'ceum. (L. *pomum*, an apple.) A name for cider.

Pomade. Fr. (L. *pomatum*, from *pomum*, apple; because *pomade* is a cosmetic, whose ingredients originally were apples and fat. *G. Pomade*.) A pharmaceutical preparation, consisting of animal fat and some medicinal substance. It is applied externally, and only differs from an ointment in its softer consistency, and the absence of resin.

Pomam'bra. (L. *pomum*, apple; *ambra*, ambergris.) Name for a certain medicated ball, made of ambergris, civet, musk, and other aromatic substances. This ball used formerly to be carried about as a preventive against infection.

Pomander. (L. *pomum*, an apple.) See *Pomambra*.

Pomat'um. (L. *poma*; plur. of *pomum*, an apple.) The same as *Pomade*.

P. nervi'num. The same as *Balsam, nervine*.

Pombalea ipecacuan'ha. This plant is one source of *Ipecacuanha*, white (q. v.).

Pome. (L. *pomum*, an apple.) Bot. Any fleshy, syncarpous fruit, like the apple, which is composed mainly of an adherent calyx.

Pome'granate. (L. *pomum*, an apple; *granatus*, having seeds. *F. pomme de sténade*; *G. Granatapfel*.) The fruit of the *Punica granatum*.

P. al'kaloid of. *Pelletierine* (q. v.).

P. flowers. See *Granati flores*.

P. fruit bark. See *Granati fructus cortex*.

P. rind. See *Granati fructus cortex*.

P. root bark. See *Granati radicit cortex*.

Pomiferous. (*Pome*; L. *fero*, to bear.) Bearing *pomes*.

Pomiform. *Pome*-shaped.

Pomme'de. (F.) See *Pomade*.

P. de Gon'dret. An ointment of the French codex. It consists of tallow and prepared lard heated with solution of ammonia, agitated vigorously, and then cooled.

Pommelfoot. A syn. for *Clubfoot*.

P. joint. A syn. for *Condylloid joint*.

Pommelière. (F.) Bovine tuberculosis.

Pom'phi. Plur. of *Pomphus*.

Pompholyge'ron. (Τὸ πομφολυγηρόν.) Old term for a vesicatory plaster; described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 7 (Adams' Transl., vol. iii, p. 563).

Pompholyg'mus. (*Pompholyx*.) An eruption of bullæ. (Gould's Dict.)

Pompholygodermatit'is. (Πομφόλυξ, a water-bubble; *dermatit'is*.) Bullous inflammation of the skin.

Pompholygo'dés. (Πομφόλυξ; εἶδος, likeness.) Having the appearance of *Pompholyx*; also, suffering from *Pompholyx*.

Pom'pholyx. (Πομφόλυξ, a water-bubble. *F. pompholyx*; *G. Pomphigus*, *Blasen-ausschlag*.) A vesicle containing fluid. Applied, in common with the term *Pomphigus*, to a disease characterised by the appearance of bullæ on the skin, at first containing clear, but subsequently turbid, fluid. See *Pomphigus*. Also, ancient name for the protoxide of zinc.

P. benign'us. A variety of *Pompholyx*, characterised by the appearance of vesicles about

POMPHOS—PONTICUM

the size of peas, which burst in a few days and then heal up.

P. diu'tina. See *P. diutinus*.

P. diu'tinus. A form characterised by its chronicity, and the appearance of successive crops of bullæ, sometimes on parts of the body distant from one another. There is considerable constitutional disturbance.

P. tu'tia. An ancient name for zinc protoxide. See also main heading.

Pom'phos. (Πομφός.) A blister on the skin; also, a wheal.

Pom'phus. The same as *Pomphos*.

Pompion. A syn. for Pumpkin.

Pom'mum. L. (F. *pomme*; G. *Apfel*.) An apple.

P. Ada'mi. (From the idea that the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat. F. *pomme d'Adam*; G. *der Adam's Apfel*.) Adam's apple. The angular projection in front of the neck formed by the thyroid cartilage in men.

P. amo'ris. (F. *pomme d'amour*; G. *Liebesapfel*.) The apple of love. The fruit of the *Solanum lycopersicum*.

P. hierosolymita'num. (*Hierosolyma*.) A syn. for *Momordica balsamina*.

P. melon'gena. The *Solanum melongena*.

P. mirab'ilis. A syn. for *Momordica balsamina*.

P. querc'ina. An oak-gall.

P. spino'sum. A syn. for *Datura stramonium*.

Ponce de Lé'on Spring. A chalybeate spring; Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.

Poncho Springs. Thermal waters, temp. 90° to 168° F.; Chaffee County, Colorado.

Pond-dog'wood. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

Pond-lily. A syn. for *Water-lily*.

Pond-shovel. The *Unisema dentifolia*.

Pondera et mensuræ. (L. *pondus*, -*eris*, a weight; *mensura*, a measure.) Weights and measures.

Ponderability. (L. *ponderabilitas*.) The quality of possessing weight.

Pond'ing. An accumulation of liquid as in a pond. (Gould's Dict.)

P. of the li'quor am'ni. The retention of a large quantity of the liquor amnii above the head of the fœtus in labour, after rupture of the membranes. (Gould's Dict.)

Pon'dus. (L. *pondus*, -*eris*. F. *poids*; G. *Gewicht*.) Weight. Formerly applied to a definite weight—1 lb., or 12 ounces (= *Libra*).

P. pharmaceut'icium. Pharmaceutical weight.

Pongam'ia. (E. Ind. *pongam*.) A Genus of trees of the Order Leguminosæ, native to the East Indies.

P. glab'ra. A tree of the Genus *Pongamia*, native to India, China, Australia, and Fiji. The seeds yield ponga or kurung oil, which is used by the natives in skin diseases. It has been employed for pityriasis versicolor, and rheumatism, lepra, and herpes.

Pono's. (Πόνος, suffering.) An endemic disease occurring in the Greek islands Hydra and Spezzia, affecting children, and characterised by marasmus, enlargement of the spleen, and a peculiar odour to the urine. The disease is usually fatal, either from the marasmus, from hæmorrhage, or from general dropsy.

Pons. (L. Gen. *pontis*; plur. *pontes*. F. *pont*; G. *Brücke*.) A bridge; applied as a

descriptive term to several anatomical structures, and often used, for the sake of brevity, to mean *P. Varolii*.

P. basilar'is. A name for the basilar process of the occipital bone.

P. cerebelli. A name for the *P. Varolii*.

P. he'patis. (L. *hepar*, -*atis*; from Gr. ἥπαρ, the liver.) A prolongation of hepatic tissue, sometimes present, bridging over the umbilical fissure.

P. Syl'vii. (*Sylvius*.) A name for the *Corpora quadrigemina*.

P. Tar'ini. Another name for *Space, perforated, posterior*.

P. Varo'lii. (L.) The bridge of Varolius.

The part of the cerebro-spinal system which lies above the *Medulla*, and below the *crura cerebri*. Its anterior or ventral portion consists of transverse fibres which connect the two lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum. The more superficial of these fibres gather at the sides to form the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. Its deeper portion consists mainly of longitudinal strands, which connect various parts of the medulla with portions of the cerebrum. Thus, one set of fibres pass from the anterior pyramid through the pons into the *crura cerebri*; another set pass from the *olivary body* through the pons to the *Corpora quadrigemina*, and other parts of the brain; while a third set pass from the lateral and posterior columns under the name of *fasciculi teretes*, up the floor of the fourth ventricle into the deeper parts of the *crus*. The reticular formation and grey matter of the medulla is continued through the pons; amid the former, nerve cells are freely distributed, and several important nuclei or collections of cells exist, probably those from which the seventh and parts of the fifth nerve rise. The median septum or raphe of the cord is represented in the dorsal portion of the pons, but is nearly obliterated in the ventral portion by the extensive development of commissural fibres.

P. Varo'lii, nu'clei of. See under main heading.

P. zygoma'ticus. The zygomatic arch, or zygoma.

Pont'al. The same as *Pontile*.

Pontede'ra. The same as *Pontederia*.

Pontede'ria corda'ta. A syn. for *Unisema deltifolia*.

Pontibrach'ium. (L. *pons* [the *Pons Varolii*]; *brachium*, an arm.) A name for the *Pons Varolii*.

Ponticulus. (Dim. of L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.) *Anat.* A little bridge or connecting band of tissue. A term for the posterior part of the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain; also, syn. of *Propons*.

P. auric'ulæ. The oblique ridge on the median surface of the *auricle* or external ear, along which is inserted the *retrahens auriculam*.

P. hepaticus. (L. *hepar*, *hepatis*, the liver.) Syn. for *Lobulus caudatus*.

P. promonto'rii. (Gen. of *promontorium*.) The bony ridge on the internal wall of the tympanic cavity, below the foramen ovale, which runs from the promontory to the pyramid.

Pont'icum absinthium. The *Artemisia pontica*.

P. mel. A poisonous honey which was found in Heraclea, and was said to resemble aconite in its action when taken internally.

PONTILE—POPLITEUS

Pon'tile. The same as *Pontine*.
Pontinal. (L. *pons*, a bridge.) *Biol.* Bridging over.

Pon'tine. Belonging to the *Pons* (*Varoli*).

P. hemiple'gia. Hemiplegia consequent on a lesion of the *Pons*. When the lesion is low down—below the decussation of the fibres of the facial nerve—this is a *crossed hemiplegia*; but, when above this, an ordinary uncrossed hemiplegia.

P. nu'clei. See under *Pons Varolii*.
Pontivy. (F.) In Dep. Morbihan, France, noted for its ferruginous springs.

Pon'to-bul'bar. (*Pons*; *bulb*.) Belonging to the *Pons* (*Varolii*) and to the *Bulb* (*bulbus spinalis*).

P.-crur'al. (*Pons*; *crus*.) Belonging to the *Pons* (*Varolii*) and to the *Crus* or the *Crura* (*cerebri*).

Pool'root. Common name in America for the *Eupatorium ageratoides*.

Pool'wort. Common name in America for the *Eupatorium aromaticum*.

Poon'ga oil. The oil obtained from the seeds of *Pongamia glabra* (q. v.).

Poor man's bandage. Syn. for *Galen's bandage* (q. v.).

Poor man's pep'per. See *Polygonum hydropiper*.

Poor man's plas'ter. Name for a plaster the ingredients of which are tar, resin, and yellow wax.

Poplar. (L. *populus*. F. *peuplier*; G. *Pappel*.) Common name for the Genus *Populus*.

P., Amer'ican. The *Populus nigra*.

P., balm of Gilead. The *Populus canadensis*.

P., black. The *Populus nigra*.

P.-buds. (L. *gemmæ populi*.) Term used especially for the leaf-buds of *Populus nigra*, which contain a balsam, and are to some extent astringents when applied locally.

P., tulip-bearing. The same as *P., American*.

Poplès. L. (F. *jarret*; G. *Kniefuge*, *Kniefekhle*.) The ham, or *Popliteal space* (q. v.).

Poplesy. A term for *Apoplexy*. (Dun-glison.)

Poplitæ'us. See *Popliteus*.

P. accessorius. Syn. for *Plantaris*.

P. bi'ceps. Syn. for *Plantaris*.

P. ger'minus. Syn. for *Plantaris*.

P. mi'nor. Syn. for *Plantaris*.

P. super'ior. Syn. for *Plantaris*.

Poplite'ad. A term introduced by Dr. Barclay to mean towards the *Popliteal aspect*.

Poplite'al. (*Poples*, ham.) Relating, or belonging to, the *Poples*, or to the *popliteus* muscle.

P. a'neurysm. An aneurysm which develops in the popliteal artery, one of the commoner sites of aneurysm. It may be either arterial or arterio-venous; it often leads to gangrene, in unfavourable cases, from obliteration of the popliteal vein.

P. ar'tery. That part of the main artery of the lower extremity which lies between the aperture in the adductor magnus muscle above, and the lower border of the popliteus below, at which latter spot it divides into the *anterior* and *posterior tibial* arteries. It lies deeply along the centre of the popliteal space, accompanied by its vein and the internal popliteal nerve.

Its branches are given off in two sets:—1. *Muscular*; *superior* and *inferior*. 2. *Articular*, to the knee-joint; *superior* and *inferior external* articular, *superior* and *inferior internal* articular, and a median branch, the *azygos* articular.

P. as'pect. The aspect or surface of the *Poplès*.

P. bur'sa. The bursa which intervenes between the thick tendon of origin of the popliteus and the articulation between the tibia and fibula. It usually communicates with the knee-joint.

P. fos'sa. Syn. for *P. space*.

P. glands. The group of lymphatic glands situated in the *P. space*, which receive the deep lymphatics from the leg and foot, and a few of the outer set of the superficial lymphatics from the same regions.

P. lig'ament. Another name for the posterior ligament of the knee-joint.

P. line. A rough linear marking crossing obliquely the posterior surface of the *tibia*, running in a direction downwards and inwards from the outer tuberosity, and giving origin to the soleus muscle.

P. mus'cle. See *Popliteus*.

P. nerve, exter'nal. Also termed the *Peroneal nerve*. The smaller branch into which the great sciatic nerve divides. Its origin is usually in the lower third of the thigh, but the bifurcation may take place higher; it lies at the external side of the popliteal space, close to the margin of the biceps. The nerve can be felt behind the head of the fibula; about an inch lower than this it pierces the peroneus longus, and divides into the *anterior tibial* and *musculo-cutaneous* nerves.

P. nerve, inter'nal. The larger of the two terminal branches of the great sciatic. It descends through the middle of the popliteal space to the lower border of the popliteus muscle, where it becomes the *posterior tibial*. It supplies the two heads of the *Gastrocnemius*, the *Plantaris*, *Soleus*, and *Popliteus*.

P. notch. Syn. for *Intercondylar notch*.

P. plex'us. Term for some small branches of the anterior crural nerve which form a sort of plexus round the popliteal artery.

P. re'gion. The *P. space*.

P. space. (F. *espace poplitè*.) The lozenge-shaped space in the ham, extending from the aperture in the *Adductor magnus* to the lower border of the *Popliteus*; formed above by the inner and outer ham-string muscles, and below by the two heads of the *gastrocnemius*. Its floor is formed principally by the back of the shaft of the femur and the fascia covering the popliteus muscle; its roof, by fascia lata. Its chief contents are the popliteal vessels, nerves, and glands.

P. sur'face. (L. *planum popliteum*.) The triangular space at the lower end of the posterior surface of the femur, between and below the two supracondylar lines.

P. ten'dons. The hamstring tendons which bound the popliteal space.

P. vein. Formed by the junction of the *venæ comites* of the anterior and posterior tibial arteries; its course corresponds to that of the *P. artery*.

Poplite'ën. Belonging to the popliteal space in itself. (Gould's Dict.)

Poplite'us. (L. *poples*, the ham. F.

poplite; G. *Knieskehlemuskel*.) A triangular muscle which, arising from the external condyle of the femur and the posterior ligament of the knee-joint, is inserted into the triangular surface on the tibia above the soleal ridge. It is a flexor of the leg upon the thigh, and also an internal rotator, when the leg is flexed; its nerve-supply is from the internal popliteal.

P. accessorius. A syn. of *P. minor*.

P. bi'ceps. A syn. of *P. minor*.

P. gem'inus. A syn. of *P. minor*.

P. mi'nor. A distinct portion of the *popliteus*, occasionally present, arising in conjunction with the plantaris from the external condyle of the femur, or from the sesamoid bone in the outer head of the gastrocnemius, and inserted into the posterior surface of the capsule of the knee-joint, which it renders tense.

Also, a syn. for the *Plantaris*.

P. mus'cle. See *Popliteus*.

P. supe'rior. A syn. for *Plantaris minor*.

Poplitic. The same as *Popliteal*.

Poponax. The same as *Opoponax* (q. v.).

Poppy. (Sax. *Papig*. F. *pavot*; G. *Mohn*.) The common name of the Genus *Papaver*.

P. cap'sules. The dried ripe capsules of the white poppy grown in Britain. See *Papaveris capsula*, *Decoction papaveris*.

P. cel'andine. Common name for the *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

P. corn, red. Common name for the *Papaver rhæas*.

P. fomenta'tions. The use of *Decoction papaveris* hot, as a local anodyne application.

P. heads. Poppy capsules. See *Papaveris capsula*.

P. horn. The *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

P. pill. A name for *Opium*.

P. prick'ly. The *Argemone mexicana*.

P. red corn. Common name for *Papaver rhæas*.

P. red, petals of. The scarlet petals of *Papaver rhæas*. See *Rhæados petala*, *Syrupus rhæados*.

P. seeds. The seeds of *Papaver somniferum*, which contain a bland, drying oil used for salads, soaps and paints, and to adulterate almond-oil and olive-oil.

P. spat'ling. Common name for the *Cucubalus behen*.

P.s, sy'rup of. See *Syrupus papaveris*.

P. thorn. The *Argemone mexicana*.

P. white. The common name of *Papaver somniferum*.

P. wild. Common name for the plant called *Calocatanus*.

Popula'go. (L. *populus*, the poplar, from a similarity of the leaves.) A name for the *Caltha palustris*.

Populeum. (L. *populus*.) Old term for an ointment made from the buds of the white poplar; alluded to by Paracelsus.

Populin. (*Populus*.) Benzoyl-Salicin. $C_{20}H_{22}O_6$. A crystalline glucoside obtained from several species of *Populus*. A white substance, of a sweetish taste, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol. Acids decompose it, with formation of benzoic acid and glucose. It is believed to be febrifuge, and has been used in dysuria; it is also a tonic and vermifuge. Given in doses of 2 to 4 grains.

Populus. L. (F. *peuplier*; G. *Pappel*.) A Genus of the *Salicaceæ*.

P. balsam'ifera. Balsam poplar; a tree

whose bark contains *salicin*, and yields a resin termed *Tacamahac* (q. v.), and whose buds have a diuretic action.

P. can'dicans. Balm of Gilead; a variety of *P. balsamifera*.

P. nigra. (F. *le peuplier noir*; G. *die schwarze Pappel*.) Black poplar, whose buds have been recommended in chronic lung affections. The buds contain *populin* and *salicin*.

P. pe'nula. Syn. for *P. tremula*.

P. tacamahac'a. A name given to *P. balsamifera*, on account of its yielding the resin *Tacamahac*.

P. trem'ula. The European aspen. Its properties resemble those of *P. nigra*.

P. tremuloi'des. The American aspen. Properties similar to those of *P. tremula* and *P. nigra*.

Por'cate. (L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows.) Biol. Marked with deep furrows.

Porcellanæ. Nom. pl. (L. *porcellana*, a porcelain vessel.) A name for *Urticaria*.

Porcellan'eus. The same as *Porcellanous*.

Porcellanous. (L. *porcellana*, a porcelain vessel.) Relating to, or resembling, porcelain. Applied to a certain condition of the skin in fever.

Porcellus. Lat. (A little hog.) A skin disease characterised by a thickening and scalliness of the epidermis.

Porci'nus. (*Porcus*.) Relating to the hog or to swine; porcine.

Porculus. Lat. (A little hog.) The same as *Porcellus*.

Porcupine disease. See *Hystri-ciasis*.

P. men. Term for people suffering from a peculiar malformation (*P. disease*) of the epidermis, which is produced into pointed processes, moulded on the papillæ of the cutis vera, resembling the shorter quills of the hedgehog or the porcupine.

P. skin. The same as *P. disease*.

Porcus. (L. *porcus*. F. *porceau*; G. *Schwein*.) A hog.

Also (*πρόκος*, a kind of fishing-net), an old term for the *Vulva*.

P. mar'inus. The sea-hog; a name for the porpoise.

Pordë. (*Πορδί*.) *Crepitus ventris*.

Pore. (*Πόρος*, a passage. L. *porus*; F. *poro*; I. *poro*; G. *Pore*.) Anat. and Zool. A small opening. Applied to small openings in the skin of an animal body, connected with the functions of absorption and exhalation; these openings being in reality the openings of sebaceous or sweat-glands.

Bot. Term applied to certain openings present in vegetable organisms; e.g. the opening, *ostiolum*, in the wall of the *perithecia* of the *Pyrenomyces*, which serves for the discharge of the spores.

P. abdom'inal. An external opening in the abdominal cavity of certain fishes through which the ova are discharged.

P. canals. Extremely minute channels supposed to exist, passing through certain animal cellular structures, e.g. the pores of the skin. (See main heading.)

P.s, of skin. See under main heading.

P.s, phys'ical. An expression used in *Physics* to denote interstices not large enough to prevent the attracting or repelling forces of the molecules from acting across them.

PORED—PORPHYRATION

P.s, sens'ible. *Physic.* Interstices between the molecules of matter, of such a size that the molecular forces of attraction and repulsion cannot act across them.

P.s, sweat. The openings of the ducts of sweat-glands.

P., vas'cular. A transverse ventral opening in the round worms, *Ascarides*, which forms the common opening for the two lateral (presumably excretory) organs.

Pored milk. The same as *Poured milk*.

Porencephalia. *Porencephaly.*

Porencephalic. The same as *Porencephalous*.

Porencephalous. Belonging to, or the subject of, *Porencephaly*.

Porencephalus. *Porencephaly.*

Porencephaly. (Πόρος, a means of passing, hence, a pore; δ εγκέφαλος, the brain.) 1. A depression on the upper surface of the cerebral hemisphere, sometimes communicating with the lateral ventricle. It is usually congenital, but may be formed after birth secondarily to a local inflammation, hæmorrhage, or embolism. 2. Congenital absence of any part of the cerebrum.

Poretta. See *Porretta*.

Poreutes. (Πορεύω, to convey.) The amoeboid embryonic cells (cells of Kollmann) which give origin to the blood-corpuscles and liquor sanguinis, the endothelium of the vessel walls, and the amoeboid wandering cells.

Por'i. Plur. of *Porus*.

P. biliar'ii. (Mod. *L. biliaris*, biliary.) The bile-ducts of the liver.

P. cuta'nei. Cutaneous pores. The pores of the skin.

P. exhalan'tes. Exhaling pores. A syn. for *P. cutanei*.

P. resorben'tes. Absorbent pores. A syn. for *P. cutanei*.

Por'icus. (Πόρος.) Of, or belonging to, a pore.

Por'iferous. (Πόρος; *L. fero*, to bear.) Pore-bearing.

Por'iform. Resembling a pore.

Pork. (*L. porcus*. *F. poro*; *G. Schweinefleisch*.) The flesh of the hog.

P., diseases of. Pork is sometimes infested with the two following parasites: *Cysticercus cellulosa* and *Trichina spiralis*. *Swine-plague* is a fairly common infectious disease among swine.

P. phys'ic. Common name for the *Phytolacca decandra*, or poke-weed.

P., wild. The same as *P. phys'ic*.

Por'iera angustifolia. Gray's name for the *Guaiacum angustifolium*.

Por'në. (Πόρν.) A prostitute.

Porne'um. (Πορνείον.) A brothel.

Porni'a. (Πορνεία.) Fornication.

Pornograph'ia. *Pornography*.

Pornography. (Πόρν, a prostitute; γράφω, to write.) A treatise on prostitution, from the point of view of public hygiene.

Por'ocle. (Πάρος, a node, callus, of bones; κήλη, a tumour. *F. porocle*; *G. Steinbruch*.) A hardening of the scrotum. *Galen, Poll. iv*, 203. Also, term applied to a scrotal hernia whose sac has become indurated.

Porodin'ic. (Πόρος; δίω, a whirl or eddy; also, a round area.) *Biol.* That form of reproduction which is carried out with the aid of genital pores.

Porokerato'sis. (Πάρος, callus; *keratosis*.) A form of *Keratosis* growing in irregular, raised or level areas, covered at the summit by a thin horny layer. It occurs usually on the extensor aspect of the limbs and neck, and on the face and head.

Poroma. (Πάρωμα.) A hardened part, callus. *Hipp. Fract.* 779.

Porom'phalocle. Syn. for *Poromphalon*.

Porom'phalon. (Παρόμφαλον, a hardening of the navel [*Galen*]. *F. poromphale*; *G. Nabelsteinbruch*.) A hardening of the navel; a hard tumour of the navel; also, an umbilical hernia with thickened and indurated sac.

Porom'phalus. The same as *Poromphalon*.

Poroplas'tic. (Πόρος; πλαστικός, -ή, -όν, belonging to moulding.) Both porous and plastic.

P. felt. A kind of porous felt which can be readily moulded when heated, becoming stiff again when cold. Used to make splints and other immovable surgical apparatus.

P. jack'et. A supporting jacket of poroplastic felt made to reach from the armpits to just below the hips. Used for keeping the spine immovable in *Pott's disease*.

Poropce'ia. (Πόροπνοία.) The opening of the pores of the skin.

Por'os. (Πόρος, a passage.) A canal, pore. See *Porus*.

Por'os. (Πάρος, a callus [of bone].) A mass of callus, a callosity.

Por'ose. (Πόρος.) *Biol.* Porous, furnished with pores.

Por'osis. (Πόρωσις.) The process of formation of callus (*Poros*) on the ends of fractured bones. (*Hipp. Fract.*, 766, 792.)

P., os'teo-. See *Osteo-porosis*.

P. pal'pebræ. (*L. palpebra*, the eyelid.) Syn. for *Chalazion*.

Porosity. (Πόρος, pore. *F. porosité*; *G. Porosität*.) That condition of matter by virtue of which pores or interstices exist between the molecules. These may be *physical* or *sensible* pores. See *Pore*.

Porosus. *Porosus*.

Porot'ic. (Πάρος, callus.) Aiding in the formation of callus.

Porot'omy. (Πόρος, a pore; τομή, a cutting.) The operation of enlarging, by means of incision, the meatus of the male urethra.

Porous. (Πόρος.) Having pores.

P. plaster. An adhesive plaster perforated with holes to make it easier to manipulate, and to avoid wrinkles.

Por'phyra. (Πορφύρα, purple.) A descriptive term for *Purpura*. Applied also to *Scorbutus* (*Scurvy*).

P. græco'rum. (*Græci*, the Greeks.) *P. of the Greeks*.

P. hæmorrhag'ica. Syn. for *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

P. lancinia'ta. The same as *P. umbilicalis*.

P. naut'ica. Nautical porphyra. A syn. for *Scurvy*.

P. of the Greeks. An old name for *Purpura*.

P. umbilic'al'is. The *Ulna umbilicalis*.

P. vulgar'is. Syn. of *P. lanciniata*.

Porphyra'tion. (*Porphyra*, purple.) Term given by Küss and Duval to the first stage in the gastric digestion of albuminoids.

Porphyreus. (Πορφύρεα.) Zool. Epithet applied to animal objects which show purple spots upon a ground of another colour.

Porphyrene. A bitter alkaloid, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, crystallising in white prisms, extracted from the *Dita* bark, obtained in Australia.

Porphyrisation. (From *Porphyry*, the substance often being pounded on a slab of porphyry. G. *Zerreiben*.) The process of pounding a substance.

Porphyrisma. (Πορφύρισμα, to be purplish.) A descriptive name for *Scarlatina*.

Porphyrismus. Another form of the word *Porphyrisma*.

Porphyrisation. See *Porphyrisation*.

Porphyrodermitis. (Πορφύρα, purple; *δερμῖτις* [νόσος], the disease of the skin.) Term including several species of skin-disease characterised by the occurrence of cutaneous hæmorrhages.

Porphyroides. (Πορφύρα; εἶδος, likeness.) Having a purple appearance.

Porphyrotyphus. (Πορφύρα; τύφος, the stupor of fever. G. *Scharlachtyphus*.) A name for *Malignant scarlatina*.

Porphyroxin. Name for a neutral crystallisable substance, composed of a mixture of alkaloids (laudanin, meconidin, &c.), obtained from opium.

Porphyuria. (Πορφύρα; οὖρον, urine.) The secretion of urine that contains a purple colouring-matter.

Porphyry. (Πορφύρα, purple.) A species of compound rock, very hard, and capable of taking a considerable polish; employed, among other things, for making slabs and mortars for use in pharmacy.

Porphyria. Another form of the word *Porphyuria*.

Porpoise. The common name for the *Phocaena*.

Porraceous. (L. *porrum*, the leek.) Relating to the leek. Applied formerly to matters having the colour of the leek, e.g. bilious vomit.

Porret. (F. *poireau*; G. *Lauch*.) The common name of the plant *Allium porrum*.

Porret's phenomenon of muscle. First described by Porret, and stated as follows: When a galvanic electric current is passed through living muscular substance, the contents of the fibres exhibit a streaming movement in the direction of the negative pole, so that the fibre swells at the extremity contiguous to that pole.

Porretta, La. A place in Italy noted for its eight warm or hot sulphur springs, containing variously from .002 to .02 parts of sulphuretted hydrogen, 2.6 to 8.2 of sodium chloride, and sodium iodide and bromide together from .01 to .08 parts per 1000. (Geissler and Möller.)

Porriginous. Having, or relating to, *Porriigo*.

Porri'go. (L. *porrum*, the leek, which has many scaly coverings.) Scurf, dandruff of the head. A descriptive, not a scientific, term; formerly applied to a number of eruptions of the head and face, of an exudative or desquamative character.

P. amiantacea. Old term for *Seborrhæa capitis*.

P. conferta. Syn. for *P. scutulata*.

P. contagiosa. Syn. for *Impetigo contagiosa*.

P. decalvans. (L. *decalvo*, to make quite bald.) Syn. for *Alopecia areata*.

P. favo'sa. See *Favus*.

P. furfurans. (L. *furfur*, bran.) Name applied to *Seborrhæa capitis*, *Tinea tonsurans*, &c.

P. larva'lis. (L. *larva*, a mask.) Term for a scaly eruption, such as an untreated *eczema*, which covers the face like a mask.

P. lupino'sa. (L. *lupinus*, a lupin.) A descriptive term applied to *Favus*, from the resemblance of its flat round crusts to the disc of a lupin seed.

P. scutula'ta. (L. *scutula*, a lozenge-shaped figure.) A descriptive term applied to *Tinea tonsurans*, from its irregular patchy distribution on the head.

P. tonsor'ia. Syn. for *Alopecia areata*.

Porrigophyte. (*Porriigo*; Gr. *φύρον*, a plant.) A name given to *Favus* by M. Gruby, of Vienna.

Porro's operation. An operation first executed by Porro, of Pavia, in 1876, for the removal of the main part of the uterus. The early steps in the operation resemble those in *Cæsarian section*. After removal of the fœtus, the uterus is drawn out through the abdominal wound, a loop of iron wire or "delta metal" passed round the lower part of the uterus, the free end of the loop drawn tight, and the uterus cut away about an inch above the loop, the stump being fastened to the abdominal wound. By this means the risk of a uterine wound communicating with the peritoneal cavity is avoided.

Porro-Müller operation. This consists in making the usual incision for laparotomy, drawing the uterus through the wound, ligaturing round the cervix, and then incising the uterus and delivering the fetus.

Porro-Weit operation. A modification of Porro's operation, in which the stump of the uterus is allowed to fall back into the pelvis.

Porrum. L. (F. *poireau*; G. *Lauch*.) The leek, *Allium porrum*.

P. sativum. The *Allium porrum*.

Porrus. (Porrum.) A syn. for *Thymion*.

Port-wine. (F. *vin d'Oporto*; G. *Portwein*.) A dark-red, sweetish wine, with an astringent taste, made in Portugal, containing 16 or 17 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

P. mark. The same as *P. stain*.

P. stain. A common descriptive term for *Nævus*.

Porta. L. (F. *porte*; G. *Pforte*.) A gate. Term applied by anatomists to that fissure in the liver (the *transverse* or *portal* fissure) by which the vessels enter the gland; the gateway of the liver. Sometimes also extended to other organs.

P. he'patis. The transverse or portal fissure.

P. jec'oris. (L. *jecus*, -oris, the liver.) Syn. for *P. hepatis*.

P. labyrin'thi. The gate of the labyrinth. A term for the *Fenestra rotunda*.

P. lie'nis. The *hilum* of the spleen.

P. oment'i. The gate of the omentum. The same as *P. omentorum*.

P. omento'rum. The gate of the omenta. A name for the *foramen of Winslow*.

P. pulmo'nis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Old term for the root of the lung.

P. re'num. The *hilum* of the kidney.

P. spatii intra-aponeuroticae suprasternalis. Term for an aponeurotic opening between the *Spatium intra-aponeuroticum suprasternale* and the *Saccus cæcus retrosterno-cleido-mastoideus* (Gruber).

Portæ vena. (L.) The portal vein.

Portal. (*Porta.*) Relating, or belonging, to a gate or entrance.

P. canals. The system of tubular passages within the liver, lined by connective tissue which is a continuation of Glisson's capsule. Each of them contains a principal branch of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and biliary duct.

P. circulation. The circulation of blood through the *Portal system* (q. v.).

P. fissure. The deep fissure (also termed *Transverse fissure*) which runs transversely across the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, meeting the longitudinal fissure at right angles. It contains the portal vein, the hepatic artery, the hepatic duct, nerves, and lymphatics.

P. fossa. Syn. for *P. fissure*.

P. system. Collective term for the veins which collect the venous blood from the stomach, intestine, pancreas, and spleen. They gather into four main veins—the superior and inferior mesenteric, splenic, and gastric—and by their union the *portal vein* is formed.

P. system of kidney. Term for the *effluent vessels* of the Malpighian glomerules, which are formed by the capillaries of the glomerule, and themselves break up into a capillary plexus on the renal tubules; they are thus an intermediary passage, *porta*, between two capillary systems.

P. vein. (L. *vena portæ*.) The vein formed by the union of four large veins—the superior and inferior mesenteric, the splenic, and the gastric—which enters the liver at the portal or transverse fissure.

P. veins, accessory. Small veins collecting blood from structures in relation with the liver, and opening into the portal vein or some of its hepatic branches, after passing through the substance of the liver.

P. veins of kidney. Another name for *P. system of kidney*.

Porte-acide. (F.) Acid-carrier. Term for a glass tube used for the local application of acid. A platinum wire with a tuft-like extremity saturated in the acid is passed through the tube.

P.-aiguille. F. (G. *Nadelhalter*.) Needle-holder. An instrument for holding surgical needles when it is impossible to manipulate them with the fingers.

P.-bougie. (F.) A bougie-holder, i. e. a silver canula for introducing bougies into the urethra.

P.-caustique. (F.) A cylindrical instrument made of silver, whose point is covered with some caustic substance, such as nitrate of silver, for cauterising a limited area.

P.-crayon. (F.) See *P.-pierre*.

P.-feuille (of Winslow). See *Subscapularis*.

P.-fil. (F.) Syn. for *P.-ligature*.

P.-fil'et. (F.) An instrument for passing a fillet over the presenting part of the fœtus, to aid in extraction.

P.-lacs. (F.) An instrument for passing a fillet into the cavity of the uterus and round the fœtus.

P.-ligature. (F.) A ligature-holder.

P.-loupe. (F.) A metal support for supporting a magnifying-glass during the examination or dissection of an object.

P.-main. An instrument for steadying the hand in cases of trembling.

P.-mèche. (F.) A shaft of silver or steel, forked at the end, for pushing a plug of lint into a wound.

P.-moxa. (F.) A small instrument devised to keep the *moxa* in contact with the part which is being cauterised.

P.-nitrate. (F.) A caustic-holder.

P.-noeud. (F.) An instrument for passing a ligature round the pedicle of a polypus.

P.-objet. (F.) The slide for a microscopical examination.

P.-pierre. (F.) An instrument for holding caustic.

P.-sonde. (F.) An instrument, resembling in appearance a porte-crayon, used to hold the probe, *sonde*, and to aid in inserting it into the nasal duct in the operation for the cure of lacrymal fistula.

P.-tampon. A tampon-carrier.

P.-topique. (F. *topique*, topical.) An instrument devised for applying drugs to the internal surface of the uterus, and for introducing vaginal tampons. It consists of a rubber tube split longitudinally and containing a piston.

P.-voix. F. (G. *Sprachrohr*.) A speaking-trumpet.

Portentum. (L.) A monstrous or strange thing; a monster.

Porter. This is a malt liquor made in the same way as beer and containing the same percentage of alcohol, but differing from it in being prepared from malt that has been browned by being roasted.

Porter's sign. See *Tracheal tugging*.

Porter springs. Chalybeate waters, Georgia.

Portio. (L.) Portion.

P. alba cerebri. The white substance of the brain.

P. aryvocalis. An intralaryngeal muscle, attached anteriorly to the vocal cord, and posteriorly to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage.

P. axillar'is. Axillary portion. Term for the second portion of the *Axillary artery*.

P. brachial'is. Brachial portion. Term for the third portion of the *Axillary artery*.

P. cervica'lis. Cervical portion. Term for the third portion of the *Subclavian artery*.

P. cervicis uteri. The *Cervix uteri*.

P. corporis stria'ti externa. The external portion of the striate body. A name for the *Lenticular nucleus*.

P. corporis stria'ti interna. The internal portion of the striate body. A name for the *Caudate nucleus*.

P. dura. (L. *durus*, hard.) The facial nerve, or *P. dura* of the seventh pair of Willis.

P. infravagina'lis. Infravaginal portion. Term for the lower portion of the *cervix uteri* (also termed *P. vaginalis*), as distinguished from the upper portion or *P. supravaginalis*.

P. inter du'ram et mollem. A small fasciculus lying between the *P. dura* and *P. mollis*, arising from the lateral column of the cord.

P. intermedia. The *P. inter duram et mollem*. Also, the middle part of the *cervix uteri*.

PORTIPLEXUS—POSITION

P. intermedia of Wrisberg. The *P. intermedia*, or *P. inter duram et mollem*.

P. major trigemini. The greater portion of the trigeminus. Term for the sensory root of the trigeminal nerve.

P. media inter portio'nem duram et portio'nem mollem. The intermediate portion between the *portio dura* and *portio mollis*. A fuller term for the *P. inter duram et mollem*.

P. minor trigemini. The lesser portion of the trigeminus. Term for the motor root of the trigeminal nerve.

P. mollis. The auditory nerve, or *P. mollis* of the seventh pair of Willis; now classified as the eighth cranial nerve. It is soft in texture (whence the name) and without neurilemma.

P. muscularis. Muscular portion. A term for the second part of the subclavian artery.

P. pectinata. (*L. pecten*, -inis, a comb.) Pectinated portion. A portion of the *Lamina spiralis* (q. v.). Also termed *Zona pectinata* and *Habenula pectinata*.

P. pectoralis. Pectoral portion. A term for the first part of the subclavian artery.

P. pylorica ventriculi. The pyloric portion of the stomach.

P. recta ligamenti pisio-metacarpel. The straight portion of the pisio-metacarpal ligament, i. e. of the ligament joining the pisiform bone with the fifth metacarpal.

P. reflexa ligamenti pisio-metacarpel. The reflected portion of the pisio-metacarpal ligament, i. e. of the ligament joining the pisiform bone with the fifth metacarpal.

P. splenica ventriculi. The splenic (more usually termed the *cardiac*) portion of the stomach.

P. supravaginalis. Supravaginal portion. Term for the upper portion of the *Cervix uteri* (q. v.).

P. thoracica. Thoracic portion. Term for the first part of the axillary artery.

P. vaginalis. Vaginal portion. Term for the lower part of the *Cervix uteri* (q. v.). See also *P. supravaginalis*.

P. ventriculi lienalis. (*L. lien*, the spleen.) The splenic portion of the stomach. Syn. for *P. splenica ventriculi*.

P. Wrisbergii. Portion of Wrisberg. Term given to the *P. inter duram et mollem*, from Wrisberg who was the first to describe it.

Portiplexus. (*L. porta*, a gate; *plexus*.) The vascular plexus connecting the choroid plexuses of the two lateral ventricles of the cerebrum. It is named from its passing through the "porta" or foramen of Munro.

Portland arrowroot. Name for starch obtained from the tuberous rhizome of *Arum maculatum*.

P. powder. A remedy for gout, consisting of equal parts of serpentine root, gentian, germander tops and leaves, ground pine, and lesser centaury, dried, powdered and sifted.

Portlandia. A Genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.

P. grandiflora. The bark of this species and of *P. hexandra*, both native to the West Indies, is termed *Guiana bark* (q. v.).

P. hexandra. See *P. grandiflora*.

Portonarium. (*L. porta*, a door.) Old term for the *Pylorus*. Also applied to the *Duodenum*, the entrance to the intestines.

Portulaca. (*F. pourpier*, *G. Portulak*.) A Genus of the *Portulacaceæ*. The Purslane. Hab. South America and South Africa.

P. oleracea. The edible purslane, whose juice is acid; said to be an aperient and diuretic.

Portulacaceæ. The Purslanes. An Order allied to the *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Porus. (*Ἥωρος*, callus.) A mass of callus, a callosity.

Porus. (*Πόρος*, a passage.) A passage, pore.

P. acusticus. The acoustic passage. Term for the *Auditory canal*, internal.

P. acusticus externus. The external acoustic opening. Term for the *Auricular foramen*.

P. acusticus internus. Internal acoustic opening. The opening at the inner extremity of the internal auditory meatus.

P. auditorius externus. Syn. for *P. acusticus externus*.

P. biliaris. The biliary passage or duct. Term for the common bile duct, *Ductus communis choledochus*.

P. carotidis externus. The external carotid pore or opening. Term for the *Carotid foramen*.

P. centralis. The central canal in the optic nerve through which runs the *arteria centralis retinae*.

P. cranio-nasalis. The cranio-nasal pore or opening. Term for the *Foramen cæcum*.

P. deferens. Syn. for *Vas deferens*.

P. Meckelii. Meckel's pore or opening. Term for the opening in the cranial dura mater through which the trigeminal nerve passes.

P. opticus. The optic pore or opening. Term for the *Lamina cribrosa* of the sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

P. pulmonæus. An air-cell of the lung.

Posca. (*L.*) An acid drink of vinegar and water, given as a refrigerant.

Pose. 1. An old English term for ordinary catarrh or cold in the head.

2. In *Physiol.*, the "latent period," i. e. the interval between the application of the stimulus and the muscular contraction.

Posis. (*Πόσις*, a drinking.) A draught or potion.

Position. (*L. pono*, *positum*, to place.) Situation, attitude.

P. of a muscle. Syn. for period of rest or latent period of a muscle. See *Muscle*, latent period of.

P. of eyes, primary. That position of the eyes from which they can move from side to side, or up and down, without rotation of their vertical axis.

P. of eyes, secondary. Any position of the eyes in which they have become rotated on their vertical axis.

P. of fœtus. *Obstet.* Term for the relation of the parts of the fœtus in utero to the uterine and abdominal walls of the mother. Also, sometimes spoken of as the "lie" of the fœtus. The term is to be distinguished from *Presentation of fœtus* (q. v.).

P. of vocal cords, cadaveric. See *Vocal cords*, cadaveric position of.

P. Roser, of the head. See *Roser position of the head*.

P. shoe and stocking. Term introduced by Allis for the crossing of one leg over the other, with the one external malleolus resting on the opposite patella, as in putting on the shoe

POSITIVE—POST-

and stocking. Inability to take this position with either foot is a symptom of hip-disease on the corresponding side.

P.-test. The testing of the power of co-ordination by the ability, or want of ability, to stand with the eyes shut and the feet together.

Positive electricity. See under *Electricity*.

P. electrode. Syn. for *P. pole*.

P. element. Term for the more oxidisable metal (usually zinc) in a galvanic battery.

P. eye-piece. Syn. for *Ramsden's eye-piece* (q. v.).

P. meniscus. See *Meniscus*, *positive*.

P. ocular. See under *Ocular*.

P. plate. Term applied in electricity to that plate in an electric battery which is most attacked by the liquid. It generates the electricity and determines the direction of the current which proceeds from it.

P. pole. That pole of an electric battery which is connected with the negative plate or element. Also termed *Anode*.

Positivity. The state of a body, or part of a body, that exhibits positive electricity.

Positor. (L. *pono*, *positum*, to place.) Term applied to an instrument used to replace a displaced uterus; now more usually termed *Repositor*.

Posological. Relating to *Posology*.

P. table. A tabulated list of drugs used in Medicine, with their respective doses.

Posology. (Ποσών, quantity; λόγος, an account. F. *posologie*; G. *Dosenlehre*.) That branch of *Materia Medica* which relates to the quantitative administration of drugs, according to the conditions, e. g. the age and sex, of the patient.

Posqueria dumetorum. Syn. of *Randia dumetorum*.

Possessed. (That is [of the devil, or of devils].) Old term for mad, lunatic.

Possession. (See *Possessed*.) Condition of being *Possessed*.

Posset. (*Posca*.) Term for hot milk which has been curdled by means of wine or any acid.

Possetting. Term for the regurgitation of milk by infants.

Post sed. sing. liq. Abbreviation for *Post sedes singulas liquidus*.

Post sed'es singulas li'quidas. (L.) *Med.* After each liquid stool.

Post-anal. Behind the *Anus*.

Post-apoplectic. Occurring after *Apoplexy*.

P. co'ma. The coma that often follows *Apoplexy*.

Post-arytenoid. Behind the *Arytenoid* cartilage or cartilages.

Post-auditory fos'sa. Term for a small crescent-shaped notch in the temporal bone, separating the temporal ridge and auditory plate. (*Leidy*.)

P. processes. *Biol.* Processes present in certain *Fishes*, lying behind the auditory chamber.

Post-axial. (L. *post*, after; *axis*.) Situated on the posterior or caudal side of a line drawn through the axis of a limb at right angles to the axis of the body.

Post-brachial. See *Postbrachialis*.

Post-bran'chial. *Embryol.* Behind the *Branchiæ* or gill-arches.

Post-calcane'al. *Biol.* Posterior to the *Calcaneum*.

Post-carpal. Following upon, or distal to, the *Carpus*.

Post-cent'al. Behind the centre.

P. convulsion. Another name for *Convolution*, *central*, *posterior*.

P. sul'cus. An ill-defined groove which separates the superior parietal from the ascending parietal convolution of the cerebrum.

Post-cephalic. *Biol.* Posterior to the head or cephalic segment.

Post-cerebellar ar'tery. Syn. for *Cerebellar artery*, *posterior*. (*Wilder*.)

Post-cerebral ar'tery. Syn. for *Cerebral artery*, *posterior*. (*Wilder*.)

Post-cho'roid ar'tery. Syn. for *Choroid artery*, *posterior*. (*Wilder*.)

Post-ci'bal. (L. *post*, after; *cibum*, food.) After a meal.

Post-cisterna. (L. *post*; *cisterna*.) The *Cisterna magna*.

Post-clavicle. The posterior portion of the scapular arch in certain fishes.

Post-clavic'ular. Behind the clavicle; also, belonging to the *Post-clavicle*.

Post-commissu'ra. (L.) Syn. for *Commissure*, *cerebral*, *posterior*. (*Wilder*.)

Post-com'missure. See *Post-commis-sura*.

Post - commu'nica't ar'tery. Syn. for *Artery*, *communicating*, *posterior*. (*Wilder*.)

Post-connu'bial. (L. *post*, after; *connubium*, marriage.) After marriage.

Post-convul'sive. After a convulsion or convulsions.

Post-cor'nu. Syn. for *Cornu of lateral ventricle*, *posterior*.

Post-cor'nual bulb. Syn. for *Bulbus cornu posterioris*.

Post-cost'al. (L. *post*; *costa*, a rib.) Behind a rib.

Post-cox'al. (L. *post*; *coxa*, the thigh bone.) Behind the *Coxa* or *Coxæ*.

Post-cru'ciate. Behind the *Cruciate fissure* of the cerebrum.

Post-cu'bital. Behind, or on the posterior aspect of, the *Cubitus*.

Post-diastol'ic. Following on the *diastole* in the cardiac cycle.

Post-dicro'tic. Following the *dicrotic wave* of the pulse.

P. wave. A secondary recoil wave sometimes present, following on the *Dicrotic wave* of the pulse.

Post-dilata'tor. Name for the *Dilata-tor navis posterior*. (*Coues*.)

Post-dilu'vian. (L. *post*; *diluvium*, the Deluge.) *Geol.* Old epithet for the period immediately subsequent to that at which it was supposed that the Deluge took place; also, epithet applied to the earths of transport and the *alluvies* of that period.

Post-embryon'ic. Following on the *Embryonic* stage of life.

Post-epilep'tic. Following on an epileptic fit, or series of fits.

Post-fe'brile. After a fever or febrile paroxysm.

Post-fem'oral. Posterior to, or on the posterior surface of, the *femur*.

Post-fontanelle'. The *Fontanelle*, *posterior*.

Post-for'ceps. *Anat.* Term for the oblique nerve-fibres which pass from the posterior end of the corpus callosum to the occipital lobes.

Post-fo'vea. *Anat.* The posterior fovea in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the medulla oblongata.

Post-front'al. (*L. post, behind; frontal.*) Term applied by Owen to the *external orbital apophysis*, or external angular process of the frontal bone. In some animals this occurs as a separate bone.

P. pro'cess. See main heading.

Post-genera'tion. Term applied by Roux to a process observed by him in the egg of the frog, and consisting in the re-animation of the segmentation-cell after it has lost its capability of further development.

Post-geniculum. The posterior and more mesial of the two eminences on the latero-ventral surface of the *Diencephalum*. See also *Pre-geniculum*.

Post-gen'ital. *Biol.* Belonging to those segments of the body which lie behind the genital pores.

Post-hemipleg'ic. Following on an attack of *Hemiplegia*.

P. chore'a. Term for choreiform movements which sometimes occur (after hemiplegia) in paralysed limbs. These movements are, as a rule, best marked in the hand and arm, next in the face, and they rarely occur in the leg.

Post-hippocamp'al. Belonging to the posterior of the two hippocampi, or *hippocampus minor*.

Post-hu'meral. Posterior to the *humerus*.

Post-hy'oid. Posterior to the *Hyoid bone*.

Post-hypo'physis. Term for the posterior portion of the *Hypophysis cerebri*.

Post-in'sula. Term for the posterior (*caudal*) portion of the *Insula*, or *Island of Reil*.

Post-intermaxillar'e. Syn. for *Mesognathion*.

Post-mas'toid. Posterior to the *mastoid* portion of the temporal bone.

P. ten'derness. This symptom is present in cases of septic thrombosis of the lateral sinus depending on otitis media. The point of greatest tenderness is usually a spot about one inch behind and one half inch above the external auditory meatus.

Post-me'dian. Posterior to the median line.

Post-mediast'i'nal. Belonging to the *Post-mediastinum*.

Post-mediast'i'num. Term for the *Mediastinum, posterior*.

Post-min'imus. In *Anat.*, syn. for *Pisiform bone*. In *Biol.*, a supernumerary little (ulnar) finger or little (fibular) toe.

Post-mortem. (*L.*) After death. Term used both as an adjective, and also as a substantive signifying a *post-mortem examination* (q. v.).

P. examina'tion. The examination of a dead body, with the view of determining the cause of death, or of merely discovering or confirming the nature and extent of previous disease.

Post-mortu'ary. A syn. for *Post-mortem* (Gould's Dict.)

Post-na'sal. Posterior to the nose.

P. catarrh'. Catarrh of the *Nasopharynx*.

Post-na'tal. (*L. post, after; natus, born.*) After birth.

Post-na'tus. (*L. post, after; natus, born.*) Born after. Term formerly used in law as an epithet for the second son.

Post-oblonga'ta. The inferior (*caudal*) portion of the *Medulla oblongata*, which forms the floor of the posterior half of the fourth ventricle.

Post-oc'ular. (*L. post; ocular.*) Posterior to the eye.

Post-oesophage'al. Situated posterior to the *Esophagus*.

Post-ol'ivary. Behind the *Olivary body*.

Post-operative. After an operation.

Post-oper'culum. The convolution (part of the supertemporal convolution) which forms the temporal portion of the *Operculum*, covering over part of the *Insula*.

Post-opt'icus. (*L. post; opticus.*) Wilder's term for either member of the posterior pair (*testes*) of the *Corpora quadrigemina*.

Post-or'al arch'es. (*L. post, behind; os, the mouth.*) The five subcranial plates which lie below (on the *caudal* side of) the mouth in the embryo, going to form the lower jaw and throat.

Post-or'ital. Posterior to the orbit.

Post-pal'atal. Posterior to the *Palate bones*.

Post-pal'atine bone. Also termed *Pterygoid bone*. A bone present in the skull of certain of the *Reptilia*.

Post-paralyt'ic. Following *Paralysis*.

P. chore'a. Syn. for *Post-hemiplegic chorea*.

Post-partum. (*L.*) After birth.

P. chill. Term for the slight shivering fit not uncommonly occurring in parturient women almost immediately after the birth of the child.

P. hæm'orrhage. See *Hæmorrhage, post-partum*.

P. shock. Term for the state of exhaustion not uncommon immediately after parturition.

Post-ped'uncle. See *Post-peduncular*.

Post-pedun'cular. Belonging to the *Post-pedunculus*.

Post-pedun'culus. (*L. post, after, behind; pedunculus.*) A term for the *Cerebellum, peduncle of, inferior*. (Wilder.)

Post-perfora'tus. (*L. post, after; perforatus.*) Term for the *Perforated space, posterior*. (Wilder.)

Post-pharynge'al. (*L. post, after; pharyngeal.*) Behind the pharynx.

P. ab'scess. An abscess situated between the pharynx and the bodies of the upper cervical vertebrae. It most commonly arises from cervical caries. The main symptom is dysphagia.

Post-pitu'itary. (*L. post, after, behind; pituitary.*) Situated posterior to the *pituitary body*.

Post-pleurit'ic. Following *Pleuritis*.

Post-plex'us. (*L. post, after; plexus.*) That plexus which, in the *Vertebrata* generally, corresponds to the lumbo-sacral plexus in man.

Post-pon'tile. Posterior to the *Pons Varolii*.

POST-POSITIO—POSTERIOR

Post-posit'io. (L. *post*, after; *pono*, positum, to place.) Postponement. Delay in the return of the *paroxysm* in paroxysmal diseases. See *Anticipatio*.

Post-prostatic. Posterior (*dorsal*) to the *Prostate gland*.

P. pouch. The pouch formed by the visceral peritoneum where it leaves the posterior wall of the bladder at the base of the *trigone*.

Post-pyram'idal. (L. *post*, behind; *pyramid*.) Anat. Posterior to the *Pyramid*.

P. nu'cleus. Term for the nucleus of the *Funiculus gracilis*.

Post-ra'mus. (L. *post*, after; *ramus*, a branch.) Term for the horizontal branch of the stem of the *arbor* of the *cerebellum*. (Gould's Dict.)

Post-rh'inal fissure. (L. *post*, after, behind; Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥῖνός*, the nose.) Wilder's term for a fissure at the base of the *olfactory lobe* of the brain. It has also been termed the *basirrhinal fissure*.

Post-rolan'dic. Posterior to the *Fissure of Rolando*.

Post-sac'ral. Posterior to the *Sacrum*.

Post-scalene'. The *Postscalenus*; also, belonging to the *postscalenus*.

Post-ster'nium. The posterior part of the *sternum* in *Insects*.

Post-sylvian. Posterior to the *Sylvian fissure* of the *cerebrum*.

Post-systolic. Following on the *systole* in the *cardiac cycle*.

Post-tertiary. Geol. Epithet applied to the period following the *Tertiary period*.

Post-tib'ial. Posterior to, or on the posterior aspect of, the *tibia*.

Post-tympa'nic. Posterior to the *Tympanic bone*.

Post-umbo'nal. Posterior to the *Umbo*.

Post-u'terine. Posterior to the *uterus*.

Postabdom'en. (L. *post*, behind; *abdomen*, the belly.) Latreille's term for the five posterior segments of the *abdomen* of *hexapodous insects*.

Postabdom'inal. Belonging to the *Postabdomen*.

Postacetab'ular. Behind the *Acetabulum*.

Postbrachia'l'e. (Neut. of *Postbrachialis*.) Anat. Old term for the *Metacarpus*.

Postbrachialis. (L. *post*; *brachium*.) Anat. Following upon, in the sense of *distal* to, the *brachium*.

Postbrach'ium. (L. *post*; *brachium*.) The posterior *brachium* of the *Corpus quadrigenium*.

Postcar'pium. (L. *post*; *carpus*.) Term for the *Metacarpus*.

Postcar'plus. See *Post-carpal*.

Postcava. (L. *post*, after; *cavus*, -a, -um, hollow.) The *vena cava posterior* (in *Human Anat.*, inferior).

Postcav'al. Belonging to the *Postcava*. Also, used substantively for *postcaval vein*.

P. vein. The *Postcava*.

Postcervic'plex. (L. *post*, after; *cervical*; *plexus*.) Term for the posterior *cervical plexus*. (Gould's Dict.)

Postcribrum. (L. *post*; *cribrum*, a sieve.) Anat. Term for the *Posterior perforated space*.

Postdigas'tricus. (L. *post*; *digas-*

tricus.) Name for the posterior belly of the *Digastricus*. (Cooes.)

Posterior. (L.) Behind. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to sundry structures that are situated behind, in relation to others. For anatomical structures designated *posterior*, and not to be found under the following sub-headings, see under their respective headings.

P. annular'is. The posterior *annular (muscle)*. Name for the fourth *dorsal interosseous muscle* of the hand, which abducts the *ring-finger*.

P. aud'itory fos'sa. Term for a semilunar depression above the external *auditory meatus* in the *temporal bone*, dividing the *auditory plate* below from the *temporal ridge* above.

P. aur'is. The posterior (muscle) of the ear. Syn. for *Retrahens auriculum*.

P. cavity of peritone'um. The lesser cavity of the *peritoneum*. See under *Peritoneum*.

P. cen'tral convolu'tion. See *Convolu'tion, cen'tral, posterior*.

P. cen'tral sul'cus. See *Sulcus, cen'tral, posterior*.

P. cerebel'lar ar'tery. See *Cerebellar artery, posterior*.

P. cer'ebral ar'tery. See *Cerebral artery, posterior*.

P. cham'ber of eye. See *Chamber of eye, posterior*.

P. cho'roid ar'tery. See *Choroid artery, posterior*.

P. col'umns of spi'nal cord. See *Columns of spinal cord*.

P. com'missure of brain. See *Com'missura cerebri, posterior*.

P. com'missure of vul'va. See *Com'missura labiorum pudendi*.

P. commu'nicating ar'tery. See *Communicating artery, posterior*.

P. cor'nu. (L. *cornu*, a horn.) See *Lateral ventricle, posterior horn of*.

P. cor'nal bulb. The *Bulbus cornu posterioris*.

P. digas'tricus. Term for the posterior belly of the *digastricus*, or *digastric muscle*.

P. dilata'tor. The *Dilatator naris posterior*.

P. elas'tic lam'ina. See *Lamina, elastic, posterior*.

P. fontanelle'. See *Fontanelle, posterior*.

P. in'dicis ma'nus. The posterior (muscle) of the *index (finger)* of the hand. A name for the first *palmar interosseous muscle*, which abducts the *index finger*.

P. in'dicis ped'is. The posterior (muscle) of the *index* of the foot. A name for the first *dorsal interosseous muscle* of the foot, which abducts the second toe.

P. longitu'dinal bun'dle. See *Longitudinal bundle, posterior*.

P. me'dian col'umn. See *Column, posterior median*.

P. me'd'ii dig'iti ma'nus. The posterior (muscle) of the middle digit of the hand. A name for the third *dorsal interosseous muscle* of the hand, which draws the middle finger towards the *ulnar side* of the hand.

P. me'd'ii dig'iti ped'is. The posterior (muscle) of the middle digit of the foot. A name for the third *dorsal interosseous muscle* of the foot, which draws the third toe towards the *fibular side* of the foot.

P. tertii dig'iti. The posterior (muscle) of the third digit. A name for the fourth dorsal interosseous muscle of the foot, which abducts the fourth toe.

P. vesic'ular col'umn. See *Column, vesicular, posterior.*

Postero-. (L. *posterus*, that follows after.) Prefix, signifying behind.

P.-infer'ior. Posterior and inferior.

P.-lat'eral. Behind and to one side.

P.-lat'eral fis'sure. A groove in the spinal cord on each side of the posterior median fissure, corresponding to the line of exit of the posterior roots of the nerves.

P.-lat'eral groove. The same as *P.-lateral fissure.*

P.-par'ietal area. The posterior portion of the *Parietal area* of the skull.

P.-par'ietal gy'rus. A syn. for *Convolution, postcentral* of the cerebrum. (Huxley.)

P.-par'ietal lob'ule. A syn. for *Lobule, parietal, superior* of the cerebrum. (Huxley.)

P.-par'ietal sul'cus. Syn. for *Sulcus centralis.* (Huxley.)

P.-super'ior. Posterior and superior.

P.-tem'poral sul'cus. Syn. for *Sulcus, temporal, middle.*

P.-ter'minal. At the posterior extremity.

P.-ven'tral. Ventral and posterior.

Poster'ula. (L. *posterior*.) Term for that part of the naso-pharynx which lies in front of the salpingo-palatal fold, and between it and the posterior nares. (Harrison Allen.)

Postgeminum. (L. *post*; *geminus*, one of twins.) The two posterior corpora quadrigemina, considered as forming a single organ.

Postgenicula'tum. Term for the *Corpus geniculatum internum.* (Wilder.)

Postglenoid process. (L. *post*, behind; *glenoid*.) Term for a small tubercle separating the *glenoid fossa* of the temporal bone from the *auditory process*. It helps to prevent backward dislocation of the lower jaw during mastication and yawning.

Postgraduate. (L. *post*, after; *graduate*.) Belonging to studies pursued by one who is already a *graduate*.

Also, a *graduate*. (Gould's Dict.)

Posth'algia. (*Posthē*; *άλγος*, pain.) Pain in the penis or prepuce.

Posthē. (*Πόσθη*.) The penis; also, the prepuce.

Posthec'tomy. (*Posthē*; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.) The same as *Posthetomy*.

Posthetomist. One who performs *Posthetomy*.

Posthet'omy. (*Posthē*; *τομή*, a cutting.) Circumcision.

Posth'ia. (*Πόσθια*.) A styte on the eyelid. (Galen.)

Posth'ion. (Dim. of *πόσθη*. See *Posthē*.) A little penis; also, a little prepuce.

Posthioplastic. (*Posthē*; *plastic*.) The same as *Posthioplastic*.

Posthioplasty. The same as *Posthioplasty*.

Posth'i'tis. (*Ἡ ποσθίτις [νόσος]*, the disease of the *Posthē*.) Inflammation of the *Posthē*.

Posthium. Latinised form of the word *Posthion*.

Posthocalym'ma. (*Posthē*, *κάλυμμα*, a veil.) The same as *Posthocalyptron*.

Posthocalyp'tron. (*Posthē*, *καλύπτρα*.) Syn. of *Condom*.

Postholith. (*Πόσθη*, the prepuce; *λίθος*, a stone.) A preputial calculus.

Posthon. (*Πόσθων*, one that has a large *Posthē*.) One that has a large *posthē*; also, syn. for *Posthē*.

Posthon'cus. (*Posthē*; *ὄγκος*, a mass.) Tumour of the penis or prepuce.

Posthioplastic. (*Posthē*, in the sense of prepuce; *πλάσσω*, to mould.) Epithet applied to plastic operations on the prepuce.

Posthioplasty. (*Posthē*; *πλάσσω*, to mould.) Plastic surgery of the *posthē* or prepuce.

Posthumous. (L. *posthumus*, vel *postremus*, superl. of *posterus*; erroneously derived from *post*, and *humus*.) Latest. As applied to offspring, the last born; born after the father has died, or made his will.

Posthumus. (L.) *Posthumous*.

Posti'cus. (L.) Situate behind, hinder.

Postnares. Wilder's term for the *Nares, posterior*.

Postre'mus. (L.) Hindmost.

P. ped'is. Term for the *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*.

Postscale'nus. (L. *post*; *scalenus*.) A name for the *Scalenus posticus* muscle. (Coes.)

Postscap'ula. (L. *post*; *scapula*.) A name for the infraspinous portion of the *scapula*. (Parker.)

Postscap'ular fos'sa. A name for the infraspinous fossa of the *scapula*.

Postscapular'is. (L. *post*; *scapula*.) A name for the *Infraspinatus* muscle. (Coes.)

Postsphenoid bone. (L. *post*; *sphenoid*.) Term for the posterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone in the region of the sella turcica, together with the great wings, which form a separate part of the human sphenoid in infancy.

Postumus. Another spelling of *Posthumus*.

Postural. (L. *pono*, *positum*, to place.) Belonging to posture or position.

P. meth'od. See *P. respiration*.

P. respiration. Term for the various forms of artificial respiration in which the patient is put in certain postures or positions. See *Respiration, artificial*.

P. treatment. Treatment by position, as, *e. g.*, the raising of a congested or inflamed part, the special positions for various fractures, &c.

Postver'mis. Term for the *Vermiform process, inferior*, of the cerebellum.

Postzygapophys'ial. Belonging to the *Postzygapophysis*.

Postzygapophysis. (L. *post*; *zygapophysis*.) *Anat.* Owen's term for the inferior articular processes of the vertebrae.

Pot. A vessel for holding anything; usually of pottery ware. Also, abbreviation for *Potio*; also, for *Potassa* and *Potassa*.

Pot'able. (L. *potabilis*.) Fit to drink.

P. gold. See *Aurum potabile*.

Potain's aspirator. A form of aspirator in common use, in which there is a syringe for emptying the bottle of air. See *Aspirator*.

P.'s solu'tion. A solution devised by Potain for diluting a specimen of blood drawn, in order to facilitate the counting of the red cor-

POTAMOPYRA—POTASSII

puscles under the microscope. It consists of equal parts of solutions of gum arabic, sodium chloride, and sodium sulphate, each of a sp. gr. of 1020.

Potamo'pyra. (Ποταμός, a river; πυρ, fever.) Marsh-fever, malaria.

Potash. (F. *potasse*; G. *Kali*, *Pottasche*.) *Pot'-ashes.* So named from the fact that commercial potash is obtained by reducing plants to ashes in pots or earthenware vessels. 1. Potashes; crude carbonate of potassium, the impure potash or pearl-ash of commerce. 2. Caustic potash. 3. The metal potassium, especially in naming the salts of this metal, e.g., nitrate of potash, carbonate of potash.

P. alum. Common name for *Aluminium potassium sulphate*.

P., caustic. *Potassa caustica*.

P., prus'siate of, red. Syn. for *Potassium ferricyanide*.

P., prus'siate of, yellow. Syn. for *Potassium ferrocyanide*.

P. wa'ter. *Liquor potassæ effervescens* (q. v.).

Potass. Abbreviation for *Potassa*, also for *Potassæ*.

Potas'sa. (Latinized form of word *Potash*.) Potash, caustic potash.

P. caustica. B.P. (F. *potasse caustique*; G. *Aetzkali*.) Hydrate of potassium, KOH. Prepared by evaporating a solution of *potash* in a silver basin until it solidifies on cooling.

P. cum cal'ce. Potash with lime. Equal weights of caustic potash and quicklime powdered and mixed, and then made into a paste with rectified spirit or glycerine. It is used in obstetric practice made up into cylinders in the proportion of one part of potash to two of lime.

P. fu'sa. The same as *P. caustica*.

P. impu'ra. Impure potash. Term for pearlash, the impure potash of commerce.

P. li'quida. Liquid potash. A term for *Liquor potassæ*.

P. o'pe cal'cis para'ta et igne fu'sa. (L.) Potash prepared by means of lime and fused by fire. A name for *Potassa cum calce*.

P. sulphura'ta. K₂S₃, K₂S₂O₃. Sulphurated potash, or liver of sulphur. A dark green, hard substance, made by fusing together carbonate of potassium and sublimed sulphur. Action irritant, narcotic, and antiseptic. Used for scabies.

Preparation. *Unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ* (q. v.).

Non-official. *Balneum sulphuratum* (q. v.).

Potas'sæ. Gen. of *Potassa*. Less often used now of salts of potassium than the Gen. *Potassii* (q. v.).

P. ac'etas. See *Potassii acetat*.

P. az'otas. Azotate of potash. A syn. for *Potassii nitras*.

P. et alu'minæ sul'phas. Sulphate of potash and alumina. A name for alum. See *Alumen*.

P. et so'dæ tar'tras. Tartrate of soda and potash. Syn. for *Soda tartarata*.

P. hy'dras. Hydrate of potash, i. e. caustic potash.

P. li'quor. See *Liquor potassæ*.

P. perman'ganas. U.S. Ph. *Permanganate of potassium.* See *Potassii permanganas*.

P. prus'sias fla'va. Yellow prussiate of potash, i. e. *Potassium ferrocyanide*.

P. sulphura'tæ unguen'tum. See *Unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ*.

Potassii ac'etas. B.P. (Gen. of *Potassium.* F. *acétate de potasse*; G. *Essigsäureskali*.) Acetate of potassium. CH₃COOK. A soluble, deliquescent salt, prepared by neutralising potassium carbonate with acetic acid. It is employed as a diuretic and mild aperient. *Dose*, 10 to 60 grains. It is sometimes given in the form of a pill.

P. ben'zoas. A crystalline powder, readily soluble in water. Used in cystitis with uric acid diathesis. *Dose*, 15 to 20 grains.

P. bicarbonas. B.P. Bicarbonate of potassium. KHCO₃. Prepared by saturating a strong aqueous solution of the carbonate with carbonic acid gas, and recrystallising the salt formed. Soluble 1 in 3·2 of water. Antacid, diuretic, and alterative. *Dose*, 10 to 20 grains as an antacid, 1 dr. as a diuretic.

Preparation. *Liquor potassæ effervescens* (q. v.).

P. bichro'mas. B.P. K₂CrO₄, CrO₃. Bichromate of potassium. Soluble 5 in 6 of boiling water. Used officially to prepare *Acidum chromicum* and *Sodii valerianas*.

P. binox'alas. *Potassium binoxalate* (q. v.).

P. bitar'tras. U.S. P. Bitartrate or acid tartrate of potassium. The same as the *P. tartras acida* of the B. P.

P. bromi'dum. B.P. Bromide of potassium. KBr. Soluble 1 in 1 of boiling water. *Dose*, 5 to 30 grains. *Action.* That of the bromides in general. The action on the organs generally is one of depression. They lessen cerebral activity and nervous irritability, thus acting as indirect hypnotics. It is not known whether this action is on the nerve-cells directly, or on the cerebral blood-vessels. The spinal centres and spinal nerves are also depressed. Bromides often give rise to a form of acne of the skin when given for a length of time. The addition of arsenic often prevents or cures this eruption.

P. carbo'nas. B.P. K₂CO₃. Carbonate of potassium. Soluble 4 in 3 of water. Antacid and diuretic. *Dose*, 10 to 30 grains. Contained in the following B. P. preparations:—*Decoctum aloes compositum*, *Enema aloes*, *Liquor arsenicalis*, *Mistura ferri composita*, *Pilula ferri*, and *Unguentum potassii iodidi*.

P. carbo'nas elixi'va ci'nerë. Potassium carbonate from lye-ash. A syn. for *P. subcarbonas impurus*.

P. carbo'nas impu'rus. Impure carbonate of potassium. A syn. for *P. subcarbonas impurus*.

P. carbo'nas pu'rus. A syn. for *P. subcarbonas*.

P. chlo'ras. B.P. KClO₃. Chlorate of potassium. Prepared by passing chlorine gas into a hot aqueous solution of slaked lime and potassium chloride, crystallizing out the less soluble chloride of calcium, and afterwards crystallizing out the chlorate of potassium. It is stimulant, diuretic, and disinfectant. Used especially as a mouth-wash and gargle. *Dose*, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparation. *Trochisci potassii chloratis* (q. v.).

P. chlo'ridum. KCl. Chloride of potassium. Found in sea-weed, in sea-water, and in several mineral springs. Taken internally, it is bitter and refrigerant.

POTASSII

P. chlorure'tum oxyda'tum. Oxidated chloruret (chloruret = chloride) of potassium. An old name for *Potassii chloras*.

P. chromas. K_2CrO_4 . A soluble yellow salt made by fusing any chromic compound with potassium bicarbonate.

P. cit'ras. (*F. citrate de potasse*; *G. citronsaures Kali*.) $K_2C_6H_5O_7$. Citrate of potassium. A white granular salt, soluble in water, slightly, in alcohol. Made by neutralising citric acid with carbonate of potassium, and evaporating the solution to dryness. *Action*, laxative and diaphoretic. *Dose*, 20 to 60 grains in water.

P. citra'tis li'quor. See *Liquor potassii citratis*.

P. citra'tis mistu'ra. Syn. for *P. citratis liquor*.

P. cyan'idum. B.P. KCN. Cyanide of potassium. Obtained by heating the ferrocyanide at a red heat, until gas ceases to come off, and pouring the clear fluid off the sediment. Soluble 1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ of water. It is a powerful poison. Used in the B.P. in the purification of *Bismuth*. Useful for removing black stains produced by silver nitrate.

P. cyanure'tum. An old term for *Potassii cyanidum*.

P. et fer'ri tar'tras. Tartrate of potassium and iron. *Ferrum tartaratum*.

P. et so'dii tar'tras. Tartrate of potassium and sodium. Tartarated soda or Rochelle salt. See *Soda tartarata*.

P. ferrocyan'idum. $K_4FeC_6N_6, 3H_2O$. Potassium ferrocyanide. Obtained by fusing animal refuse, such as cuttings of hide, hoofs and horns, with iron and potassium carbonate, in an iron pot, lixiviating with water, and purifying by crystallising out. Soluble 1 in 4 of water. Used therapeutically as a tonic to the stomach and bowels. *Dose*, 2 grains three times a day. It is used also in the preparation of *Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum*, and *Potassii cyanidum*.

P. ferrocyanure'tum. An old name for *P. ferrocyanidum*.

P. hydrar'gyro-iod'idum. Mercurio-iodide of potassium. Made by combining red iodide of mercury with iodide of potassium. When given internally in minute doses it acts very similarly to the iodides of mercury.

P. hypophos'phis. U.S.P. KH_2PO_2 . Hypophosphite of potassium. Preparation and uses similar to those of *Sodii phosphis* (q.v.).

P. io'das. Iodate of potassium. Prepared by the action of iodine on potassium chlorate. It has been proposed as a therapeutic substitute for potassium chlorate.

P. iod'idum. B.P. (*F. iodure de potassium*; *G. Iodkalium*.) KI. A salt crystallising in cubes, with a saline and rather pungent taste, soluble in water (4 in 3) and alcohol. Made by adding iodine to caustic potash, evaporating to dryness, and fusing the residue with charcoal to convert the iodate into iodide. The product is then dissolved and recrystallised. The salt has a peculiar resolvent action on chronic inflammatory products, especially those of syphilis. *Dose*, 2 to 10 grains.

Preparations. *Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone*; *Unguentum potassii iodidi*. The iodide is also contained in *Linimentum iodi*, *Liquor iodi*, *Tinctura iodi*, and *Unguentum iodi*.

P. iodure'tum. An old name for *P. iodidum*.

P. my'ronas. Myronate of potassium, *sinigrin*. A salt found in black mustard seed. When treated with *myrosin* it is converted into dextrose, allyl mustard oil, and potassium bisulphate.

P. ni'tras. B.P. (*F. azotate de potasse*; *G. Kalium-nitrat*.) KNO_3 . Potassium nitrate, nitre, saltpetre. Long prismatic fluted crystals, with a saline pungent taste; soluble in four times its weight of water. Prepared by mixing together animal matter with wood ashes and lime, and exposing them to the air, boiling with water, adding potassium carbonate to decompose the nitrate of calcium, and leaving the saltpetre to crystallise out. It also occurs as an efflorescence on the soil in tropical countries. *Action*. Diuretic, refrigerant, and diaphoretic. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains as a diuretic and refrigerant. It has been given in doses of 20 to 30 grains as a vascular sedative in aneurism.

P. ni'tras fu'sus sulpha'tis pauci'lo mix'tus. (*F. sal prunelle*.) Potassium nitrate fused mixed with a little sulphate. Sore-throat salt, mineral crystal. Nitre mixed with a small quantity of sulphate of potash and run into moulds. *Action* and uses the same as those of *P. nitras*.

P. ox'alas. Oxalate of potassium, salt of sorrel. See *Potassium oxalate*.

P. oxy'geno-chlorure'tum. Oxychloride of potassium. An old name for *Potassii chloras*.

P. perman'ganas. B.P. (*F. permanganate de potasse*; *G. Kalium-permanganat*.) $KMnO_4$. Permanganate of potash. Dark purple slender prisms, with a sweetish astringent taste, a ready oxidiser, and readily decolourised by animal matter. It is prepared by fusing together caustic potash, manganese dioxide, and potassium chlorate, when a green mass containing manganate of potash is formed. On adding sulphuric acid, the green colour turns to purple. The permanganate formed can be obtained in a crystalline state on evaporation. *Action*. Antiseptic and deodorant, for which uses it is commonly applied. Rarely given internally. *Dose*, 1 to 5 grains, in a pill with *Massa paraffinum*. *Preparation.* *Liquor potassii permanganatis* (q.v.).

P. permanganat'is li'quor. See under *Liquor*.

P. phos'phas. Potassium phosphate. A deliquescent powder. Given as an alternative in phthisis and urinary affections. *Dose*, 1 to 10 grains.

P. pic'ras. Potassium picrate (q.v.).

P. protox'idi hydro'ias. Hydriodate of the protoxide of potassium.

P. protox'idum. Protoxide of potassium. A syn. for *Potassa caustica*.

P. prus'sias fla'va. Yellow prussiate of potash. See *P. ferrocyanidum*.

P. sil'icas. K_2SiO_3 . Potassium silicate. A vitreous, deliquescent salt, made by fusing potassium carbonate with quartz or sand. It has been employed as an antiseptic; and also to make strong, immoveable casings for broken limbs.

P. subcarbo'nas. Potassium subcarbonate. A syn. for carbonate of potassium, *Potassii carbonas* (q.v.).

P. subcarbo'nas impu'ra. Impure subcarbonate of potassium. Another name for pearlash, which is impure carbonate of potassium.

POTASSIO--POTASSIUM

P. succinas. Succinate of potassium. Occurs as a deliquescent powder. It has been employed as a hæmostatic. *Dose*, 10 grains.

P. sulphas. B.P. (F. *sulfate de potasse*; G. *Kaliumsulfat*.) K_2SO_4 . Potassium sulphate. Colourless six-sided prisms; occurring in the ashes of sea and land plants, and obtained in a variety of ways. A mild cathartic, often given with vegetable purgatives. *Dose*, 10 to 20 grains as an alterative; 1 drachm as a purgative.

P. sulphas cum sulphurê. Prepared by deflagrating nitre with sublimed sulphur. Action and uses the same as those of *P. sulphas*; given internally in doses of 15 to 30 grains.

P. sulphis. U.S.P. (F. *sulfite de potasse*; G. *Kaliumsulfit*.) $K_2SO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$. Sulphite of potassium. A white, deliquescent salt, soluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. Made by passing sulphurous acid gas through a solution of carbonate of potassium, and then evaporating. It is antiseptic.

P. sulphocyan'idum. Sulphocyanide of potassium.

P. sulphocyanur'um. Sulphocyanuret, i. e. sulphocyanide, of potassium.

P. sulphur'um. Sulphuret, i. e. sulphide, of potassium. Another name for *Potassa sulphurata* (q. v.).

P. superox'alas. Superoxalate of potassium. Another name for *P. oxalas*.

P. supersulphas. $KHSO_4$. Supersulphate, or acid sulphate, of potassium. Obtained as a bye-product in the distillation of nitric acid. It is refrigerant and purgative.

P. supertar'tras. Supertartrate of potassium. Syn. for *P. tartras acida*.

P. supertar'tras impurus. Impure supertartrate, or acid tartrate, of potassium; commonly termed *Tartar* (q. v.).

P. tar'tras. B.P. (F. *tartrate de potasse*; G. *Kalium-tartrat*.) $K_2C_4H_4O_6$. Potassium tartrate. Small prismatic crystals, prepared from acid tartrate of potash by neutralising with potassium carbonate in solution, and evaporating. A mild purgative and diuretic. *Dose*, 60 grains to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in solution.

P. tar'tras acida. $KHC_4H_4O_6$. Acid tartrate of potassium. Obtained from the crude *tartar* deposited during fermentation of grape-juice, and from wine-lees. Soluble 1 in 100 of cold, 1 in 16 of boiling water. *Action*, diuretic, refrigerant, and purgative. *Dose*, 20 to 60 grains as a refrigerant and diuretic; as an aperient, 60 to 120 grains; as a hydragogue purgative, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.

P. tar'tras stibia'lis. Antimonio-tartrate of potassium. A syn. for *Antimonium tartaratum*.

P. tar'tras stibio'sus. The same as *P. tartras stibialis*.

P. tar'tro-bo'ras. Potassium borotartrate (q. v.).

P. tersulphur'um. Tersulphuret, i. e. tersulphide, of potassium. A syn. for *Potassa sulphurata*.

Potas'sio-fer'ric tar'trate. Potas-sio-tartrate of iron.

Potas'sio-merc'uric iodide. $(Hg_2KI)2H_2O$. Occurs in yellow crystals. Prepared by saturating with mercuric iodide a warm aqueous solution of iodide of potassium, separating the excess of crystals of the former salt, and evaporating and crystallising the remaining

solution. Used as a test for alkaloïds; it has also been used medicinally.

Potas'sio-tar'trate of iron. Tartrate of iron and potassium, or tartarated iron. See *Ferri et potassii tartras*.

Potass'ium. (L. *Kalium*.) Symbol, K. A metal discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy. Combining weight 39.045, sp. gr. 0.865, melting point 62.5°. A bright silvery white solid, which can be cut at ordinary temperatures; sublimes at a temperature below red-heat; combines with oxygen very readily; and is separated from its combinations with great difficulty.

P. ac'etate. See *Potassii acetat*.

P. al'coholate. Syn. for *P. ethylate*.

P. and so'dium tar'trate. Tartarated soda or Rochelle salt. See *Soda tartarata*.

P. antimo'niatè. See *Antimony, diaphoretic*.

P. ar'senite. This is the potassium salt of arsenious acid, and forms the active principle of *Liquor arsenicalis*, B.P. It is an occasional cause of poisoning, and can be detected by the tests for *Arsenious acid* (q. v.).

P. aurocy'anide. (L. *aurum*, gold; *cyanide*.) $KAuCy_4$. Double cyanide of potassium and gold. It is obtained in white crystals. It is a powerful germicide; one part dissolved in 25,000 parts of blood-serum is found to destroy the anthrax bacillus.

P. bicar'bonate. See *Potassii bicarbonas*.

P. bichro'mate. See *Potassii bichromas*.

P. binox'alate. $HKC_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$. Occurs in rhomboidal acid crystals, slightly soluble in water. It is found in some plant-juices. It is poisonous in large doses. Used to remove ink-stains. The commercial salt is a mixture of binoxalate and quadroxalate.

P. bisul'phite. $KHSO_3$. Prepared by passing sulphurous acid gas into a strong solution of carbonate of potash, and adding strong alcohol. On exposure to the air it gives off sulphurous acid gas, and has hence been used as a deodorizer.

P. bitar'trate. See *Potassii bitartras*.

P. borotar'trate. This salt occurs as white transparent scales or a white powder; inodorous, acid, soluble in water. It is prepared by boiling the acid tartrate in an aqueous solution of boric acid, and evaporating. It is a purgative.

P. bro'mide. (F. *bromure de potassium*; G. *Brom-Kalium*.) See *Potassii bromidum*.

P. canthar'idate. (*Cantharides*.) The potassium salt of cantharidic acid. A solution of this salt is used as subcutaneous injection for the treatment of tuberculosis.

P. carbon'ate. See *Potassii carbonas*.

P. chlo'rate. See *Potassii chloras*.

P. chlo'ride. (F. *chlorure de potassium*.) KCl. A salt occurring in natural saline deposits, e. g. at Staßfurt. It crystallises in cubes like those of common salt, and very readily soluble in water. It is used in the preparation of other salts of potassium.

P. cit'rate. See *Potassii citras*.

P. cyanide. KCN. (F. *cyanure de potassium*; G. *Cyan-Kalium*.) A white salt, very soluble in water and alcohol; very fusible, and intensely poisonous. Used in photography, and in electrotyping in gold and silver, both of which metals it dissolves. Prepared by fusing *P. ferrocy'anide* with *P. carbonate*. See *Potassii cyanidum*.

POTASSIUM—POTATO

P. cyanuret. An old name for *P. cyanide*.

P. dithiocarbonate. Syn. for *P. sulphocarbonate*.

P. ethylate. $C_2H_5.OK$. A crystallisable salt, prepared by dissolving metallic potassium in absolute alcohol.

P. ferricyanide. K_3FeCy_6 . Red Prussiate of Potash. A salt which crystallises in red prisms, gives a brown colouration with ferrous salts, and a preparation of Prussian blue with ferrous salts.

P. ferrocy'anide. K_4FeCy_6 . Yellow Prussiate of Potash. (*F. ferrocyanure de potassium*; *G. Ferrocyan-Kalkum*.) Yellow crystals of considerable size, obtained by fusing nitrogenous matters with potassium carbonate and iron filings; then dissolving in water and evaporating. The crystals separate out and are purified. It has an aperient action, and is not poisonous. Gives with ferric salts a preparation of soluble Prussian blue. Is used in the preparation of dilute hydrocyanic acid, *Acid hydrocyanicum dilutum*.

P. ferrocy'anuret. An old name for *P. ferrocyanide*.

P. ferrotar'trate. A syn. for *Ferrum tartaratum*.

P. hydrargyro-i'odide. See *Potassii hydrargyro-iodidum*.

P. hydrate. KOH . Caustic potash. See *Potassa caustica*.

P. hydroxide. A syn. for *P. hydrate*.

P. hypophosphite. KH_2PO_2 . Prepared by mixing solutions of calcium hypophosphite and potassium carbonate. A white, deliquescent solid, soluble in water and alcohol. Used theoretically in Medicine as a mode of introducing phosphorus into the system.

P. iodate. See *Potassii iodas*.

P. iodide. See *Potassii iodidum*.

P. iodo-hydrargyrate. The same as *P. hydrargyro-iodide*.

P. myronate. See *Sinigrin*. See also *Myronic acid*.

P. nitrate. See *Potassii nitras*.

P. osmate. See *Osmate, potassium*.

P. oxalate. Salt of sorrel. Prepared from the juice of the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*. Two parts of salt of sorrel with one of cream of tartar forms salt of lemons. See *Lemons, salt of*.

P. perchlo'rate. $KClO_4$. Prepared by carefully heating potassium chlorate until it ceases giving off oxygen. Used to prepare perchloric acid.

P. permanganate. See *Potassii permanganas*.

P. pic'rate. $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OK$. Occurs in bitter golden-yellow crystals, slightly soluble in water, explosive on heating. Prepared by reaction between magnesium picrate and potassium sulphate. Therapeutic action, antiperiodic.

P. protochlo'rate. A syn. for *P. chlorate*.

P. protoni'trate. A syn. for *P. nitrate*.

P. protox'ide. See *Potassii protoxidum*.

P. protox'ide, ni'trate of. An old name for *P. nitrate*.

P. protox'ide, superox'alate of. An old name for *P. oxalate*.

P. protox'ide, supertar'trate of. An old name for cream of tartar; acid tartrate of potassium, *Potassii tartras acida*.

P. prus'siates. See *Potash, prussiate of, red, and Potash, prussiate of, yellow*.

P. silicate. K_2SiO_3 . A white, vitreous, deliquescent salt, prepared by fusing potassium carbonate with quartz or sand. Used in the form of a partial solution for impregnating bandages to form an immoveable support for fractured limbs.

P. so'dium bo'ro-tar'trate. Prepared by digesting acid tartrate of potassium in a solution of sodium borate, and evaporating.

P. so'dium tar'trate. A syn. for *Soda tartarata*.

P. sozo'i'odol. See under *Sozo'i'odol*.

P. sul'phate. See *Potassii sulphas*.

P. sul'phate, acid. See *Potassii supersulphas*.

P. sulphides. Potassium combines in a number of different proportions, forming mono- to penta-sulphides. The tri-, tetra- and penta-sulphides enter into the composition of the *Potassa sulphurata* of the B.P.

P. sul'phite. *Potassii sulphis*.

P. sulphocarbonate. Has been used for eczema, psoriasis, &c.

P. sul'phuret. See *Potassii sulphuretum*.

P. superprotosulphate. The same as *P. supersulphate*.

P. supersul'phate. See *Potassii supersulphas*.

P. tar'trate. See *Potassii tartras*.

P. tellu'rate. Has been used for the night-sweating of phthisis.

P. thiocarbonate. Syn. for *Potassium sulphocarbonate* (q. v.).

Pota'to. (Span. *Batata*. *F. pomme de terre*; *G. Kartoffel*.) The tuber of *Solanum tuberosum*. A common article of diet, and the source of potato-starch.

Also, the tuber of *Batatas edulis*.

P. bacil'lus. *Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus*. Name for the commonest of several micro-organisms that grow on potato. A highly resistant organism, consisting of short rods with rounded ends, often united in twos; it is vigorously motile, and it generally produces spores. This bacillus is also found in milk, in water, and in the human alimentary canal. It is non-pathogenic.

P. blight. A syn. for *P.-disease*.

P. bran'dy. A brandy prepared by distillation of a mixture of potato and barley-malt.

P., Caroli'na. The *Convolvulus batatas*.

P. cathartic. *Bot.* The root of *Batatas peregrina*.

P. cul'ture. A recognised mode of cultivating micro-organisms upon slices of potato.

P. cure. See under *Cure*.

P.-disease'. This is caused by the *Phytophthora infestans* (q. v.).

P. fly. Common name for the *Cantharis vittata*.

P. fun'gus. The *Phytophthora infestans*.

P., hog. Common name for the *Convolvulus panduratus*.

P.-mould. A syn. for *P.-disease*.

P. mur'rain. A syn. for *P.-disease*.

P. oil. A syn. for *Fusel oil*, or *Alcohol, amylic*.

P. paste. Term for a paste prepared from boiled potato. Used as a culture-medium for bacteria.

P. poult'ice. See *Cataplasma feculosum*.

P.-rot. A syn. for *P.-disease*.

POTENTIA—POTION

P., Spanish. The *Convolvulus batatas* (q. v.).

P. spirit oil. The same as *P. oil*.

P. starch. This is used to make *P. poultice* (q. v.).

P. sugar. The sugar obtained from the sweet potato.

P., sweet. The *Ipomœa batatas*.

P. treatment. See *P. cure*.

P. vine, wild. The *Convolvulus panduratus*.

P., wild. The same as *P. vine, wild*.

Potentia. (L.) Potency, power, faculty.

P. coeundi. (L. *coeundus*; from *coeo*, to copulate.) Capability for copulation.

P. generandi. (L. *generandus*, from *genero*, to procreate.) Capability for procreation.

P. irritans. (L. *irrito*, to provoke.) Irritating capability or power. General term for a stimulus.

Potential. (L. *potentia*, power.) Capable of being manifested under given conditions, not as yet in process of manifestation. As applied in electricity, the *potential* at any point is the work required to be done against electrical force, in order to move the unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to a given point in the neighbourhood of an electrified conductor. (Ganot.) It is estimated in volts.

P. cautery. (Kaiō, to burn. L. *ignis potentialis*; F. *cautère potentiel*.) Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), or Potassa fusa, as distinct from the *Actual cautery*, or red-hot iron.

P., difference of. That portion of the electro-motive force of an electric current existing between any two points in the circuit.

P. energy. The energy possessed by a mass in consequence of its having been raised against gravity, as distinct from energy of motion or Kinetic energy.

P. galvanometer. The Voltmeter.

P., magnetic. The magnetic potential at any point is the work that must be spent upon a unit magnetic (north-seeking) pole in bringing it up to that point from an infinite distance. (Silvanus Thompson.)

P., zero. The potential of a point that is situated at an infinite distance from all electrified bodies.

Potentilla. (L. *potens*, powerful; the plant is so named from its effects. F. *potentille*; G. *Fingerkraut*.) A Genus of the *Rosaceæ*. Also, a name for the *P. anserina*.

P. anserina. (L. *anser*, a goose.) The silverweed. A native of Europe and N. America. A mild astringent.

P. argentina. (L. *argentum*, silver.) The *P. anserina*.

P. canadensis. Canadian potentilla. Action, diaphoretic and diuretic.

P. comara. Marsh cinquefoil; a bitter tonic. Formerly used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and malaria.

P. fructicosa. Similar in action to *P. anserina*.

P. impolita. The *P. anserina*.

P. neglecta. The *P. anserina*.

P. norvegica. Norway cinquefoil. Properties similar to those of *P. anserina*.

P. palustris. The marsh cinquefoil. Hab. North America. Action, astringent.

P. reptans. (L. *repto*, to creep. F. *quinte-feuille*; G. *Fünffingerkraut*.) The com-

mon cinquefoil, or five-leaved grass, whose roots have astringent properties, and have been used in hemorrhage and diarrhoea.

P. tormentilla. (F. *tormentille*; G. *Rothwurz*.) The tormentilla, or septfoil. Its roots are highly astringent.

Potentiometer. (Potential; μέτρον, a measure.) Term applied to an instrument devised for measuring the difference of potential between any two points in an electric circuit.

Potentizing. The same as *Dynamization* (q. v.).

Poterii antihæcticum. See *Antihæcticum Poterii*.

Poterium. (Ποτήριον.) Bot. A plant, also called *phrymon*, (Plin. 25, 10, 76); perhaps *Tragacanth*. A Linn. Genus of plants, Class *Monœcia*, Order *Polyandria*. Pharm. Term for a certain *Malagma* for absorbing dropsical humours (Galen).

P. officinale. See *P. sanguisorba*.

P. sanguisorba. The herb burnet, whose leaves are astringent.

Potestas coeundi. (L.) Power of copulation.

Potex. (L.) The anus, the same as *Podex*.

Pothomorpha. A Genus of the *Piperaceæ*, native to Brazil.

P. peltata. Action, diuretic.

P. umbellata. Given internally as an alterative.

Pothopatridalia. (Πόθος, yearning; πατρίς, one's country; ἄλγος, suffering.) *Nostalgia*, or home-sickness.

Pothos foetidus. (Πόθος, a kind of flower which was planted on graves, Theophr.) A syn. for the *Dracontium foetidum*.

P. putorii. A syn. for the *Dracontium foetidum*.

Potimos. (Πότιμος.) Drinkable.

Potio. (L.) (Πόσις, a drinking, or a drink. F. *potion*; G. *Trank*.) A medicinal preparation given by the mouth; a draught. It usually consists of an active principle, an excitant, and a corrective.

P. antispasmodica. An *antispasmodic* draught.

P. antivomitiva. (F. *potion antivomitiva* [de Rivière], *potion gazeuse*.) An effervescent draught, made of bicarbonate of potash and citric acid.

P. aromatica. (F. *potion aromatique*, p. *cordiale*.) A draught composed of syrup of pinks, tincture of cinnamon, &c.

P. calcis carbonatis. A syn. for *Mistura creta*.

P. cardiaca. (Cardia.) A cordial, or stimulating draught.

P. balsamica. (F. *potion de Chopart*.) A draught consisting of copaiba, syrup of tolu, &c.

P. effervescentes antiemetica. Syn. for *Rivieri's*, *potion of*.

P. leniens. A syn. for *Looch ex ovo*.

P. nigra. Black draught, *Haustus sennæ compositus*.

P. oleosa. (L. *oleosus*, oily, full of oil.) A syn. for *Looch ex ovo*.

P. picea. A syn. for *Pix liquida*, which was formerly given by the mouth.

P. Rivieri citrata. A syn. for *Rivieri's*, *potion of*.

Potion. (Potio.) A medicinal draught.

POTIONIS—POUNCE

Potio'nis deside'rium. (Gen. of *potio*. Lit., desire for a drink.) A term for thirst.

Potium'cula. (Dim. of *potio*.) A little potion or draught.

Potomania. (Ποτόν, drink; μανία, madness. F. *potomanie*; G. *Trinksucht*.) Drink-madness; *Dipsomania* (q. v.).

Potometer. (Ποτόν, drink; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument devised for measuring the amount of water absorbed by any plant in a given time.

Potoparance'a. (Ποτόν, drink; παράνοια, derangement of mind.) The same as *Pototroparance'a*.

Potos. (Ποτός, -ή, -όν, drunk.) Drinkable.

Pototromania. (Ποτόν, drink; τρόμος, trembling; μανία, madness.) *Delirium tremens*.

Pototromoparance'a. (Ποτόν; τρόμος, trembling; παράνοια, derangement of mind. F. *pototromoparancé*.) A syn. for *Pototromania*.

Pototromoparanoi'a. The same as *Pototromoparance'a*.

Pototroparance'a. The same as *Pototromoparance'a*.

Potpour'ri. (F.) Term for a certain mixture of aromatics, used formerly to scent the air of rooms.

Pott, Percival. An English surgeon, born 1718, died 1788.

P.'s aneurism. A name for *Aneurismal varix*. See under *Varix*.

P.'s boss. Another name for *P.'s curvature*.

P.'s cur'vature. (G. *Pottischer Buckel*.) Angular curvature of the spine, the result of *Pott's disease*.

P.'s disease. (F. *maladie de Pott*; G. *Pottische Krankheit*.) Disintegration of the bodies of the vertebrae and intervertebral discs, the result of tubercular infiltration, leading to angular curvature. A disease of childhood and youth.

P.'s frac'ture. Fracture of the fibula two or three inches above the external malleolus, associated with rupture of the deltoid ligament, and dislocation of the foot outwards.

P.'s gangrene. A name for *Gangreno, senile*.

P.'s paralysis. The paralysis resulting from pressure on the spinal cord in *Pott's disease*.

P.'s paraplegia. The same as *P.'s paralysis*.

P.'s puffy swelling. Syn. of *P.'s puffy tumour*.

P.'s puffy tu'mour. A localised cedematous swelling of the scalp, indicative of supuration immediately beneath the skull, and suggesting the necessity of trephining.

Potter's asthma. A syn. for *P.'s phthisis*.

P.'s bronchi'tis. A syn. for *P.'s phthisis*.

P.'s consump'tion. See *P.'s phthisis*.

P.'s disease. Syn. for *P.'s phthisis*.

P.'s phthis'is. See *Phthisis, Potter's*.

Pottingar. An old term for *Apothecary*.

Potus. (L.) Drink.

P. Hippocraticus. (L. *Hippocras*.)

P. imperialis. (L.) Imperial drink.

Pouch gesta'tion. Gestation in a pouch or *marsupium*, as among the *Marsupialia*.

P., hair. The depression in the skin in which a hair grows.

P., il'eo-cæ'cal. A syn. for *Fold, ileo-cæcal*.

P., in'guinal, exter'nal. The external of the two pouches of parietal peritoneum formed by the urachus and obliterated hypogastric artery as they pass from the apex of the bladder to the back of the rectus abdominis.

P., in'guinal, inter'nal. The internal of the two pouches formed by the urachus and obliterated hypogastric artery. See *P. inguinal, external*.

P., larynge'al. See *Laryngeal pouch*.

P., marsup'ial. See *Marsupium*.

P. of Doug'las. See *Douglas' pouch*.

P. of Fabric'ius. The *Bursa Fabricii*.

P. of lar'ynx. See *Laryngeal pouch*.

P. of Rath'ké. See *Rathké, pouch of*.

P. of See'sel. Term for a small diverticulum present in the embryo behind the upper end of the pituitary body, or *hypophysis cerebri*.

P. of tympan'ic mem'brane. This pouch is formed by a fold of mucous membrane surrounding the horizontal portion of the chorda tympani, where this nerve passes across the tympanic cavity.

P. of We'ber. Syn. for *Prostatic vesicle*.

P., pararect'al. (Παρά, by the side of; *rectum*.) Term for the lateral portion of the *P. of Douglas*. (Gould's Dict.)

P., paravesi'cal. See *Paravesical pouch*.

P., recto-u'terine. The pouch formed by the visceral peritoneum where it is reflected off the anterior wall of the rectum on to the posterior wall of the uterus and the upper part of the posterior wall of the vagina.

P., recto-vagi'nal. The same as *P., recto-uterine*.

P., recto-vesi'cal. The pouch formed by the visceral peritoneum in the male where it is reflected off the anterior wall of the rectum on to the posterior wall of the bladder, just at the base of the trigone.

P., subcæ'cal. Term for the fold of peritoneum passing to the back wall of the abdomen from the postero-inferior surface of the cæcum.

P., utero-vesi'cal. The pouch of peritoneum formed between the bladder in front and the uterus behind.

P., vesico-co-uterine. The same as *P., utero-vesical*.

Pouch'ed. Formed into, or combined in, a pouch; encysted.

Pouch'es, larynge'al. See *Laryngeal pouches*.

P. of peritone'um. See *Peritoneum, pouches of*.

Poultice. (Πόλτος, a porridge.) An application for conveying heat to some part of the surface of the body, consisting of certain substances mixed with boiling water to form a soft mass, which is then spread evenly on muslin, linen, tow, brown paper, &c. The substances most commonly in use to make poultices are linseed, bread, mustard, bran, and charcoal.

P., ferment'ing. A syn. for *P., yeast*.

P., galvan'ic. See *Galvanic poultice*.

P., vagi'nal. A poultice introduced into the vagina.

P., yeast. Made by mixing flour with half its weight of yeast and applying gentle heat until the mass begins to swell from fermentation.

Pounce. Common name for the powder of

POUND—POWDER

the concrete resin of the *Juniperus communis*, or of pumice stone.

Pound. (Anglo-Sax. *pund.*) A certain weight. In *Avoirdupois* weight, 16 ounces. In *Troy* weight, 12 ounces. Symbol lb.

P., foot. See *Foot-pound*.

Poundal. (*Pound.*) The unit of force; that force which, when applied for one second to a mass of one pound, generates in it a velocity of one foot a second.

P., foot. The same as *Poundal*.

Poupart. A French surgeon. Died 1708.

P.'s ligament. (*F. ligament de Poupart, arcade crurale.* G. *Schenkelbogen, das Poupart'sche Band.*) The crural arch; also called Fallopius' ligament. The lower border of the aponeurosis of the *Obliquus externus abdominis* muscle, extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubes.

Poured milk. A name for *Colostrum*. (*Dunglison.*)

Powder. (*Mid. E. powder. F. poudre; I. polvere; G. Pulver.*) A mass of very fine, dust-like particles. See also *Pulvis*.

P., al'um, compound. See *Pulvis sulphatis aluminis compositus*.

P., antimo'nial, Chen'evix's. The same as *Pulvis antimonialis*.

P., aromatic. The *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*.

P., aromatic, of chalk. The *Pulvis cretæ aromaticus*.

P., arsen'ical, of Côme. Arsenious acid 10 grains, red sulphide of mercury 40 grains, animal charcoal in powder 10 grains. Made into a paste with mucilage, and used as a caustic. (*Dunglison.*)

P., arsen'ical, of Jus'tamond. Sulphide of antimony 16 parts and arsenious acid 1 part are melted together in a crucible. The mass is powdered when cold, and 5 parts of extract of opium are mixed with it. Used as a caustic. (*Dunglison.*)

P., bleach'ing. Common name for chlorinated lime. See *Calx chlorata*.

P.-blow'er. The same as *Insuperflator*.

P., botan'ical, Chinese'. A mixture of a small quantity of tea-powder with more than 90 per cent. of catechu. See *Tea, adulterations of*.

P., Car'dinal del Lu'go's. A name for *Cinchona*.

P., Castil'lon's. See *Castillon's powder*.

P., caust'ic, of Dupuy'tren. Arsenious acid 1 part, calomel 200 parts.

P., chalk, compound. See *Pulvis cretæ compositus*.

P., Côme's. See *P., arsenical, of Côme*.

P., countess'. A name for *Cinchona*.

P., Countess of Kent's. *Pulvis cantianus*.

P., Cy'prus. *Abelmoschus moschatus*.

P., disinfect'ing, Ridge'wood. Carbolic acid 5 to 8 per cent., sesquichloride of iron 2 to 5 per cent., charcoal or pulverised pumice 5 per cent., lime from magnesian limestone 5 per cent., Fuller's earth 70 to 80 per cent., and traces of sodium and potassium sulphate. (*Dunglison.*)

P., do'sia. A secret remedy in Japan, said to have been discovered 1000 years ago by Kobodaisi.

P., Do'ver's. See *Dover's powder*.

P., Dupuy'tren's. See *P., caustic, of Dupuytren*.

P., Earl of War'wick's. A name for *Pulvis cornachini*.

P., efferves'cing. Syn. for *P., soda*.

P., efferves'cing, compound. Syn. for *P., seidlitz*.

P., fe'ver, James'. The same as *P., James'*.

P., fe'ver, Schwan'berg's. A name for *Pulvis antimonialis*.

P. fold'er. *Pharm.* A mechanical contrivance for folding papers containing powders.

P., gamboge'. *Pulvis e gummi gutta*.

P., Go'a. See *Goa powder*.

P., gout, Duke of Port'land's. Equal parts of serpentary root, gentian, chamodrys, and centaurea minor. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. (*Dunglison.*)

P., grey. *Hydrargyrum cum creta*.

P., James'. A name for *Pulvis antimonialis*.

P., James', facti'tious. The same as *P., James'*.

P., Jes'uits'. A name for *Cinchona* (q. v.).

P., Knox's. Common salt 8 parts, chlorinated lime 3 parts. Used as a disinfectant.

P., li'quorice, compound. See *Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus*.

P., mar'quis'. See *Marchionis pulvis*.

P., Mead's. *Pulvis antilyssus*.

P., morphine, compound. The same as *P., Tully's*.

P., myrrh, compound. See *Pulvis myrrhæ compositus*.

P., nit'rous. A mixture of powdered nitre, calomel, and tartar emetic.

P. of Æthio'pia, Guy's. This was composed of tin, mercury, and sulphur, powdered, and then triturated together. It was at one time in great esteem as an anthelmintic.

P. of Al'garoth. A name for oxychloride of antimony.

P. of al'o'es, compound. See *Pulvis aloës compositus*.

P. of al'o'es with canel'la. See *Pulvis aloës cum canella*.

P. of ar'um, compound. *Pulvis de aro compositus*.

P. of asarabac'ea, compound. *Pulvis asari compositus*.

P. of blad'der-wrack, yel'low. *Pulvis quercus marine*.

P. of burnt harts'horn with o'pium. See *Pulvis cornu usti cum opio*.

P. of cat'echu, compound. See *Pulvis catechus compositus*.

P. of chalk, aromatic. See *Pulvis cretæ aromaticus*.

P. of contrayer'va, compound. See *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus*.

P. of Ethio'pia. See *P. of Æthiopia, Guy's*.

P. of Fay'nard. *Pharm.* Old name for a styptic powder, said to be made of beechwood charcoal.

P. of ipecacuan'ha, compound. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*.

P. of ipecacuan'ha and o'pium. The same as *P. of ipecacuanha, compound*.

P. of iron. A name for *Ferrum redac-tum*.

P. of jal'ap, compound. *Pulvis jalapæ compositus*.

P. of kino and o'pium. The same as *P. of kino, compound*.

P. of ki'no, com'pound. See *Pulvis kino compositus*.

P. of li'quorice, com'pound. See *Pulvis glycyrrhiza compositus*.

P. of magne'sia, com'pound. See *Pulvis de magnesia compositus*.

P. of rhu'barb, com'pound. See *Pulvis rhei compositus*.

P. of scam'mony and al'o'es. See *Pulvis scammonii cum aloë*.

P. of sen'na, com'pound. See *Pulvis sennæ compositus*.

P. of the three san'ders. A name for *Diatrium santalorum*.

P., pearl. A name for *Bismuth sub-itate*.

P., Port'land. The same as *P., gout*, Duke of Portland's.

P., ring'worm. A name for *Goa powder*.

P., Rochelle'. Another name for *P., Seidlitz*.

P., saline', com'pound. See *Pulvis salinus compositus*.

P., scam'mony, com'pound. See *Pulvis scammonii compositus*.

P., Seid'litz. See under *Seidlitz*.

P., sneez'ing. See *Sneezing powders*.

P., so'da. Name for a powder composed of sodium bicarbonate 30 grains, with tartaric acid 25 grains. This forms an effervescing drink with water.

P., styptic. Name for a special styptic powder made up of alum, colophony, and gum acacia. Tragacanth and argil are sometimes also added.

P., sympathet'ic. See *Sympathetic powder*.

P., Tal'bor's. A name for *Cinchona*.

P., talc. See *Talc powder*.

P., Ten'nant's. A name for *Calx chlorinata*.

P., ton'quin. See *Pulvis Cobbii*.

P., trag'acanth, com'pound. See *Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus*.

P., Tully's. Camphor, prepared chalk, liquorice, of each 20 parts; sulphate of morphia 1 part. Used as a substitute for *P. Dover's*. (Gould's Dict.)

P., Vich'y-water. A powder used to make artificial Vichy waters. Bicarbonate of soda 5 grammes, chloride of soda 1 centigramme, sulphate of soda 50 centigrammes, sulphate of magnesia 15 centigrammes, sulphate of iron 1 centigramme. Water 625 grammes is then added, and 3 grammes of citric acid to make it gaseous.

P., Vien'na. Equal parts of quicklime and caustic potash. Used for making *Paste, Vienna* (q. v.).

P., Vi'go's. A name for *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

Power. (Mid. E. *poer*.) Strength; capability; energy.

P., ab'solute. *Physiol.* The absolute power of a muscle is measured by the least weight which, when attached to and hanging from the muscle, prevents the latter from contracting.

P., combi'ning. *Chem.* The combining power of any element is measured by the number of hydrogen atoms with which it can combine.

P., inhe'rent. A term for *Irritability*.

P., senso'rial. See *Sensorial power*.

P., sex'ual. The capacity for performing the sexual act.

P., specif'ic refractive. *Optics.* This is a constant quantity for every substance which refracts light. It is calculated by dividing the number expressing the index of refraction, minus one, by the number expressing the specific gravity. The quotient thus obtained multiplied by the number expressing the molecular weight gives the *refraction equivalent*.

P., specif'ic rotatory. *Optics.* The amount of rotation of a ray of polarised light, expressed in degrees of a circle of the plane of the polarised light, produced by 1 gramme of the substance dissolved in 1 cubic centimetre of liquid standing in a column 1 decimeter in length.

P., ton'ic. The same as *P., inherent*.

Pox. (*Pocks*, pl. of *pock*.) A name for *Syphilis*; also used for *P., small*.

P., apo. An exanthem observed among West Indian monkeys during smallpox epidemics.

P., bas'tard. A syn. for *P., chicken*.

P., black. A form of smallpox. See *Variola*.

P., chick'en. See *Varicella*.

P., cow. See *Vaccinia*.

P., doc'tor. A medical practitioner who makes a speciality of the treatment of the great pox, i. e. *Syphilis*.

P., false. A syn. for *P., chicken*.

P., French. A name for *Syphilis*.

P., gland. A syn. for *P., chicken*.

P., glans. A syn. for *P., chicken*.

P., grease. See *Grease pox*.

P., great. A syn. for *Syphilis*.

P., horn. See *Horn pox*.

P., horse. See *Variola equina*.

P., small. See *Variola*.

P., swine. See *Swine pox*.

P., water. See *Water pox*.

Pozzuoli. In Italy. Noted for its two warm mineral springs. 1. The "Acqua dell'Antro," at a temperature of 42.5° C., contains 2.05 parts of sodium chloride and 0.6 of sodium sulphate in 1000 parts. 2. The "Acqua di Serapide," at a temperature of 31.2° C., contains 1.04 of sodium chloride and 1.17 of sodium sulphate in 1000 parts.

Pp. *Chem.* Abbreviation for *Precipitate*.

p. p. Abbreviation for *Punctum proximum*.

Ppt. Abbreviation for *Præparatus* (-a, -um).

Pr. Abbreviation for *Presbyopia*.

p. r. Abbreviation for *Punctum remotum*.

Practical anatomy. See *Anatomy, practical*.

Practice. (Πρακτική. *F. pratique*; *I. pratica*; *G. Praxis*.) The repeated or long-continued performance of anything. In *Med.*, the performance of those duties which belong to a medical man; also, the extent of his business.

P., gen'eral. The practice of a Practitioner, general.

Practitioner. (Πρακτικός.) One who practises Medicine in all or any of its branches.

P., gen'eral. A medical man who practises the healing art in all its three branches, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

P., irreg'ular. Another name for a Quack.

P., reg'ular. One who practises Medicine according to the rules established by law and custom.

PRÆ—PRÆGNANS

Præ. (L.) Prefix signifying before, whether concerning place or time.

Præabdomen. (L. *præ*, before; *abdomen*.) The first five segments of the abdomen of the *Crustacea*. (Latreille.)

Præbasilaris. (L. *præ*; *basilaris*, pertaining to a base.) One of the six pieces of the *cranium* of insects, placed before the *basilaris*. (Straus.)

Præbium. (L. *præbeo*, to administer to, allow.) A dose.

Præcartilage. (L. *præ*, before; *cartilage*.) See *Prochondrium*.

Præcaudalis. (L. *præ*; *cauda*, a tail.) Term for certain segments which exist at the extremity of the abdomen in *Chetopoda*. (Blainville.)

Præcautis. (L. *præ*; *caveo*, *cautum*, to beware of.) The same as *Prophylaxis*.

Præcava. See *Præcava*.

Præcentral. (L. *præ*; *central*.) Anterior to the centre.

P. convolution. Syn. for anterior central convolution, or anterior convolution of the *Insula*.

P. fissure. The ascending limb of the *fissure of Sylvius*; which runs upwards through the frontal lobe, dividing the superior, middle, and inferior convolutions on the one hand, from the ascending frontal on the other.

P. sulcus. The same as *P. fissure*.

Præcessio. See *Precession*.

Præchordal. (L. *præ*; *chorda*, a string.) Anterior to the anterior end of the *chorda* or *Notochord*.

Præcinctum. (L. *præcinctus*, girded.) Syn. for *Diaphragm*.

Præcipitans. (L. *præcipitare*, to throw down.) Absorbent.

P. magnum. A name for *Sepia* (q. v.).

Præcipitatio. (L.) See *Precipitation*.

Præcipitatum. (L. *præcipitatum*, to throw down.) A precipitate.

P. album. *Precipitate, white*. Also, name for ammoniated mercury in the Belgian Pharmacopœia, and for precipitated calomel in the Portuguese Ph.

P. rubrum. *Precipitate, red*.

Præcisio præputii. (L. *præcisio*, *præcisum*, to cut off.) Cutting off the prepuce, *circumcision*.

Præclavicularis. (Mod. L.) Anterior to the clavicle.

P. medius. The *Sterno-clavicularis*.

P. subcutaneus. (F. *cleido-aponevrotique ascendant*.) *Human Anat.* A muscular fasciculus, only rarely found, lying in a fold of the cervical fascia and attached to the two ends of the clavicle. (Gruber.)

Præcognitio. (L. *præcognosco*, *præcognitum*, to know beforehand.) *Med.* The same as *Prognosis*.

Præcommissura. The anterior cerebral commissure. (Wilder.) See *Commissura cerebri anterior*.

Præcordia. Neut. pl. (L. *præ*; *cor*, the heart.) 1. The muscle which separates the heart from the abdominal viscera, i. e. the diaphragm, *phrœnes*. (Pliny.) 2. The thoracic viscera. 3. The forepart of the thoracic region, the breast. Now used exclusively in this last sense.

Præcordial. (L. *præ*, before; *cor*, the heart.) In front of the heart.

P. anxiety. (F. *angoisse præcordiale*;

I. *angoscia præcordiale*; G. *Prækordialangst*.) A feeling of anxiety and oppression, with a sensation of constriction of the chest over the præcordial region. The respiration is hurried and irregular; the pulse is small, regular, and increased in frequency. There is usually universal pallor, but occasionally some flushing of the cheeks. The attack is paroxysmal, and most commonly occurs at night, seldom lasting longer than fifteen minutes. The attack bears a considerable resemblance to *Angina pectoris*; but there is never the agonising pain which characterises that affection. It occurs often in neurotic subjects, especially in hypochondriacs and melancholics; but it is by no means unknown in healthy subjects. In the last it is usually the result of overloading of the stomach, either with solid food, or with alcohol; and often occurs as the result of a prolonged drinking bout. An emetic or, in some cases, a mere effervescent draught, often gives speedy relief.

P. dullness. See *Cardiac dullness*.

P. oppression. The same as *P. anxiety*.

P. region. The surface of the chest in front of the heart.

Præcordialgia. (L. *præcordia*; Gr. *ἀλγος*, pain.) Pain referred to the *Præcordia*.

Præcordium. The pit of the stomach, or *Scrobiculus cordis*. Also, syn. for *Præcordia*.

P. pedis. An old term for the *Metatarsus*.

Præcornu. (L. *præ*; *cornu*.) Wilder's term for the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum.

Præcox. (L.) Early ripe, precocious.

Præcuneal. (L. *præ*, before; *cuneus*.) Anterior to the *Cuneus*; also, belonging to the *Præcuneus*.

Præcuneus. (L. *præ*; *cuneus*, a wedge.) The portion of the cerebrum lying in front of the *Cuneate lobule*, that is, the *Quadrate lobule*.

Præcustodia. (L. *præ*; *custodio*, to watch.) The same as *Prophylaxis*.

Prædiastolicus. See *Prediastring*.

Prædictio. (L.) Prediction; another term for *Prognosis*.

Prædispositio. (L.) Predisposition.

Prædivinatio. (L.) Divination or foretelling.

Prædomin'ium. (L. *prædomo*, to subdue.) Predominance.

P. aquæ. Old term for predominance of watery or serous fluid.

P. sanguinis arterio'si. Old term signifying a predominance of arterial blood.

P. sanguinis veno'si. Old term signifying a predominance of venous blood.

Præfloratio. See *Prefloration*.

Præfocatio. (L. *præfoco*, to strangle.) Suffocation.

P. faucium. Another name for *Globus hystericus*.

P. matricis. (L. *matrix*, the womb.) The same as *P. faucium*.

P. uterina. The same as *P. faucium*.

Præforiceps. See *Preforiceps*.

Præformatio. (L.) Preformation.

Præfurnium. (L. *præ*, before; *furnus*, a furnace.) Term for the mouth or opening of a chemical furnace.

Prægeniculatum. (L. *præ*; *geniculatum* = *corpus geniculatum*.) Wilder's term for the *Corpus geniculatum externum*.

Præglo'bin. See *Preglobin*.

Prægnans. (L.) Pregnant.

Prægnas. The same as *Prægnans*.
Prægnatio. (L.) Impregnation.
Prægnatus. (L.) Pregnant.
Prægnax. (L.) Pregnant.
Prægnatio. (L.) A foretaste.
Præhallux. (*Præ*; *hallux*.) A bone present in certain quadrupeds on the tibial border of the foot, representing the vestige of a toe. It is said to be represented in the human embryo at the second month by a nodule of cartilage. (Bardeleben.)
Præhensio. (L.) Prehension.
Præintermaxillaris. (L. *præ*, before; *inter*, between; *maxilla*.) The middle or intermediate portion of the superior maxilla. Also termed *Endognathion*.
Prælabrum. (L. *præ*, before; *labrum*, the lip.) Syn. for *Glypeus*.
Prælingua. (L. *præ*; *lingua*.) The tip of the tongue.
Prælium. (L.) A battle or engagement. A term for coition.
Prælum. (L.) A wine-press; in general, a press.
P. arteria lō. A tourniquet.
Prælumbaris. (L.) Prelumbar.
Prælumbo-suprapubianus. A name for the *Psoas parvus*.
Præmaxilla. See *Premaxilla*.
Præmaxillary bone. The *Præmaxilla*.
Præmedulla. (L. *præ*, in front of; *medulla* = *medulla spinalis*.) A syn. for *Medulla oblongata*.
Præmonitorius. (L.) Premonitory.
Præmorphis mus. (L.) Premorphism.
Præmorsus. (L. *præmordeo*, *præmorsum*, to bite off.) Bitten off. Term used in Botany for certain appendages, as, for example, leaves and roots, which are jagged or terminate abruptly, having an appearance as though bitten off.
Prænaris. (Mod. L.) In front of the nose. A term for the anterior nares (Wilder).
Prænomen. See *Prenomen*.
Prænomina. Plur. of *Prenomen*.
Prænotic. (L. *præ*; *nosco*, *notum*, to know.) A syn. for *Præcognitio*.
Prænuntiatio. (L. *præ*; *nuntio*, to announce.) The same as *Prænotic*.
Præoccipital. In front of the occiput.
P. fissure. A short fissure on the lower margin of the external surface of the cerebrum, which divides the occipital from the temporal lobes.
P. notch. The same as *P. fissure*.
Præocular. (L. *præ*; *oculus*, eye.) Of *antennæ*, when inserted before the eyes, as in the *Chrysis*.
Præesophageal. See *Præesophageal*.
Præpericulum. See *Præpericulum*.
Præopticus. (L. *præ*; *opticus*, optic.) A term for the anterior pair, *nates*, of the *Corpora quadrigemina*.
Præoral. (L. *præ*; *os*, the mouth.) See *Preoral*.
Præparantes, arteriæ. (L. *præparans*, preparing; so named from being formerly believed to prepare the semen.) Old term for the *Spermatic arteries*.
Præparantia, va'sa. (L.) Lit., Preparing vessels. The same as *Præparantes, arteriæ*.
Præparata, vena. (L. *præparatus*, prepared.) Old term for the *Facial vein*.

Præparatio. (L.) Preparation.
P. chyli. Old term for *Chylification*.
Præparatum. (L.) A preparation. Also, neut. of *Præparatus*.
Præparatus. (L.) Prepared.
Præpedunculus. Wilder's term for the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. See under *Cerebellum*.
Præpelvisternum. See *Præpelvisternum*.
Præperforatus. Wilder's term for the *Perforated space, anterior*.
Præperitoneal. In front of the peritoneum.
P. cavity. Old term for the series of loose areolar spaces in the subperitoneal tissue of the anterior abdominal wall; formerly believed to be a continuous space into which the urinary bladder rose when distended.
Præpitu'tary. In front of the pituitary body.
Præpollex. (L. *præ*; *pollex*, the thumb.) A rudimentary extra finger, found in early embryonic life as a cartilage on the radial border of the hand. (Albrecht.)
Præpotentia. (*Præ*; *potens*, powerful.) Excessive power.
P. virilis. Excessive procreative power in the male.
Præpotio. (*Præ*; *potio*, a drink.) Syn. for *Propotismus*.
Præpubic. In front of the pubes.
P. angle. The bend formed in the penile urethra in front of the pubes when the penis is in the dependent position.
Præputiales. Pl. of *Præputialis*.
P. glandulæ. See under *Glandulæ*.
Præputialis. *Preputial*.
Præputiate. (*Preputio*, to draw out the foreskin.) Having the foreskin uncircumcised.
Præputii ductio. (L. *præputium*; *ductio*, a drawing.) Term for *Masturbation*.
P. frænum. See *Frænum* of the prepucce.
Præputium. (L.) The *Prepuce*.
P. clitoridis. The prepucce of the *clitoris*. Name for the covering of the *glans clitoridis*, formed by the upper folds of the *labia minora* where these converge in front.
Prærectalis. *Prærectal*. Also, Henle's term for the anterior part of the *Sustentator recti*.
Præsagium. (L. *præ*; *sagio*, to foresee.) Divination.
Præscapula. The portion of the *scapula* above, or, in quadrupeds, anterior to, the spine.
Præscapular fossa. The supraspinous fossa of the scapula.
Præscapularis. (Mod. L. From *præscapula*.) A syn. for *Supraspinatus*.
Præscientia. (L. *præ*; *scientia*, knowledge.) Another term for *Prognosis*.
Præscitio. (L. *scire*, to know.) The same as *Præscientia*.
Præscriptio. (L.) A prescription.
Præscutum. (L. *præ*, before; *scutum*, a shield.) The most anterior *sclerite* of the tergal portion of each thoracic segment in the *Arthropoda*.
Præseminal. See *Preseminal*.
Præsepē. (L.) An inclosure. In *Anat.*, used in the same sense as *Alveolus*.
Præsepiolum. (Dim. of *Præsepium*.) Used in the same sense as *Præsepē*.

PRÆSEPIUM—PREBUCCAL

Præsepium. The same as *Præsepē*.
Præservatio. (L. *præ*; *servo*, to save.) Another term for *Prophylaxis*.

Præservativum. (L.) An *Amulet*.
Præservatoria, indicatio. (L.) A prophylactic indication. See *Indications, prophylactic*.

Præservatorius. Syn. for *Prophylactic*.

Præspinalis. (L.) Prespinal.
Præsternum. See *Presternum*.

Præsylvian convolution. A transverse cerebral convolution sometimes present, crossing the anterior end of the Sylvian fissure.

P. sulcus. A furrow on the orbital surface of the cerebrum, in front of, and running in the same direction as, the *Sylvian fissure*.

Præsystolic. See *Presystolic*.
Prætibialis. (L.) Pretibial.

Prævia, placenta. (Fem. of *prævius*.) See under *Placenta*.

Prævius. (L.) That which goes before.
Pragmatagnosia. (Ἠπαγνα, an object; ἀγνοσία.) Inability to recognise objects.

P., visual. Dr. John Wyllie's term for *object-blindness*.

Pragmatamnesia. (Ἠπαγνα; ἀμνησία.) Inability to recollect the appearance of objects.

P., visual. Dr. John Wyllie's term for inability to recall visual images.

Prague method. *Obstet.* A method of delivering the aftercoming head in head-last cases. The ankles of the infant are grasped above the internal malleoli with the right hand; the index finger of the left hand is hooked over one clavicle and the remaining fingers over the other. Traction is made with both hands until the perineum is distended. The right hand is then passed up to grasp the legs. The feet are then brought forward with a circular motion towards the mother's abdomen, the left hand being used as a fulcrum.

Prairie burdock. The *Silphium terebinthinatum*.

P. bush, stinking. The *Ptelea trifoliata*.

P. dock. The *Parthenium integrifolium*.

P. hys'sop. The *Pycnanthemum lanceolatum*.

P. in'digo. The *Baptisia leucantha*.

P. itch. An inexact term used to designate several skin diseases prevalent on the prairies, characterised by itching and a papular or vesicular rash.

P. pine. The *Liatris scariosa*, q. v.)

P. sen'na. The *Cassia chamæchrista*.

Prandium. L. (Gr. πρῶ, before; ἑν-διος, at noon.) Breakfast; also, an early dinner.

Prasinum viridē. (L. *prasinus*, leek-coloured; *viridis*, green.) Leek-green. An old name for subacetate of copper.

Prasinus. (Prason.) Leek-coloured. The same as *Porraceus*.

Prasites. (Ἠρασίτης.) Wine flavoured with horehound leaves. Also, leek-green.

Prasium. (Ἠράσιον.) A name for the *Marrubium vulgare*.

Prasoides. (Prason; εἶδος, form, resemblance.) The same as *Prasinus*.

Pras'ion. (Ἠράσιον.) The *Leek*.

Prasum. The same as *Prason*.

Pra'tal. (L. *pratium*, a meadow.) The same as *Praticolous*.

Praten'sis. (L. *pratium*, a meadow.) *Biol.* Belonging to meadows.

Prate'si's reagent. A mixture of bichromate of potassium with some alkaline silicate; used for the detection of sugar in urine.

Prati'colous. (L. *pratium*; *colo*, to inhabit.) *Biol.* That which lives in meadows.

Pravaz, Charles Gabriel. A physician of Lyons. Born 1791, died 1853.

P.'s syringe. A form of hypodermic syringe with a long trochar and cannula, used for injecting fluids into the circulation. Originally invented by Pravaz for the introduction of solutions of iron into aneurysms, to set up coagulation and consequent obliteration of the sac.

Prax'is. (Πράξις.) Practice; also used in the special sense of *P. medica*.

P. medica. Medical practice.

Pray's test-letters. A test for *Astigmatism*. It consists of a row or rows of capital letters in black, marked with white strokes, which run in various directions, each individual letter having those strokes parallel to each other, whatever may be the angle of them.

Prayer beads. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. Also called *Jumble beads*.

Prazmowski's bacillus. (After *Prazmowski*, its discoverer.) The bacillus which sets up the butyric acid fermentation.

Pre-acetabular. In front of the *acetabulum*.

Pre-albuminur'ic. Before the onset of *albuminuria*.

Pre-anal. In front of the *anus*.

Preaortic. (L. *præ*; *aorta*.) In front of the *aorta*.

P. plex'uses. General term for those plexuses of the sympathetic which lie in front of and near to the *aorta*. Such are the pharyngeal, posterior pulmonary, and solar plexuses, &c.

Pre-ataxic. Before the onset of *ataxia*.

Pre-auditory. In front of the auditory canal; also, in front of the auditory nerve.

Præax'ial. (Præ; *axis*.) Term given originally by Huxley and Flower to those borders of the four rudimentary limbs in the early embryo which look towards the head, at that stage when the limbs lie with their axes approximately perpendicular to the transverse plane of the vertebral axis.

Prebas'al. *Biol.* In front of the base, or of the basal portion.

Prebas'ilar. In front of the *Basilar process*.

Preblau. In Austria. Noted for its cold spring, which contains 3·12 parts of sodium bicarbonate in 1000 parts.

Prebra'chial. (L. *præ*, in front of; *brachium*.) In front of the *brachium*. Also, epithet applied to a vein on the wings of certain species of insects.

Prebra'chium. (L. *præ*; *brachium*.) Syn. for *Brachium cerebri*; also, for *Propatagium*. Also, the wing-membrane above the *brachium* in bats.

Prebran'chial. (L. *præ*; *branchiæ*.) In front of the *branchiæ* or gills.

Prebron'chial. (L. *præ*; *bronchus*.) In front of a bronchus or of the two bronchi.

Prebuc'al. (L. *præ*; *bucca*, the cheek.) The same as *Preoral*.

PRECANCEROUS—PREDISPOSITION

Precancerous. (L. *præ*; *cancer*.) During the period immediately preceding the development of a primary cancer.

Precardiac. (L. *præ*; before; Gr. *καρδία*, the heart.) On the cephalic side of, or superior (in Human Anat.) to, the heart.

Precartilaginous. (L. *præ*; before; *cartilage*.) During the period, in embryonic life, immediately preceding the formation of cartilage.

Precaudal. (L. *præ*; *cauda*.) In front of the cauda, or the caudal vertebrae.

Precava. (L. *præ*; *cava*.) Name for the *Vena cava superior*.

Precaval. Belonging to the *Præcava*. Also used as a substantive as a syn. for *Præcava*.

P. sinus. Term for the duct of Cuvier. See *Cuvier*, duct of.

Precentral. See *Præcentral*.

Precerebellar artery. Wilder's term for the *Cerebellar artery, superior*.

Precerebral artery. Wilder's term for the *Cerebral artery, anterior*.

Préchac. In the Département Landes, France. Noted for its hot mineral spring, temperature 53° C. to 57.5° C. It appears to contain sulphuretted hydrogen.

Prechordal. (L. *præ*; *chorda* [*dorsalis*].) In front of the *Chorda dorsalis* or *Notochord*.

Precho'roid arteries. Wilder's name for the *Choroid arteries, anterior*.

Precipitant. (L. *precipito*, to cast down. F. *précipitant*; G. *niederschlagend*.) That which throws down. Applied to the chemical agent, the addition of which determines precipitation.

Precipitate. (L. *præ*; *caput*, the head. F. *précipité*; G. *Précipitat-Niederschlag*.) 1. As a *subst.*, that which is thrown down. Term for the substance which is thrown out of solution, or separated as a solid, from a liquid compound, as the result of the addition of any chemical agent. 2. As an *adj.*, headlong.

P. la'bour. See *Labour*, precipitate.

P., red. Common name for *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

P., white. Common name for *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

Precipitated. Thrown down as a *Precipitate*.

P. calcium carbonate. See *Calcii carbonas præcipitata*.

P. calcium phosphate. See *Calcii phosphas præcipitata*.

P. carbonate of zinc. See *Zinci carbonas præcipitata*.

P. chalk. See *Calcis carbonas præcipitata*.

P. fer'rous sulphate. See *Ferri sulphas præcipitata*.

P. sulphur. See *Sulphur præcipitatum*.

Precipitation. (L. *precipito*, to cast down. F. *précipitation*; G. *Niederschlagung*.) The formation of a *Precipitate*.

P., fractional. The separation of a mixture of liquids of different volatility by the repeated addition of a solid *precipitant*, and separation of the precipitate formed, the least volatile liquid being that first precipitated. This process is used to separate mixtures of the fatty acids, the acetate of a heavy metal being employed as the precipitant.

P., partial. A method for the separation of two soluble salts in a mixture. A portion of

each is precipitated, and the precipitate is then decomposed, redissolved and reprecipitated.

Preclo'acal. (L. *præ*; *cloaca*.) Belonging to the anterior portion of the *cloaca*.

Precocity. (L. *præcox*; *præ*; *coquo*, to ripen.) Unusually early development.

Precommis'sure. (L. *præ*, before; *commis'sure*.) The anterior commissure of the brain.

Precor'acid. (*Præ*; *coracoid*.) Anterior to the *coracoid* process of the scapula.

Also, as a *subst.*, term for the part of the pectoral arch anterior (ventral) to the *coracoid* in certain of the Vertebrata.

Precor'dia. See *Præcordia*.

Precor'dial. See *Præcordial*.

Precordialgia. See *Præcordialgia*.

Precor'dium. See *Præcordium*.

Precor'neal. In front of the *Cornea*.

Precor'nu. (L. *præ*; *cornu*.) Term for the anterior cornu or horn of the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum.

Precrib'rum. (L. *præ*, before; *cribrum*, a sieve.) Anat. Syn. for *Perforated space, anterior*.

Precu'neal. See *Præcuneal*.

Precuneus. See *Præcuneus*.

Precur'sor. That which is *precursory*.

Precurs'ory. (L. *præ*; *curro*, *cursum*, to run.) Preceding; also, foretelling.

P. symp'toms. The same as *Premonitory symptoms*.

Preda'cean. (L. *prædax*, preying upon others.) A syn. for *Carnivore*.

Predelineation. (L. *præ*; *delineation*.) A syn. for *Preformation*.

Prediastolic. (L. *præ*; Gr. *διαστολή*, dilatation.) Preceding the *Diastole*.

Predicrotic wave. (L. *præ*; Gr. *δικροτος*, double-beating.) Preceding the *Diicrotic wave*. A term applied to a small and inconstant elevation in a sphygmographic pulsetracing, which appears early in the descending portion of the main wave, and precedes the diicrotic wave.

Predigast'ric. Belonging to the *Pre-digast'ricus*.

Predigast'ricus. (*Præ*; *digast'ricus*.) Coues' term for the anterior belly of the *digast'ric* muscle.

Predigested. Digested, or partly digested, artificially, before being taken into the stomach.

P. foods. Foods artificially digested by means of preparations of the various digestive ferments.

Predigestion. (L. *præ*; *digestio*, digestion.) The processes which are precursory to digestion, namely, insalivation, mastication, and deglutition; also, artificial digestion by means of preparations of the various digestive ferments.

Predilatator. (L. *præ*; *dilatator* = dilator.) Coues' name for the *Dilator naris anterior*.

Predispo'nent. The same as *Predisposing*.

Predispose'. (L. *præ*; *dispono*, *dispositum*, to order.) To render more liable.

Predispo'sing. (L. *præ*; *dispono*, *dispositum*, to order.) Epithet applied in Medicine to any particular condition, innate or acquired, which renders the organism more than usually susceptible to a given disease.

Predisposition. (L. *præ*; *dispono*. F. *prédisposition*; G. *Prädisposition*, *Anlage*)

PREDORMITION—PREGNANCY

Peculiar liability of the organism to a given disease, caused by any condition, structural peculiarity, or habit of body, innate or acquired.

Predormition. (L. *præ*, before; *dormio*, to sleep.) Term signifying the short stage of unconsciousness immediately preceding actual sleep.

Predorsal. (L. *præ*; *dorsal*.) Anterior to the *dorsum* or dorsal region.

Preëfficients. (L. *præ*, before; *efficiens*, effecting.) Francis Galton's term for the sum of the predisposing causes of any given phenomenon.

Preëmbryo. (L. *præ*; *embryo*.) Term for the inferior of the two cells opposite to the micropyle in the vegetable ovule which, by its growth and division, gives rise to the *embryo*.

Preëxistence. An existing beforehand.
P. of germs. The theory that the act of procreation merely develops an organised and formed being already existing. Observation has not confirmed this theory.

Preëfforation. (L. *præ*foreo, to blossom before the time.) The same as *Æstivation*.

Preëffoliation. (L. *præ*; *folium*, a leaf.) Term for the arrangement *inter se* of the leaves in the bud.

Preëfontanelle. (L. *præ*; *fontanelle*.) A term for the anterior fontanelle.

Preëorceps. (L. *præ*; *forceps*.) The curved anterior fibres of the *corpus callosum*, which pass into the frontal lobe of the cerebrum.

Preëform. (L. *præ*; *form*.) To form beforehand.

Preëformation. A forming beforehand. Also, formerly used as a term synonymous with *Preëxistence of germs*. See also *Ovulists*, and *Animalculists*.

Preëformative membrane. See *Membrana præformativa*.

Preëfrontal. (L. *præ*; *frontale* [os], the frontal bone. "Frontal postérieur" of Cuvier.) The middle portion of the *ethmoid* bone. (Owen).

P.s. Term for the lateral masses of the *ethmoid* bone, which, in lizards, crocodiles, and osseous fishes, exist as separate and distinct bones.

P. lobe. That portion of the *frontal lobe* of the cerebrum which lies in front of the *ascending convolution*.

Pregeminal. (*Pregeminum*.) Belonging to the *Pregeminum*.

Pregeminalum. (L. *præ*, before; *geminus*, a twin.) Term for the anterior pair, *nates*, of the *Corpora quadrigemina*, considered as a single organ.

Pregeniculatium. (L. *præ*; [*corpus*] *geniculatium*.) A term for the *Geniculate body*, *external*.

Pregeniculum. (L. *præ*; *genu*, a knee.) The same as *Pregeniculatium*.

Pregenital. (L. *præ*; *genital*.) In front of the external genitals.

Preglenoid. In front of the *Glenoid fossa* of the temporal bone.

Preglobin. (L. *præ*; *globin*.) An albuminoid, obtained from cytoglobin by the action of dilute acids. Unlike other albuminoids, it does not dissolve in an excess of acetic acid.

Preglobulin. (L. *præ*; *globulin*.) An albuminous substance present in small amount in animal cells. It is soluble in a 10 per cent. solution of common salt and in dilute alkalies,

insoluble in water. It has a slight inhibitory action on the process of clotting of blood.

Pregnancy. (L. *prægnans*, contr. from *præ*-*genans*, with young. F. *grossesse*; I. *gravidez*; G. *Schwangerschaft*.) The condition of a female who is with young, *i. e.* who has within her a fecundated germ, at whatever stage of development.

Signs and symptoms.—The period of pregnancy may be conveniently divided, for the purpose of description, into three periods of three months each.

1. During the first three months. **Symptoms.** Amenorrhœa and morning sickness, the latter arising soon after the beginning of the second month. **Physical signs.** Some increase in the size of the breasts, and enlargement with increased pigmentation of the areola round the nipple. The walls of the vagina become of a purple colour and softer. The cervix uteri becomes softened and tilted back, and the uterus uniformly enlarged, the fundus being tilted forwards.

2. During the second three months. **Symptoms.** Those of first three months, except the sickness, which usually disappears about the middle of the fourth month, together with a history of "quickening" (q. v.) about the middle of the fifth month. **Physical signs.** Some colourless fluid can usually be squeezed out of the breast. This sign is of significance only in the case of a first pregnancy. The uterus can be made out per abdomen as well as bimanually to be enlarged, and fetal movements may be detected, and the parts of the fetus distinguished. The uterine souffle (see *Souffle*, *uterine*) can be detected, and also the sound caused by impaction of the fetus against the uterine wall. The fetal heart-sounds may sometimes be heard during the sixth month.

3. During the third three months. **Signs and symptoms** as in the second three months, but more marked, and fetal heart-sounds more certainly detected.

The duration of pregnancy averages from 271 to 276 days from the end of the last menstruation.

P., abdominal, primary. The case in which the ovum escapes from the Fallopian tube and, after fertilisation, becomes engrafted upon the peritoneum.

P., abdominal, secondary. The variety in which the fertilised ovum at first develops in a sac in the ovary or Fallopian tube, or in an abnormal uterus; but where, on rupture taking place, a new sac is formed by adhesions, and the ovum continues to develop.

P., abnormal. See *P., extra-uterine*.

P., bigeminal. *P., twin*.

P., cervical. 1. *Primary.* A variety of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the fertilised ovum is arrested and developed in the cervical canal.

2. *Secondary.* An early abortion in which the ovum becomes arrested in the cervical canal.

P., complex. Pregnancy complicated by the presence of hydramnios, a mole, &c., beside the developing ovum.

P., compound. Pregnancy in which two or more germs are simultaneously developed.

P., cornual. Pregnancy in one of the *cornua* of a *uterus bicornis*.

P., double. *P., twin*.

P., duration of. The average duration

PREGNANCY

has been variously estimated by different authorities from 271 to 276 days. No case of protraction beyond 300 days from a single coitus has been actually established.

P., extra-peritoneal. See *P., intra-ligamentous*.

P., extra-uterine. The development of the ovum in some site other than the cavity of the uterus. The symptoms before the occurrence of rupture (see *P., extra-uterine, rupture of*) are those of ordinary pregnancy, together with more or less continual pain at one side of the abdomen. Per vaginam, a solid, tender tumour can generally be felt in Douglas' pouch. The following varieties of their condition have been observed:—1. (By far the commonest.) In the Fallopian tube. 2. In the undeveloped horn of a two-horned uterus. 3. In the peritoneal cavity. 4. In the cellular tissue between the two layers of the broad ligament (so-called *P., intraligamentous*). 5. In an ovary—this has not been absolutely proved to have occurred. 6. Tubo-ovarian pregnancy.

In many cases no cause can be assigned; but the following are cited as possible causes:—blocking of the Fallopian tube by inflammation or twisting, or by a second ovum; fibro-myomatous tumours of the Fallopian tube; in the undeveloped horn of a two-horned uterus; cross-fertilisation, by spermatozoa, of the opposite ovary.

P., extra-uterine, rupture of. This nearly always occurs between the third week and the fourth month. The symptoms are sudden, sharp abdominal pain, followed by collapse, in which state the patient may die. Should she survive, either the ovum may cease to develop and form a hæmatocele which gradually becomes absorbed; or it may go on developing, and either rupture afresh after a few weeks, or continue intact up to full term. If the last occurs, the fœtus dies in about a month after term, and a false labour occurs.

After the death of the fetus the vessels of the adventitious placenta contract, and either the sac suppurates, fatty degeneration, *mummification*, occurs, or else a *lithopædion* is formed. The first is the usual course of events, the last extremely rare.

P., extra-uterine, tubal. See *P., tubal*.

P., false. See *Pseudocyesis*.

P., fatty. A variety of *P., false*, consequent on an excess of fat in the abdominal walls and great omentum.

P., feigned. The same as *P., pretended* (q. v.).

P., foetal. A term for true pregnancy.

P., gazohyster'ic. (*F. grossesse gazo-hystérique.*) A term for *Physometra*.

P., gemellary. (*L. gemelli*, twins.) A syn. for *P., twin*.

P., hæmatohyster'ic. (*F. grossesse hémato-hystérique.*) A term for *Hæmatometra*.

P., hydatid. Pregnancy complicated by the formation of cystic myxoma of the chorion (the so-called *Mole, hydatiform*, q. v.).

P., hydrohyster'ic. (*F. grossesse hydro-hystérique.*) A term for *Hydrometra*.

P., hysterical. A form of *P., false*, occurring occasionally in hysterical females. The abdominal swelling is usually due to tympanites. Movements of the intestines may simulate fetal movements. There is also amenor-

rhœa. The administration of an anæsthetic causes a disappearance of the abdominal signs.

P., in rudimentary horn of uterus. This is similar in its symptoms and course to *P., tubal*; usually rupture and fatal hæmorrhage take place rather later, but before the beginning of the fifth month.

P., inherit'ance. Term used to express inheritance through the mother during pregnancy, as opposed to "conception inheritance." (*Billings*.)

P., interstitial. See *P., tubo-uterine*.

P., in'tra-ligamen'tous. The development of the ovum between the layers of the broad ligament, following on rupture of the sac formed at some part of the tube.

P., intramu'al. (*L. intra*, within; *murus*, a wall.) The same as *P., interstitial*.

P., mo'lar. See under *Mole*.

P., mul'tiple. The simultaneous development of two or more embryos.

P., mu'al. (*L. murus*, a wall.) A syn. for *P., intramural*.

P., ner'vous. A syn. for *P., hysterical*.

P., ovar'ian. A rare form, due to rupture of the Graafian follicle without escape of the ovum.

P., ovar'ian tu'bal. See *P., tubo-ovarian*.

P., pari'etal. Syn. for *P., intramural*.

P., phant'om. A syn. for *P., hysterical*.

P., plea of. A woman sentenced to capital punishment may set up such a plea, in arrest of execution of the sentence until after delivery. See also *Jury of matrons*.

P., plu'al. The development of more than one fœtus at the same time.

P., preco'cious. Pregnancy occurring in a female at an unusually early age. It has even been known to occur before the establishment of menstruation.

P., pretend'ed. The criminal act of a female who, not having been recently delivered, presents a recently-born infant as her own.

P., protract'ed. It is most probable that in most cases of apparent protraction an error has arisen from conception having occurred during a period of amenorrhœa. There is reason to think that pregnancy may be protracted to the equivalent of the tenth menstrual period, i. e. 308 days.

P., sarcofoetal. (*Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh; *fœtal*. *F. grossesse sarcofœtale*.) A pregnancy in which there are present one or more living fœtuses, and one or more moles.

P., sarcohyster'ic. (*Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός*, flesh; *hyster'ic*. *F. grossesse-sarco-hystérique*.) Term including molar (carneous or hydatidiform) and extra-uterine pregnancies.

P., signs and symptoms of. See main heading.

Also, special signs:—1. *Hegar's sign*. Softening of the lower segment of the uterus.

2. *Braxton Hicks' sign*. Intermittent uterine contractions. These are first apparent about the end of the third month.

3. *Jorissen's sign*. Non-acceleration of the pulse on the patient changing from the horizontal to the erect position.

P., simple. The same as *P., single*.

P., single. A pregnancy associated with the development of a single fœtus.

P., sol'itary. Pregnancy in which there is only one fœtus.

PREGNANT—PREMNA

P., spurious. See *Pseudocyesis*.

P., trigeminal. (*L. trigemini*, three at a birth.) The simultaneous development of three fetuses from one ovum.

P., tubal. Development of the ovum in a sac formed by the hypertrophied wall of the Fallopian tube; the commonest variety of extra-uterine pregnancy. Rupture of the sac usually takes place before the end of the second month.

P., tubo-abdominal. This is practically the same as *P. tubo-ovarian*. The adventitious sac is attached by one surface to the fimbriated end of the Fallopian tube, and lies in the abdominal cavity, developing adhesions to neighbouring structures.

P., tubo-ovarian. The development of the ovum in a sac formed between the Fallopian tube and the ovary.

P., tubo-uterine. Development of the ovum in that portion of the Fallopian tube which passes through the uterine wall. The so-called spontaneous rupture of the uterus is almost invariably due to rupture of the sac of a tubo-uterine pregnancy.

P., twin. The simultaneous development of two fetuses from one ovum.

P., unconscious. Pregnancy of which the woman herself has not become aware.

P., uterine. The normal kind of pregnancy, in which the fetus develops in utero.

P., utero-abdominal. Pregnancy in which two fetuses develop, one in the uterus and the other in the abdominal (peritoneal) cavity.

P., utero-ovarian. Pregnancy in which two fetuses develop, one in the uterus and the other in the ovary.

P., utero-tubal. Pregnancy in which two fetuses develop, one in the uterus and the other in the Fallopian tube.

Pregnant. (*L. pregnans*, with child. *F. enceinte*; *I. gravida*; *G. schwanger*.) In the condition of pregnancy; with child.

Prehallux. See *Præhallux*.

Prehemiplegic. (*L. præ; hemiplegia*.) Before an attack of Hemiplegia.

P. chorea. Choreiform movements preceding paralysis of a limb.

P. pain. Pain coming on in a limb just before the occurrence of paralysis.

Prehensile. (*L. prehendo*, to seize.) Capable of prehension.

Prehensio. (*L. prehendere, prehensum*, to lay hold of.) A laying hold of. Also, epilepsy. Also, cataplexy.

Prehension. (*Prehensio. F. prehension*.) The act of laying hold of a thing.

Prehensipes. (*L. prehendo*, to seize; *pes*, a foot. *F. prehensipède*.) Ornithol. Able to catch a foothold, and so climb.

Prehensory. The same as *Prehensile*.

Prehypophysis. The anterior portion of the hypophysis cerebri or *Pituitary body* (*q. v.*).

Preinsula. (*L. præ; insula*.) The anterior portion of the *Insula* or Island of Reil.

Prelachrymal. (*L. præ; lachrymal*.) Situated in front of the lachrymal gland, or of the lachrymal sac.

Préludes. (*F.*) *Prodromata*.

Prelum abdominalé. (*L. prelum*, a press-beam for pressing grapes.) "The abdominal press-beam." An expression applied

to the expulsive mechanism of the abdominal muscles.

P. arteria'le. (*L.*) "The arterial press-beam." Term for a *Tourniquet*.

Prelumbar. (*L. præ; lumbus*, the loin. *F. prelombaire*; *G. prælumbar*.) Situate in front of the loin.

P. surface. Term for the anterior or ventral surface of the lumbar vertebrae.

Premaniacal. (*L. præ; maniacal*.) Previous to an attack of *Mania*.

Premature. (*L. præ*, and *mature*.) Mature or ripe before the time.

P. expulsion of ovum. See *Ovum, premature expulsion of*.

P. labour. (*F. Accouchement prématuré*; *I. parto prematuro*; *G. die zu frühe Geburt*.) Labour taking place before the completion of the natural term, but at a time when the fetus is viable, *i. e.* between the twenty-eighth and thirty-eighth weeks.

P. labour, induction of. As a conservative operation for both mother and child, this was first performed in England, where it has since been advocated more than on the Continent. When performed at too early a stage of pregnancy for the delivery of a viable child, *i. e.* before the end of the twenty-eighth week, it is termed induction of artificial abortion.

Indications for operation. Extreme pelvic contraction, diseases dangerous to the life of the mother—such as placenta prævia, severe morbus cordis or lung-disease, severe Bright's disease, eclampsia; habitual death of the fetus within the last two months of pregnancy.

Methods of operation. 1. Puncture of membranes; this was the earliest method introduced.

2. Passage of a flexible catheter or bougie between the uterine wall and the membranes.

3. Dilatation of the cervix, first with tents, and afterwards with either hydrostatic dilators or the more modern and convenient metal dilators.

4. Vaginal douching with hot water (100° to 110° F.), introduced by Kiwisch of Wurzburg in 1836.

5. Intra-uterine injections with warm water by means of a rubber tube passed into the uterus.

6. By means of oxytocics, usually ergot. This method was sometimes used formerly; but it is uncertain and unsafe.

7. The Faradic current by means of an electric battery.

8. The use of a vaginal dilator of india rubber (*colpeurynter*), introduced by C. Braun of Vienna.

P. respiration. Respiration of the fetus during birth, before the birth of the head. This sometimes occurs, in breech cases.

Premaxilla. The Premaxillary bone.

Premaxillary. The Premaxillary bone.

P. angle. The basifacial angle.

P. bone. (*L. præ; maxilla. F. præmaxillaire*.) The intermaxillary bone; represented in man by the *pars incisiva* of the superior maxillary, which is in some cases separated from the rest of the bone by a deep fissure.

P. sector. (*L. seco, sectum*, to cut.) That area in the median plane of the skull which lies between lines drawn from the hornion to the alveolar and subnasal points. (*Lissauer*.)

Premenstrual. (*L. præ; menstrual*.) Immediately preceding Menstruation.

Premna taitensis. A Fijian shrub,

PREMNON—PREPOTENCY

Order *Verbenaceae*. Its bark is used to prepare *Tonga* (q. v.).

Premnon. (Πρέμνον, the root or bottom of anything.) *Anat.* Term for the extremity of the visible part of the sclerotic or white of the eye, according to Gorraeus, in *Def.*

Premolar. (L. *præ*; molar. F. *pré-molaire*.) Situate in front of the molar teeth; another name for a bicuspid tooth, replacing a milk tooth.

P. tooth. See main heading.

Premontitory. (L. *præ*; moneo, to warn.) Giving warning beforehand; applied to symptoms.

Premorphism. (L. *præ*, before; Gr. *μορφή*, form.) The sum of the laws governing the development of a new formation from a primary cell.

Pre-morse. See *Premorsus*.

Prenanthes. (Πρηνής, bent forward; άνθος, a flower.) Another name for the Genus *Nabulus*.

P. alba. The *Nabulus albus*.

P. Fra'seri. The "lion's foot." A North American perennial herb, which has a milky juice and a bitter root. The juice is believed to act as an antidote to snake-bites. The root is tonic.

P. serpentaria. The same as *P. alba*.

Prenares. (L. *præ*; nares.) The *Nares*, anterior.

Prenarial. Belonging to the *Prenares*.

Prena'sal. (L. *præ*; nasal.) In front of the nose.

Prenatal. (L. *præ*; natal.) Before birth.

Preno'men. (L. *præ*; nomen, a name. Plur. *prenomina*.) *Biol.* The first or generic portion of a compound name.

Preoccipital. (L. *præ*; occipital.) Anterior to the occiput.

P. fis'sure. A fissure situated on the latero-ventral surface of either cerebral hemisphere, running between the sphenotemporal and occipital lobes.

Preocular. (L. *præ*, before; oculus, an eye.) In front of the eye.

Præosophage'al. (L. *præ*; œsophageal.) Anterior to the œsophagus; also, anterior to the œsophageal ring in the Invertebrata.

Preomosternal. Belonging to the *Preomosternum*.

Preomosternum. (L. *præ*; omosternum.) An anterior *Omosternum*. (Gould's *Diet.*)

Pre-oper'cular. (*Pre-opercule*.) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Owen in his *Homologies* to the proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the *tympano-mandibular arch*.

Pre-oper'cule. (*Preoperculum*.) *Ichthyol.* The bony framework upon which plays the *operculum* of the gills.

Preoperculum. (L. *præ*; operculum, a lid.) The *Pre-opercule*.

Preoptic. (*Preopticus*.) Another term for *Pregeminal*.

Preopticus. (L. *præ*; Gr. *ὀπτικός*, belonging to sight.) Another term for *Pregem-inum*.

Preoral. (L. *præ*, before; os, oris, the mouth.) In front of the mouth.

P. vis'ceral arches. The facial plates of the cephalic extremity of the fœtus, situated in front of the mouth, and consisting of the median fronto-nasal plate, and the two lateral

pairs of external nasal and maxillary plates, respectively. The maxillary plates form the basis of the upper jaw.

Præos'seous. (L. *præ*; os, ossis, a bone.) Immediately antecedent to bone-formation.

Preovarian. Situated in front of the ovary.

Prepalatal. Syn. for *Prepalatine*.

Prepalatine. (L. *præ*; palatum, the palate.) Anterior to the palate. Also, as a substantive, syn. for *Maxillary process* of palate bone.

Preparation. (L. *præparo*, to get ready beforehand.) 1. A preparing. (F. *préparation*; I. *preparazione*; G. *Präpariren*.)

2. Something prepared. (F. *préparation*; G. *Préparat*.) Term applied to an anatomical or pathological specimen; also, to a prepared drug.

Prepared. (L. *præparo*, to get ready beforehand. F. *préparé*; I. *preparato*; G. *präparirt*.) Got ready in a special way for use.

P. barley flour. Barley flour which has been steamed for twenty-four hours.

P. calamine. See *Calamina præparata*.

P. chalk. See *Creta præparata*.

P. flour. See *P. barley flour*.

P. oyster-shell. (L. *testa præparata*.) The white inner layer of the shell of *Ostrea edulis*, powdered and washed. It is almost pure calcium carbonate. (For uses, see *Calcium carbonate*.)

P. sto'rax. See *Styrax præparatus*.

P. su'et. See *Sevum præparatum*.

Pre-paroccipital. (L. *præ*; par-occipital.) Anterior to the *Paroccipital convolution* of the cerebrum.

Prepatellar. (L. *præ*; patella. F. *prérotulien*; I. *prerotuliano*.) Situated in front of the patella.

Prepeduncle. (L. *præ*; peduncle.) The anterior peduncle of the cerebellum. See *Peduncle of cerebellum, anterior*.

Prepeduncular. Belonging to the *Prepeduncle*.

Prepedunculato. The same as *Prepeduncular*.

Prepedunculus. (L. *præ*; pedunculus.) *Prepeduncle*.

Prepelvister'nal. Belonging to the *Prepelvisternum*.

Prepelvisternum. (L. *præ*; pelvisternum.) An anterior *Pelvisternum*. (Gould's *Diet.*)

Preperfora'tus. (L. *præ*; perforatus.) A term for the *Perforated space, anterior*.

Prepituitary. (L. *præ*; pituitary.) Anterior to the *Pituitary body*.

Preplacental. (L. *præ*; placenta.) Before the development of the *placenta* in gestation.

Prepollex. (L. *præ*; pollex.) Term for the radial sesamoid bone (or, in some cases, two bones) in those of the *Mammalia* that have five complete digits.

Prepontile. (L. *præ*; pons, pontis = the *Pons Varolii*.) Anterior to the *Pons Varolii*.

Prepotency. (L. *præ*; potency.) *Biol.* The power of one parent, whether animal or plant, to impress his or her special characteristics on the offspring, those of the other parent being less markedly transmitted.

P., individual. The *prepotency* possessed

PREPUBES—PRESENTATION

by certain individuals, both among animals and plants.

P., racial. A marked *prepotency* shown by any special race in contra-distinction to other races.

Prepubes. (*L. præ; pubes.*) The *pubes* of birds; also, the preacetabular portion of the Mammalian pubes.

Prepubic. In front of the pubes.

Prepuce. (*Præputium.* Originally from *L. præ*, before; and *Gr. πῶθιον*, the penis. *F. prépuce*; *I. prepuzio*; *G. Vorhaut.*) The foreskin; a loose fold of integument continued from the skin of the body of the *Penis*, and reflected over the *glans*. The integument of the inner surface of the prepuce resembles a mucous membrane.

P., glands of. See *Preputial glands*.

P., herpes of. See *Herpes præputialis*.

P., hooded. A term for *Phimosis*.

P., hypertrophy of. This is not uncommon as a result of chronic irritation or disease. The hypertrophy consists of a solid oedema of the areolar tissue.

P., inflammation of. This may occur either as inflammation of the prepuce alone (*Balanitis*, *q. v.*), or may affect the mucous membrane of the glans as well (*Posthitis*, *q. v.*).

P. of clitoris. The superior folds of the labia minora which encircle the *Glans clitoridis*.

Preputial. Belonging to the *Prepuce*.

P. calculus. See *Calculus, preputial*.

P. glands. Also termed *Glandula odorifera*, and *Glands of Tyson*. See *Tyson, glands of*.

P. herpes. See *Herpes præputialis*.

Preputium. See *Præputium*.

Prepyloric. (*L. præ; pylorus.*) Anterior to the *Pylorus*.

Prepyramid. (*Præ; pyramid.*) Term for the *Anterior pyramid* of the medulla oblongata.

Pre-ramus. (*L. præ; ramus*, a branch.) Term for the vertical branch of the stem of the arbor in the cerebellum.

Prerectal. (*L. præ; rectal.*) Situated immediately in front of the rectum.

P. lithotomy. See *Lithotomy, prerectal*.

Prerenal. (*L. præ; renes*, the kidneys.) In front of one or both kidneys.

Preretina. (*L. præ; retina.*) The thin lamina representing the retina in that part of the posterior or vitreous chamber of the eye immediately anterior to the *ora serrata*.

Preretinal. Belonging to the *Preretina*.

Presacral. (*L. præ; sacrum.*) In front of the *Sacrum*.

Presbyacoustic. (*Πρεσβυς*, an old man; *ἀκουσις*, hearing.) Belonging to *Presbycusis*.

Presbycusis. Another spelling of *Presbycusis*.

Presbycus'is. The same as *Presbycusis*.

Presbykousis. (*Πρεσβυς*, an old man; *ἀκουσις*, hearing.) The diminished hearing-power of old age.

Presbydochium. (*Πρεσβυς*, an old man; *δέχομαι*, to receive.) An asylum for the aged.

Presbyonosi. Nom. pl. of *Presbyonosis*.

Presbyonosis. (*Πρεσβυς; νόσος*, disease.) Disease peculiar to old age.

Presbyope. A person suffering from *Presbyopia*.

Presbyophrenia. (*Πρεσβυς*, an old man; *φῶν*, the mind.) Senile dementia.

Presbyopia. (*Πρεσβυς; ὤψη*, the eye. *F. presbyopia*; *G. Fernsichtigkeit.*) Failure of accommodation for near vision, occurring in elderly people, dependent upon changes in the lens which lessen its elasticity, or in failure of the ciliary muscle or its motor nerves.

Presbyopic. Suffering from *Presbyopia*.

Presbyopy. *Presbyopia*.

Presbyosphacelus. (*Πρεσβυς; σφάκελος*, gangrene. *F. presbyosphacèle.*) Senile gangrene.

Presbytia. (*Πρεσβυτης*, age.) Old term for farsightedness, including *Hypermetropia* and *Presbyopia*.

Presbytic. Suffering from *Presbytia*.

Presbytochium. See *Presbytochium*.

Prescapula. (*L. præ; scapula.*) Term for that part of the scapula above (or, in the horizontal position, anterior to) its spine.

Prescapular. (*L. præ; scapula.*) Anterior to the scapula; anterior, *i. e.* in the prone position, which is the natural posture in quadrupeds.

P. fossa. The *Supraspinous fossa*.

Prescapularis. Coues' term for the *Supraspinatus* muscle.

Prescription. (*L. præscribo*, to direct. *F. prescription*; *I. prescrizione*; *G. Vorschrift.*) A formula for medicines to be exhibited, with directions as to the taking of them. A prescription may be either *simple*, consisting of one ingredient only, or *compound*, consisting of two or more ingredients. The classical compound prescription consists of four parts: 1, the *basis*, or principal ingredient; 2, the *adjuvant*, which helps the action of No. 1; 3, the *corrective*, which corrects the action or obviates any unpleasant symptoms; 4, the *excipient* or *vehicle*, which gives the medicine, if solid, consistence, or, if liquid, forms a convenient fluid medium.

Prescutum. See *Prescutum*.

Preseminal. (*L. præ; semen, seminis*, seed.) Previous to insemination.

Presentation. (*L. præsentatio. F. présentation*; *I. presentazione*; *G. Ueberreichung, Vorstellung.*) 1. In *Obstetrics*, the part of the fetus which occupies the lower segment of the uterus, and lies over the internal os uteri at the beginning of labour, *P. primary*. Also, the part of the fetus which comes to occupy that position during the progress of labour, *P. secondary*.

2. In *General Surgery*, a lying forward or prominently.

P., abdom'inal. Presentation of the abdomen of the fetus.

P., arm. This occurs with considerable frequency as a prolapse of the arm in cases where the fetus lies more or less transversely at the beginning of labour.

P., breast. Presentation of the anterior surface of the chest of the fetus.

P., breech. See *Breech presentation*.

P., brow. See *Brow presentation*.

P., cephalic. Syn. for *P., head*.

P., cheek. Presentation of either cheek of the fetus. An occasional variety of *P., face*.

P., chin. Presentation of the chin of the fetus. An occasional variety of *P., face*.

P., coccyge'al. A syn. for *P., breech*.

P., complete' foot. See *P., foot, complete.*

P., compound. The presentation in labour of more than one part of the fœtus, as, e.g., of the hand or arm with the head.

P., face. In this variety, instead of being flexed, the head of the fœtus is extended, and the face and forehead form the presenting part. Face presentations always begin as *Brow presentations* (q. v.).

P., foot. Really a variety of *P., breech*, in which one or both thighs become extended, and thus the presenting part consists of one or both feet. This is most likely to take place when the liquor amnii is abundant, and the breech does not fill up the lower part of the uterus; hence it occurs most commonly with twins or premature children.

P., foot, complete'. Term for presentation of both feet. See *P., foot.*

P., foot, incomplete'. Term for presentation of one foot. See *P., foot.*

P., footling. Syn. for *P., foot.*

P., frontal. A syn. for *P., face.*

P., funis. Presentation of the funis or umbilical cord. This is spoken of as occurring when the cord is felt in front of or close to any other presenting part before rupture of the membranes. In this case, when the membranes rupture, the cord usually descends into the vagina, and is then spoken of as prolapsed.

P., head. Presentation of any part of the head of the fœtus. Most commonly used as synonymous with *P., vertex.*

P., incomplete' foot. See *P., foot, incomplete.*

P., knee. This is a variety of *P., breech*, in which one or both thighs become extended upon the trunk, the leg or legs remaining flexed. It occurs under similar conditions to those under which *P., foot* (q. v.) occurs.

P., longitudinal. Presentation of either extremity (cephalic or pelvic) of the fœtal ellipse, i.e. of the fœtus in its natural position of flexion.

P., mouth. Presentation of the mouth of the fœtus.

P., neck. Presentation of the neck of the fœtus.

P., oblique'. The same as *P., transverse*, as the latter term is generally used. See *P., transverse.*

P., occipital. Presentation of the occiput of the fœtus.

P., occipito-anterior. A variety of *P., vertex* in which the occiput is anterior.

P., occipito-lateral. A variety of *P., vertex* in which the head lies transversely with the occiput pointing towards either sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the mother.

P., occipito-posterior. A variety of *P., vertex* in which the occiput lies backwards towards the mother's sacrum.

P., occipito-sacral. The same as *P., occipito-posterior.*

P. of cord. See *P., funis.*

P. of foot and knee. This is developed from a primary *P., breech* in the same way as are *P., foot* and *P., knee*, and under the same conditions.

P., pelvic. This heading comprises *P., breech* with its sub-varieties of *P., foot*, *P., knee*, and *P. of foot and knee.*

P., placental. Another name for *Placenta prævia.*

P., polar. The same as *P., longitudinal.*
P., preternatural. Any rare or unusual presentation. Sometimes applied exclusively to *P., transverse.*

P., primary. See main heading.

P., secondary. See main heading.

P., shoulder. The presentation of a shoulder at the beginning of labour, the fœtus lying somewhat obliquely in the uterus with the head lower than the breech. This, in common with other abnormal presentations, is relatively common before the last month or so of pregnancy, and tends to become righted by the adaptation of uterus and fœtus. The causes of shoulder presentation are prematurity of labour, death of the fœtus, maceration following death, contraction of the pelvic brim, and causes which interfere with the usual adaptation of fœtus and uterus; namely, weakness of the uterine muscle, excess of liquor amnii, spinal deformity of the mother, and the presence of twins.

P., side. Presentation of the lateral aspect of the trunk of the fœtus. The same as *P., transverse*, in the strict sense of this term.

P., transverse. The only condition under which an exactly transverse presentation occurs is that in which the mother's abdomen is so contracted from above downwards, on account of deformity of the spine, that there is most room for the fœtus in this position. What is often spoken of as a transverse presentation or cross-birth is one in which the fœtus lies somewhat obliquely, with the head lower than the breech. This usually develops into a shoulder presentation.

P., vertex. Presentation of the vertex or vault of the cranium in labour. There are four possible positions of the vertex when it presents—

First, or left occipito-anterior. The long diameter of the head lies approximately in the right oblique diameter of the pelvis (see under *Pelvis*), with the occiput anterior.

Second, or right occipito-anterior. Similar to first, but in the left oblique diameter.

Third, or right occipito-posterior. In the right oblique diameter, with the occiput posterior.

Fourth, or left occipito-posterior. In the left oblique diameter, with the occiput posterior.

Preservative. (*L. præ; servo*, to save.) *Med.* Used in the same sense as *Prophylactic.*

P. fluids. Fluids for preserving animal or vegetable structures, whether microscopic or otherwise.

Pre'sis. (*Πρήσις*, to swell.) Swelling, inflammation.

Pres'ma. The same as *Pre'sis.*

Presm'uchum. Alchemical term for *Cerussa*, or white lead.

Presmu'kis. The same as *Presmuchum.*

Presphenoid. (*Præ; sphenoid.*) Term applied by Owen in his Homologies to that part, *basisphenoid*, of the body of the sphenoid bone which lies anteriorly to the anterior clinoid processes.

P. bone. See *Presphenoid.*

Presphyg'mic. (*L. præ; σφυγμός*, the pulse.) Epithet applied to the interval between the beginning of the systole of the heart and the commencement of the propagation of the pulse wave.

Prespi'nal. (*L. præ; spinal.*) Situated in front of the spine.

Press of Hero'philus. See *Torcular Herophyli.*

Presse artère. (F.) Arterial clamp. Another name for *Serre-nœud* of Deschamps.

Presse urèthre. (F.) Urethral clamp. Term for *Jugum penis.*

Pressio. (L. *premo, pressum*, to weigh down.) Pressure.

Pressions. (From *press.*) In massage, methods of pressing or compressing the muscles, by means of the whole hand, the tips of the fingers, or the *roulet.*

Pressor. (To *press.*) Exciting, stimulating.

P. fibres. Syn. for *P. nerves.*

P. nerves. Nerves which, when stimulated, cause the vaso-motor (vaso-constrictor) centres to react, with consequent increase of arterial tension.

Pressure. (L. *premo, pressum*, to press.) The sensible effect of weight.

In *Massage*, a movement between percussion and kneading, by means of firm pressure with the finger-tips or knuckles.

P., after. The sensation of pressure remaining for a short time after the removal of the object giving rise to the pressure.

P., arterial. The tension exercised by the blood upon the arterial walls.

P., atmospheric. The pressure exerted by the atmosphere; this amounts, on an average, to fifteen pounds per square inch, at the sea-level, where it is at its maximum.

P.-a'trophy. Atrophy of tissues consequent on pressure. It may either occur from without, as by the pressure of an innocent tumour; or interstitially, as from the growth of a malignant tumour into the tissues.

P., blood-. See *Blood-pressure.*

P. effects. Symptoms, due to pressure upon various organs, which arise in the course of sundry morbid conditions, *e. g.* aneurysm and new-growths; such as the œdema that develops from the compression of veins, or spasmodic cough from pressure on the vagus nerve. See also *P.-atrophy.*

P., endocar'dial. The blood-pressure in the cavities of the heart.

P., inspiratory. The pressure of air in the respiratory passages during inspiration.

P., intra-abdom'nal. The pressure exerted upon the walls of the abdomen by its contained viscera.

P., intra-cra'nial. The pressure exerted upon the walls of the cranium by its contents.

P., intra-oc'ular. The same as *Tension, intra-ocular.*

P., intra-thorac'ic. The pressure exerted upon the walls of the thorax by its contained viscera.

P., neg'ative. A minus pressure, such as is produced by suction. Also, absence of positive pressure.

P.-phos'phenes. See under *Phosphenes.*

P.-points. Points on the surface of the body marked by special sensibility to pressure.

P. sensa'tion. The feeling of pressure or compression which arises when a weight is placed on any part of the cutaneous surface.

P.-sense. The capability of perceiving pressure, *i. e.* of receiving a *pressure sensation.*

P. signs. The same as *P.-effects.*

P.-sore. A syn. for *Bed-sore.*

P. symp'toms. Nervous symptoms consequent on pressure on the brain or spinal cord. Also, used as synonymous with *P.-effects.*

P.-tests. Tests applied to ascertain the acuteness of the *pressure-sense.*

P. the'ory. The theory that hernia arises from an overcoming of the resistance of the abdominal walls at a weak spot by the intra-abdominal pressure.

P., venous. The tension of blood in the veins. This is a positive, though low, pressure, except in the thoracic veins during inspiration, when it becomes a minus pressure.

Prester. (Προστήρ, a meteor, also a swollen stream, and *metaph.* a flood of tears. In the plur., *προστήρες*, it signifies the veins of the neck when swollen by anger.) Ancient term for the white of the eye when inflamed; also, in the pl., for the veins of the neck, when swollen under the influence of excitement.

Presternal. Belonging to the *Prester-num*; also, in front of the *Sternum.*

Presternal'is. (L. *præ; sternum.*) Name for a muscle sometimes present passing over the sternum, on one or both sides, from the manubrium as far down as the fourth or fifth rib. (Gould's Dict.)

Prester-num. (L. *præ; sternum.*) The *Manubrium sterni.*

Prestomial. (L. *præ; Gr. στόμα*, the mouth.) More correctly, *Prostomial* (q. v.).

Prostomium. (L. *præ; Gr. στόμα*, the mouth.) More correctly, *Prostomium* (q. v.).

Preston salts. Term for a form of smelling salts, composed of coarsely powdered carbonate of ammonia, strong solution of ammonia, and some volatile vegetable oil.

Presylvian. (L. *præ; sylvian.*) Anterior to the *aqueduct of Sylvius.*

Presymphys'al. (L. *præ; symphysis.*) In front of the *symphysis*, usually meaning the *symphysis menti.*

Presystole. (L. *præ; systole.*) Term for the latter part of the *diastole*, corresponding to the time occupied by the dilatation of the ventricles.

Presystolic. (L. *præ; Gr. συστολή*, contraction. F. *pré systolique.*) Preceding the *Systole*, belonging to the *Presystole.*

P. murmur. An endocardial murmur, generally rough and trilling in character, beginning in the latter part of the diastole and running on into the first sound of the heart. It is usually plainly heard only over the heart's apex, and is indicative of *Mitral obstruction.* It has also been termed an *auriculo-systolic murmur.*

P. thrill. A thrill felt in the region of the apex-beat of the heart, immediately preceding the systole, and generated by the same friction at the mitral orifice, in obstruction at that orifice, which gives rise to the *presystolic murmur.* It is not invariably to be felt in cases where the murmur can be heard.

Preternatural combustion. Old term, synonymous with *Combustion, spontaneous* (q. v.), in the second of its two meanings.

Pretibial. (L. *præ; tibia.*) In front of the tibia.

Retuberculous. (L. *præ; tuberculous.*) Immediately preceding the development of tuberculosis.

Pretympan'ic. (L. *præ; tympanic.*) In front of the tympanum, or of the tympanic region.

Prevalence of contours. The persistence of the image of the contour with some part of its background when a portion of the visual field of one eye offers a well-marked contour, while the corresponding part of that of the other eye has merely an evenly-coloured surface. (Billings.)

Preventive medicine. (*L. præ-venio, præventum*, to come before.) That branch of Medicine which deals with the use of preventive measures against disease.

P. treatment. The practical application of *P. medicine*.

Prevermis. (*L. præ; vermis*.) Term for the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

Prevertebral. (*L. præ; vertebral*.) In front of the vertebral column.

P. aponeurosis. Another name for *P. fascia*.

P. artery. A twig from the meningeal branch of the ascending pharyngeal artery, or, occasionally, from the artery itself, which is distributed in the prevertebral region in the neck.

P. fascia. A layer of fascia which lies over the prevertebral muscles, separating them from the pharynx and œsophagus, forming laterally the back of the carotid sheath, and becoming continued downwards over the scaleni, the brachial plexus and the subclavian vessels, thus forming the axillary sheath.

P. muscles. The muscles situated in relation with the anterior surface of the vertebral column.

P. plexuses. These are respectively the *Cardiac*, the *Solar*, and the *Hypogastric* plexus.

P. region. The region of, and in immediate relation with, the anterior surface of the vertebral column.

Prevesical. (*L. præ; vesica*, the urinary bladder.) In front of the urinary bladder.

Prezygapophysial. Belonging to the *Prezygapophysis*.

Prezygapophysis. (*L. præ; zygapophysis*.) Owen's term for the superior or anterior articular process situated one on either side of the body in the dorsal (thoracic) vertebrae. See also *Postzygapophysis*.

Priapeia. (*Ἱπλαρος*, the god of gardens.) A name for the *Nicotiana rustica*.

Priapis'cus. (Dim. formed from *πρίπας*, in the sense of the penis. *F. priapis'cus*.) *Surg.* Term for a tent in the shape of a penis. Also, syn. for *Bougie*.

Priapism. (*Ἱπριατισμός*. *F. priapismo*; *G. Priapismus*, *Ruthenkrampf*.) Continual erection of the penis, accompanied or not with sexual desire. It is occasionally a result of stone in the bladder, especially in children. Also, erection of the clitoris in the female, consequent on sexual excitement.

P. persist'ent. Such a condition lasting for a number of days sometimes occurs as a result of excessive sexual connections, and especially of connection during intoxication.

Priapitis. (*Priapus*; adjectival termin.-itis.) Another name for *Phallitis*.

Priapus. (*Ἱππιαρος*.) The penis.

P. cervi. (*L. cervus*, a stag.) Stag's pizzle. The dried penis of the stag, which was formerly considered to act as an aphrodisiac, and was given internally in the form of powder.

P. ceti. (*L. cetus*, a whale.) Also termed

Leviathan penis. The penis of the whale, which was at one time administered in the form of powder for dysentery and also for leucorrhœa.

Prickle. (*Anglo-Sax. Prica*, a sharp point.) *Biol.* A hardened, pointed, ridged outgrowth of the epidermis.

P. cells. (*F. epitheliums denticulés*; *G. Stachelzellen*.) A descriptive term applied to cells which are found in the deeper layers of stratified epithelium, and which present minute spines upon their surface.

P. layer. The deeper layer of epidermis, in which *prickle cells* occur.

Prickly ash. A name for the *Aralia spinosa*; also, general term for the members of the Genus *Xanthoxylum*.

P. elder. A name for the *Aralia spinosa*.

P. heat. A common name for *Lichen tropicus*, a disease of hot climates, characterised by the eruption of minute pimples, accompanied by a sensation of intense burning and pricking.

P. lettuce. The *Lactuca virosa*.

P. pear. The *Opuntia vulgaris*.

P. poppy. The *Argemone mexicana*.

Pride of China. A name for the *Melia azedarach*.

P. of India. The *Melia azedarach*.

P. tree. The same as *P. of China*.

Priderweed. The *Erigeron canadensë*.

Priest's crown. A name for the dandelion, *Taraxacum dens-leonis*.

P.-physicians. The *Asclepiads*.

Prima cella coli. (*L.*) The first compartment of the colon. A name for the *Cæcum*.

Primæviæ. (*L. Anat.*) The principal passages, i. e. the alimentary canal.

Primalia. (*L. primus*, first.) Term introduced by Wilson and Cassin for the least specialised group of plants and animals which propagate by means of cell-development. It includes Lichens, Algae, Sponges, Fungi, and Infusorians.

Primaries. *Ornithol.* The usual term for *Primary feathers*.

Primary. (*L. primarius*, of the first rank.) A term used in a variety of senses in Medicine; e. g. to denote the original site of a disease (primary seat of a new-growth), or its earliest manifestations (primary syphilis); often used in opposition to secondary, in cases in which the morbid condition so indicated is viewed as the main disease, and not as a secondary effect, e. g. primary lateral sclerosis = idiopathic lateral sclerosis.

P. adhesion. Union of tissues by *first intention*.

P. age. *Geol.* That age in which the primary deposits occurred, i. e. the oldest deposits which, by their organic remains, afford any information of climate or the former positions of land and sea.

P. amputation. Amputation performed within the first twenty-four hours after an accident, before inflammation has had time to supervene.

P. body-cavity. See *Cælo-me*.

P. bubo. (*F. bubon d'émblée*.) A bubo originating from the absorption of chancreous matter without the persistence of a chancre; a condition not universally believed to exist.

P. cancer. See *Cancer, primary*.

P. confusional insanity. See under *Insanity*.

P. cell. Term for an embryonic cell.

PRIMATES—PRIMUM

P. chan'cre. See *P. sore*.
P. dement'ia. See under *Dementia*.
P. feath'ers. See *Feathers, primary*.
P. growth. *Pathol.* The original growth which gives rise to secondary growths.
P. lateral sclero'sis. See under *Sclerosis*.
P. le'sion. The original lesion which is the starting-point of secondary lesions.
P. mus'cular atrophy. See *Myopathic atrophy*.
P. neural canal'. The neural canal formed in the embryo by the meeting of the medullary plates.
P. sarcoma. See *Sarcoma, primary*.
P. sore. A syphilitic sore, or hard chancre. See under *Syphilis*, also under *Chancre*.
P. spas'tic paralysis. See *Paralysis, spastic*.
P. symp'toms. Those symptoms which appear at the onset of a disease.
P. syph'ilis. The local infection and irritation of neighbouring lymphatics with the syphilitic virus.
P. tu'mour. The same as *P. growth*.
Prima'tes. (*L. primus, first.*) The highest Order of the *Mammalia*, including man, apes, monkeys, and lemurs.
Primigenial. (*L. primus; gignere*, to beget.) Epithet applied to organisms that are primitive types of their special genus.
Primigenious. (*L. primus; gignere*, to beget.) Original.
Primigenous. The same as *Primigenious*.
Primigrav'ida. (*L. prima, first; gravis*, big with young.) Term for a woman in her first pregnancy.
Primine. (*L. primus, first.*) The external coat of the ovule in plants, which develops into the testa of the seed.
Primipara. (*L. primus; -a, -um, first; pario*, to bring forth. *F. primipare; G. Erstgebärende.*) A woman who has brought forth her first child.
Primipar'ity. The condition of a *Primipara*.
Primiparous. (*L. primus; pario*, to bring forth. *F. primipare.*) Belonging to a first birth; also applied as an epithet for a *Primipara*.
Primipartu'riens. (*L. primus, first; parturiens*, bringing forth.) The same as *Primipara*.
Primisternalé. (*L. primus; sternum*, the breast-bone.) Term applied to the *Manubrium*, or first piece of the sternum.
Primiti'æ. (*L. primus.*) First-fruits. *Obstet.* Term applied to the amniotic fluid, whose discharge precedes the expulsion of the fœtus.
Primitive. (*L. primitivus*, earliest of its kind.) 1. Original. 2. Imperfectly developed.
P. ax'is. The *Axis-cylinder* of a nerve-fibre.
P. band. The same as *P. axis*.
P. carot'id artery. A name for the common carotid artery.
P. cho'rion. See *Chorion, primitive*.
P. convolutions. (*F. circonvolutions primitives; G. Urwindungen.*) A series of cerebral convolutions, well-marked in the *Carnivora*, arranged concentrically round the fissure

of Sylvius. Traces of this arrangement are discernible in the frontal, temporal, and callosal convolutions of the human brain. (Billings.)
P. earths. *Geol.* Term introduced by Werner for earths which contain no trace of organic bodies. 2. The inferior strata, which constitute continents.
P. fibrill'æ. (Of Max Schultze.) The elementary fibrillæ of which the axis-cylinder of a nerve consists; the essential conducting portions of the nerve, which are continued to the nerve-ending.
P. groove. (*F. gouttière primitive.*) The furrow which first appears in the upper surface of the *P. streak*. This furrow is bounded by two plates, *lamina dorsales*; while, beneath it, the chorda dorsalis, or *notochord*, is developed.
P. iliac artery. A term for the common iliac artery.
P. joint. See *Amphiarthrosis*.
P. ova. The same as *Primordial ova*.
P. sheath. (Sheath of Schwann.) The delicate membrane which invests the white nerve-fibres, containing nuclei at regular intervals, in definite relation to the nodes of Ranvier, at which points the membrane turns in, and closely invests the axis-cylinder.
P. streak. (*F. ligne primitive; G. Primativstreif.*) A faint streak, which appears in the *area germinativa* of the yolk in the fertilised ovum, and is the earliest trace of the future embryo.
P. sul'ci. Those sulci which appear earliest in the brain of the embryo.
P. trace. The *P. streak*.
P. verteb'ræ. See *Protovertebræ, Primordial verteb'ræ*.
Primordial. (*L. primordialis.*) Original.
P. cell. See under *Cell*.
P. cran'ium. Term for the membranous embryonic skull.
P. kid'ney. The *Wolfian body*.
P. ova. Cells in the germ-epithelium of the ovary, which become *ova*; they enlarge, and become enclosed in Graafian follicles.
P. u'tricle. See under *Utricle*.
P. verteb'ræ. The *Protovertebræ*.
Primordium. (*L.*) The beginning. Old term for the germ contained in the egg.
Prim'ores. (*L. gen.*, without nom. sing., *primoris*, pl. *primores.*) The first, foremost (pl.).
P. dentes. The fore-teeth, or *incisors*. (Pliny.)
Prim'rose. (Prime, or first, rose. So named from its early flowering.) Common name of *Primula vulgaris*.
P., eve'ning. The *Enothera biennis*.
P. tree. Another name for the *P. evening*.
Prim'ula. (*L. primulus*, the first.) A Genus of the *Primulaceæ*.
P. officina'lis. The *P. veris*.
P. ver'is. The cowslip, whose flowers, sometimes used in infusions, are believed to have an antispasmodic action.
P. vulgar'is. (*F. primivère; G. Schlüsselblume.*) The primrose. The flowers are believed to possess antispasmodic properties, similar to those of the *P. veris*.
Primulac'æ. A Nat. Order of Dicotyledonous herbs, whose typical Genus is *Primula*.
Primulin. (*Primula.*) Syn. for *Cyclamin*.
Prim'm mov'ens. (*L. Lit.* "the first [thing] moving.") *Pathol.* The first point of change, i. e. the site of the original lesion.

P. v'ivens. (L.) The first living. Old term for the heart of the embryo, from an erroneous idea that this was the first part formed. See *Punctum saliens*.

Primus quadrigeminus. (L. *primus*, first; *quadrigeminus*.) Term for the *Pyramidalis* muscle.

Prince's method of resuscitation. Used especially in failure of respiration in ether or chloroform narcosis. The patient is suspended by the bent knees over the operator's shoulder, and is carried quickly up and down the room in this position. Artificial respiration may be carried on at the same time.

P. feather. Common name for the *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*.

P. pine. The *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Principes. (L.) First, chief.

P. alexipharmacorum. (L.) The chief of antidotes. Old term for the *Angelica*.

P. cervicis. See *Arteria princeps cervicis*.

P. pollicis. See *Arteria princeps pollicis*.

Principal. (L. *princeps*.) Chief.

P. axis. *Optics*. The straight line passing through the centres of curvature in spherical lenses.

P. current. The electric current which traverses the whole of a given circuit, when any two points in the circuit have been joined by a second wire.

P. focal distance. *Optics*. The distance of a principal focus in a refracting system from the optical centre of the refracting surface.

P. fo'ci. (Pl. of *focus*.) *Optics*. In every refracting system there are two principal foci. 1. The point through which all rays that are parallel to the principal axis of the system before incidence, pass after refraction.

2. The point at which incident rays cross in order that the emergent rays may be parallel to the principal axis of the system.

P. fo'cus. (L. *focus*, a fire-hearth.) See *P. foci*.

P. planes of space. These are the chief horizontal plane, the median plane, and the frontal plane. See under *Plane*.

P. points. There are two such in an optical system, and they are such that, when an incident ray, prolonged if necessary, passes through the first principal point, its corresponding emergent ray, or the prolongation of the latter, passes through the second, but the two rays are not parallel.

Principium. (L.) A beginning. An element, a principle.

P. acidificans. The acidifying principle. A name for oxygen.

P. adstringens. (L. *adstringo* = *astringo*, to bind.) The binding principle. A name for Tannic acid.

P. byrsodeps'icum. (L. *byrsa*, a hide; *depso*, to tan.) The same as *P. adstringens*.

P. coria'ceum. (L. *coriaceus*, of leather.) The same as *P. adstringens*.

P. hydrogenet'icum. A term for hydrogen.

P. hydrot'icum. The same as *P. hydro-geneticum*.

P. oxy'genans. A name for Oxygen.

P. saliva'lē. Salivary principle. An old term for *Phytin*.

P. scytodeps'icum. (Σκῦτος, a hide; δέψω, to make supple.) An old term for *Tannin*.

P. urino'sum. (Mod. L. *urinosus*, belonging to urine.) An old term for *Urea*.

Principle. (L. *principium*.) 1. An element. 2. A fundamental notion.

P., colouring, of blood. See *Blood*, colouring matter of.

P., diges'tive. A term for *Pepsin*.

P.s, imme'diate. The same as *P.s, proxi-mate*.

P.s, me'diate. The same as *P.s, proximate*.

P. of Archimedes. The doctrine that a body immersed in liquid loses a weight equal to that of the liquid displaced.

P.s, proximate. (L. *proximus*, nearest.) Nearest principles. A term used in Organic Chemistry to designate substances that may be regarded as biologically, though not chemically, elementary; because they exist as such in the organism (e.g. albumen, gelatin, &c.).

P.s, ultimate. Term for the elementary chemical bodies into which the proximate principles of a body can be finally split up.

P., vital. See *Vital principle*.

Prinos. (Πρίνος = L. *ilex*, the ever-green oak.) A Genus of the *Aquifoliaceæ*.

P. gla'ber. (L. *glaber*, smooth, without hair.) The inkberry. Habitat and uses the same as those of *P. verticillatus*.

P. lævigatus. (L. *lævigo*, to make smooth.) The smooth winterberry. Habitat and uses the same as those of *P. verticillatus*.

P. padifolius. Syn. for *P. verticillatus*.

P. verticilla'tus. (L. *verticillatus*, jointed together.) The black alder, a common North American shrub. Its bitter bark has been used as a tonic, and as a substitute for cinchona in intermittent fever.

Prionoderma. (Πρίων, a saw; δέρμα, skin.) Syn. for *Linguatula*.

Priono'des. The same as *Prionoïdes*.

Prionoïdes. (Πρίων, a saw; εἶδος, resemblance. F. *prionoïde*; G. *Sägenähnlich*.) Saw-like. Term applied in old writings to the sutures of bones.

Priono'labis. The same as *Lapidoprion* (q. v.).

Prî'or. (L.) The former; also, that which lies more to the front.

P. annular'is. The *Interosseus tertius* of Winslow.

P. in'dicis. (L. *index*, *indicis*, the forefinger.) The *Extensor tertii internodii indicis*.

P. in'dicis pe'dis. The abductor indicis pedis, or first dorsal interosseous of the foot.

P. me'dii. See *P. medii digiti*.

P. me'dii dig'iti. (L. *medius*, middle; *digitus*, a digit.) The *Interosseus secundus*.

P. me'dii dig'iti pe'dis. The first plantar interosseous muscle.

P. mi'n'imi dig'iti. The third plantar interosseous muscle.

P. ter'tii dig'iti pe'dis. The second plantar interosseous muscle.

Prî'sis. (Πρίσις.) Sawing. Term applied medically by Hippocrates to grinding of the teeth, *stridor dentium*, and also to trephining. Also, the same as *Prism*.

Prism. (Πρίσμα, to saw. F. *prisme*; G. *Prisma*.) *Geom.* A solid figure, whose sides are parallelograms, and bases two polygons. *Optics*. A transparent medium comprised by two planes at a certain inclination to each other. This inclination is the refracting angle; the line opposite to it is the base of the prism. The function

PRISMA—PROBE

of a prism is to refract mixed or white light, and decompose it into its constituent primary colours.

P., Am'ice. *P., Amici's.*

P., Am'cis. See *Amici's prism.*

P.-diop'ter. The standard of refracting power of prisms. It consists of a prism deflecting light one centimetre on a tangent plane placed at the distance of one metre.

P.-diop'try. The same as *P.-diop'ter.*

P.s., enam'el. See *Enamel prisms.*

P., Nic'ol's. A prism invented by Nicol, constructed out of a rhombohedron of Iceland spar. Used for polarising light.

Prisma. (*Πρίσμα*, firstly, anything sawn; secondly, a prism.) A syn. of *Scobs* (q. v.).

Prismatic. (*F. prismatique*; *G. prismatisch.*) Relating to, or having the form of, a prism.

P. analysis. Another name for *Spectral analysis.*

P. colours. The primary colours of the solar spectrum, into which white light is split up by the action of a prism.

P. spectacles. Two prisms, with bases towards the nose which, by refracting near rays towards their bases, give them a direction as though they came from a distance, and lessen the need for convergence of the optic axis.

P. spectrum. The band of colours produced by the decomposition of white light by means of a prism.

Prismatoid. *Πρίσμα*, a prism; *ἔδος*, form.) Resembling a prism.

Prismenchyma. (*Πρίσμα*, a prism; *ἔγχυμα*, that which is poured in.) Term for a variety of vegetable tissue composed of prismatic cells. (*Littre.*)

Prismoid. (*Πρίσμα*, a prism; *ἔδος*, form, resemblance.) Prism-like.

P., liquid. J. Thompson's name for the refracting watery liquid found in the corneal reflexion of the conjunctiva of the eye.

P., watery. Syn. for *P., liquid.*

Prismoid'al. (*Prismoid.*) Resembling a prism. Epithet applied in Biology to structures shaped like an elongated prism.

Prismometer. (*Prism*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument designed for measuring the refractive power of prisms.

Prismus. The same as *Prisis.*

Prisoptometer. (*Πρίζω* = *πρίω*, to saw; *ὄψ* = *ὄψις*, the eye; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument designed for the estimation of varying degrees of *ametropia* of the eye, by means of two prisms fixed together at their bases.

Private parts. (*L. privus*, one's own.) The external genital organs.

P.s. The same as *Private parts.*

Privet. See *Ligustrum vulgare.*

Privities. (*L. privus.*) The genital organs.

Priv'y. (*L. privus.*) *Adj.* Private. *Subst.* An outside closet. Also, syn. for *Privet.*

P. members. The external genital organs.

P. parts. The same as *P. members.*

P. r. n. Abbreviation for *pro re nata.*

Pro re nata. (*Medical L.*) A term commonly used in prescriptions, signifying for the occasion, or as occasion may require.

Proagoreusis. (*Προαγόρευσις.*) Foretelling. Term for *Prognosis.*

Pro'al. (*Πρό, forth.*) Having a forward direction.

Proam'nion. (*Πρό, before*; *amnion.*) That part of the area encircling the anterior extremity of the early embryo in which the epiblast and hypoblast are in contact, not being yet separated by the extension of the mesoblast.

Proamniotic. Belonging to the *Proamnion.*

Proangiosperm. (*Πρό, before* [in point of time]; *angiosperm.*) A primordial *Angiosperm.*

Proangiospermic. Belonging to a *Proangiosperm.*

Proatlas. (*L. pro*; *atlas.*) A primitive *atlas vertebra.*

Probable duration of life. See *Life, duration of, probable.*

Probang. (*L. proba*, to try. *F. sonde œsophagienne*; *G. Schlundsonde.*) A long, slender, flexible rod, usually of whalebone, terminating in a small piece of sponge or ivory, or having a skein of horse hair near the extremity, designed for introduction into the œsophagus or larynx, to move foreign bodies lodged therein, or to apply local remedies.

P., ball. A probang fitted at one end with an ivory ball.

P., money. Also termed coin catcher. A form of probang designed for catching coins lodged in the œsophagus or larynx; fitted at the extremity with a flat, moveable piece of metal, arranged so as to lie flat against the stem of the instrument during insertion, but to turn on its hinge at right angles as the instrument is withdrawn.

P., sponge. A probang fitted at one end with a small piece of sponge.

Probarbium. (*L. pro*, for; *barba*, a beard. *G. Vorbart.*) The downy hair which precedes the beard.

Probascanium. (*Προβασκάνιον.*) Old term for an *Amulet.*

Probascantium. The same as *Probascanium.*

Probasis. (*Πρόβασις*, an advancing.) A projection of a part, as in *hernia* or prolapse.

Probe. (*L. proba*, to try. *F. sonde*; *G. Sonde.*) 1. *Substantive.* An instrument, commonly of silver, with a blunt end, for exploring the direction and depth of wounds and sinuses. 2. *Verb.* To explore with a probe.

P., An'el's. A fine silver or gold probe used for dilating the lachrymal canals.

P.s., Bowman's. A graduated series of flexible probes for dilating the nasal duct.

P., bullet. See *Nélaton's probe.*

P., chemical. A probe with lint or cotton-wool wound round one end for the local application of liquid drugs.

P., drain'age. A probe designed to assist in the drainage of a cavity.

P., drum. A probe fitted at one end with a drum in order to detect contact of the other end with foreign bodies, by means of the sound produced.

P., ear. A probe used for exploring the external auditory meatus.

P., electric. A probe fitted with two insulated wires for detecting bullets in wounds, contact with the bullet completing the galvanic circuit.

P., eyed. A probe perforated at one extremity with an eye shaped like that of a darning-needle.

PROBING—PROCESS

P., joint'ed. A probe jointed throughout its length; used for exploring tortuous sinuses.

P., lacrymal. The same as *P., Anal's*.

P., meerschau. A variety of *P., bullet* tipped with meerschau.

P., Nélaton's. See under *Nélaton*.

P.-nippers. Name for a kind of probe-
forceps used for exploring wounds for foreign
bodies.

P., por'celain. Another name for *P., Nélaton's*.

P., Sayre's vertebrated. See under
Sayre.

P., stethoscop'ic. A probe fitted at one
end with the tube of a stethoscope.

P., u'terine. The same as *Sound, uterine*.

Probing. See *Probe* (verb).

Problematic bodies. The same as
P. organs.

P. organs. Müller's term for the tubes
of the water-vascular system of *Invertebrata*.

Pro'bolé. (Προβολή.) A projection, prom-
inence; a bump on the skull (Hippocrates).

Probosc'itate. (Proboscis.) Having
a *proboscis*.

Probosc'id'eus. (Προβoscίς.) Having
the appearance of a trunk.

Probosc'id'ian. (Proboscis.) Having
a *proboscis*. Applied (*Probosc'id'iana*, neut. pl.)
to a family of the *Pachydermata*.

Probosc'id'ii. (Nom. pl. of *Probosc'id'ius*
proboscideus.) The same as *Probosc'id'iana*.
See *Probosc'id'ian*.

Probosc'is. (Πρό, before; βόσκω, to
feed. *F. trompe*; *G. Rüssel*.) An elephant's
trunk. (Aristotle.) Applied also to the feelers
of a cuttle-fish. (Aristotle.) In general, a
trunk, or prolonged snout.

Procalym'ma. (Προκάλυμμα, a veil,
curtain.) *Anat.* Term for any structure which
hangs, like a curtain, in front of some other
structure; applied, especially, to the labia majora.

Procamb'ial. Belonging to the *Pro-
cambium*.

Procamb'ium. (L. *pro*, before; *cam-
bium*.) The primitive fibro-vascular tissue of
plants.

Procar'dium. (Πρό, before; καρδία, the
heart, also, the stomach.) The pit of the stomach.

Pro'carp. Shortened form of the word
Procarpium.

Procarp'ium. (Πρό, before; καρπός,
fruit.) Term for the unfertilised female organ
of certain of the Floridæ among the Algæ.

Procatare'tic. (Προκαταρκτηός, pre-
vious; τὰ προκαταρκτηκά = the immediate
cause of things. Hippocrates.) *Med.* Predis-
posing.

Procata'r'xis. (Procatare'tic.) *Med.*
Predisposition.

Procellar'ia obscu'ra palag'ica.
The mutton bird of New Zealand. An oil ob-
tained from this bird has been used as a liniment
in rheumatism.

Proceph'ali. (Πρό, before; κεφαλή, the
head.) A syn. for *Macrocephali*.

Proceph'al'ic. (Πρό, before; κεφαλή,
the head.) Belonging to the anterior part of the
head.

Proceph'al'on. (Πρό; κεφαλή, the
head.) The anterior portion of the head in
Arthropoda.

Procer'ebral. Belonging to the *Pro-
cerebrum*.

Procer'ebrum. (Πρό, before; L. *cere-
brum*.) The same as *Proencephalon*.

Proce'rus na'si. (L. *procerus*, long;
nasus, a nose.) Syn. for the *Pyramidalis nasi*
muscle.

P. Santori'ni. (After Santorini.) The
same as *P. nasi*.

Process. (*Processus*.) A well-defined
projecting structure. Also, a method. For
subheadings not given below, see under *Pro-
cessus*, or under separate headings (e.g. for *P.,
clinoid*, see *Clinoid process*, &c.).

P., A, B, C. See under *Sewage, dis-
posal of*.

P., acces'sory, of lum'bar vertebræ.
See under *Accessory*.

P., acro'mion, of scap'ula. See *Acro-
mion*.

P., a'lar. (L. *ala*, a wing.) One of the
small, wing-like processes forming that part of
the *crista galli* of the ethmoid bone which sur-
rounds the foramen cæcum.

P., alve'olar. See *Alveolar process*.

P., an'gular, exter'nal. A thick, pro-
truding portion of the frontal bone at the outer
side of the orbit, articulating with the malar
bone.

P., an'gular, inter'nal. That process
of the frontal bone, at the inner side of the orbit,
which articulates with the lachrymal bone.

P., ankyroid. (Ἀγκυροειδής, like an
anchor.) A syn. for *P., coracoid*.

P., artic'ular. See *Articular processes*.

P., aud'itory. The curved plate of bone
which surrounds the opening of the *meatus
auditorius externus*.

P., bas'il'ar. See *Processus basilaris*.

P., cli'noid, ante'rior. See under
Clinoid.

P., cli'noid, mid'dle. See under *Clinoid*.

P., cli'noid, poste'rior. See under
Clinoid.

P., cochlear'iform. See *Processus coch-
leariformis*.

P., cu'neiform. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge;
forma, shape.) A term for the *Basilar process*.

P., ensi'form. See *Ensi'form process of
sphenoid, Ensi'form process of sternum*.

P., fal'ciform. See *Falciform process*.

P., ham'mate, of eth'moid. See *Hamate*.

P., ham'ular. See under *Hamular*.

P., inci'sor. See *Incisor process*.

P., intraju'gular. See *Processus intra-
jugularis*.

P., ju'gular. (L. *jugulum*, the collar-
bone.) See *Jugular process*.

P., lach'rymal. The process of the In-
ferior turbinated bone which articulates with the
anterior inferior angle of the lachrymal bone.

P., maxill'ary. See *Maxillary process*.

P., men'tal. (L. *mentum*, chin.) The
prominent termination below of the internal
border of the inferior maxillary bone.

P., mod'elling. See *Modelling process*.

P., na'sal. See *Nasal process*.

P., odon'toid. See *Odontoid process*.

P.s of calca'neum. See *P.s of os calcis*.

P. of he'lix. The small conical projection
of cartilage opposite the first turn of the helix of
the external ear (auricle).

P.s of in'cus. 1. Long process. 2. Short
process. See under *Incus*.

P.s of Ingras'sias. See under *In-
grasias*.

PROCESSUS

P. of Lenhossek. Term for the *Spinal cord, reticular process of.*

P.s. of os calcis. 1. Greater process, the head of the os calcis. 2. Lesser process, the sustentaculum tali.

P. of Rau. See *Rau, process of.*

P., olecranon. The Olecranon.

P., olivary. See *Olivary process.*

P., orbital. See *Orbital process of malar bone, and Orbital process of palate bone.*

P., palatine, of superior maxillary bone. See *Maxillary bone, superior.*

P.s., protoplasmic, of Deiters. The branched ganglion-cells of the grey matter of the central nervous system.

P., pterygoid, of palate bone. See *Pterygoid process of palate bone.*

P.s., pterygoid, of sphenoid bone. Two processes of the *Sphenoid* which descend, one on each side, from the point of junction of the body and great wing.

P., pyramidal. See *Processus pyramidalis.*

P., ramifying. Another term for *P.s., protoplasmic, of Deiters.*

P., sphenoid, of palate bone. The same as *P., sphenoidal, of palate bone.*

P., sphenoidal, of palate bone. See *Palate bone.*

P., spinous, of l'ium. *Anterior.* Term for the anterior superior spine. *Inferior.* The anterior inferior spine. *Posterior.* The posterior superior spine.

P., spinous, of sphenoid. The pointed termination of the greater wing of the sphenoid posteriorly.

P., spinous, of tibia. The process situate between the two articular surfaces of the head of the tibia.

P., styloid. (Στύλος, a pillar.) 1. The irregularly triangular prominence at the termination of the external border of the lower end of the *radius*.

2. A long sharp process of bone in one or several pieces projecting downwards from the inferior surface of the *petrous* portion of the *temporal* bone, continuous with the *vaginal* process.

3. A rounded projection descending from the back of the lower end of the *ulna*.

P., supracondylar, of humerus. A small hooked process, with the hook pointing towards the condyle, occasionally present, situated immediately in front of the internal supracondylar ridge in the human subject. A fibrous band passing between it and the internal condyle gives origin to the pronator radii teres muscle, and beneath this passes the median nerve, and often the brachial artery. This arrangement corresponds to the foramen in this situation in *Carnivora*.

P.s., supracondyloid, of femur. See *Processus supracondyloideus femoris lateralis, and P. supracondyloideus femoris medius.*

P., supracondyloid, of humerus. The same as *P., supracondylar, of humerus.*

P., unciform. (*L. uncus, a hook; forma, shape.*) 1. The curved process at the lower and inner border of the anterior surface of the *unciform* bone.

2. A projection from the lateral portion of the *ethmoid* bone, which closes in the upper part of the opening to the *antrum*.

P., uncinat. (*L. uncinatus, hooked.*) A syn. for *P., unciform.*

P., vaginal, of sphenoid bone. See *Sphenoid bone.*

P., vermiform. See *Processus vermiformis.*

P., vertical, superior longitudinal. Term for the *Fala cerebri.*

P., xiphoid. See *Xiphoid process.*

P., zygomatic. See *Zygomatic process.*

Processus. (*L. procedo, processum, to go forward. F. procès; G. Fortsatz.*) 1. A projection or protuberance, whether of bone or the soft parts.

2. An operation.

P. a cerebello ad medullam. The same as *P. a cerebello ad medullum spinalem.*

P. a cerebello ad medullam spinalem. Process from the cerebellum to the medulla spinalis. Another name for *Cerebellum, peduncle of, inferior.*

P. a cerebello ad pontem. Process from the cerebellum to the pons. Another name for *Cerebellum, peduncle of, middle.*

P. a cerebello ad testes. Process from the cerebellum to the testes. Another name for *Cerebellum, peduncle of, superior.*

P. accessorius. The Process, accessory, of a lumbar vertebra.

P. accessorius spurius. Term for the rudimentary transverse process of the sacrum.

P. acromialis. The acromial process or *Acromion*.

P. acutus helcis. The sharp process of the helix. See *Process of helix.*

P. ad vomerem. Process to the vomer. Term for the *vaginal process* of the sphenoid bone.

P. alveolaris. The *Alveolar process.*

P. anconeus. An old term for the *olecranon*.

P. ancora's. (*L. ancora, an anchor.*) A syn. for *Coracoid process.*

P. angulus marginalis inferior. The inferior marginal angular process. Term for a ridge running along the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone. It is present only occasionally and in certain races of men.

P. annularis. The annular process. A term for the *Pons Varolii*.

P. anon'ymous. A name for the *Jugular process.*

P. anterior mallei. The *processus gracilis* of the malleus.

P. ascendens. The ascending process. Term for the *nasal process* of the *maxillary bone, superior.*

P. basilaris. The *basilar process* of the occipital bone. Also, term for a slender process of the posterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, forming part of the lateral wall of the inferior petrosal sinus.

P. belenoides. Belenoid process. (See *Belenoid.*) A term for the *Styloid process.*

P. Blumenbach'ii. (After *Blumenbach.*) A term for the *Unciform process.*

P. brevis incudis. The short process of the *Incus*.

P. brevis mallei. Short process of the malleus. A low eminence at the root of the *manubrium of the malleus*, projecting towards the *Membrana tympani*.

P. bulbi olfactorii. The process of the olfactory bulb. Another name for the *Fila olfactoria* (q. v.).

P. caeci vermiformis. The vermiform appendix of the caecum.

P. calcarinus. (*L. calcar, a spur.*) The

PROCESSUS

spur-like downward continuation of the bony septum of the nose.

P. cartilagin'us he'licis. The Process of helix.

P. cauda'tus. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Caudate process. A name for the *Lobe of liver*, *caudate*; also, for the inferior extremity of one of the divisions of the *anti-helix* of the auricle, or external ear.

P. cerebel'li ad medu'llam. The same as *P. a cerebello ad medu'llam*.

P. cerebel'li ad pon'tem. The same as *P. a cerebello ad pontem*.

P. cerebel'li ad tes'tes. The same as *P. a cerebello ad testes*.

P. cer'e'br'i latera'lis. "The lateral process of the cerebrum." A name for the *Hippocampus major*.

P. cer'e'br'i maj'or. "The greater process of the cerebrum." A name for the *Falx cerebri*.

P. clava'tus. (L. *clava*, a club.) Another name for the *Clava* of the medulla oblongata.

P. clinoid'eus. Clinoid process.

P. cochleari'formis. (L. *cochlea*, a snail-shell; *forma*, shape.) A thin plate of bone, which separates two canals situated at the junction of the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone, the one for the *Tensor tympani*, the other being the bony portion of the *Eustachian tube*.

P. cochlear'is. The same as *P. cochleari-formis*.

P. con'icus. The conical process. A name for the *Odontoid process*.

P. cricoid'eus. The small process on the lower border of either half of the thyroid cartilage which articulates with the cricoid cartilage.

P. crucia'tus. Term for the cruciate arrangement of the falx cerebri and the falx and tentorium cerebelli, where they meet opposite the internal occipital protuberance.

P. cubita'lis. (L. *cubitus*, the forearm.) Term for the lower end of the humerus, including the two lower articular surfaces.

P. cuneifo'r'mis. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape.) Term for the *Uncinate process* of the ethmoid bone.

P. cuneifo'r'mis os'sis occip'itis. The wedge-shaped process of the occipital bone. A term for the *Processus basilaris*.

P. denta'lis. Dental process. A name for the *Alveolar process*.

P. denta'tus. Dentate process. Another name for the odontoid process of the *axis* vertebra.

P. descen'dens fas'ciae pel'vis med'i-us. The median descending process of the pelvic fascia. Lessshaft's term for that process of the recto-vesical fascia which passes from the rectum to the bladder.

P. ensi'form'is. The Process, ensiform.

P. ethmoida'lis. (Ἐθμός, a sieve.) A thin plate in the inferior turbinated bone, which projects upwards to join the *unciform process* of the ethmoid.

P. falcifo'r'mis cerebel'li. (L. *falx*, a sickle; *forma*, shape.) Another name for the *Falx cerebelli*.

P. falcifo'r'mis du'ræ ma'tris. The falciform process of the dura mater. A name for the *Falx cerebri*.

P. falcifo'r'mis maj'or. The greater falciform process. A name for the *Falx cerebri*.

P. falcifo'r'mis mi'nor. The lesser falciform process. A name for the *Falx cerebelli*.

P. folia'ceus. (L. *foliaceus*, of, or like, leaves.) Term for the delicate process of the ethmoid bone which projects into the frontal cells.

P. folia'nus. A name for the *P. gracilis* of the malleus.

P. fol'li. The same as *P. folianus*.

P. fronta'lis. The thick, rough portion of the malar bone, which articulates with the *external angular process* of the frontal bone.

Also, another name for the *nasal process* of the superior maxillary bone. See *Maxillary bone, superior*.

P. fron'to-sphenoida'lis. Another name for the frontal process of the malar bone. See *P. frontalis*.

P. glott'idis. Process of the glottis. A name for the *P. vocalis*.

P. grac'ilis. A delicate process of bone, arising from an eminence below the neck of the Malleus, and passing to the *Glaserian fissure*. It affords attachment to the *Lazator tympani* muscle.

P. hama'tus. (L. *hamatus*, hooked.) The *Unciform process* of the unciform bone. Also, the *Uncinate process* of the ethmoid bone.

P. hamula'ris. (L. *hamulus*, a little hook.) 1. A hook-like process on the lachrymal bone, articulating with the lachrymal process of the superior maxillary.

2. The hook-like termination of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid.

3. The termination of the *lamina spiralis ossea* of the cochlea.

P. he'licis. The Process of helix.

P. he'licis cauda'tus. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) The same as *P. helicis*.

P. horizonta'lis incu'dis. The horizontal or short process of the *Incus*.

P. infe'rior. Term for the small, wedge-shaped process of bone that passes from the *tegmen tympani* to the inner end of the fissure of Glaser.

P. infe'rior incu'dis. The inferior or long process of the *Incus*.

P. inframalleola'r'is. (L. *infra*, beneath; *malleolus*.) A name for the *Peroneal spine*.

P. innomina'tus. Innominate process. A name for the *Jugular process*.

P. inter'nus calca'nei. The internal process of the calcaneum. A name for the *Sus-tentaculum tali*.

P. intrajugula'r'is. Intrajugular process. Term for a small spinous process of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which crosses the jugular foramen.

P. juga'lis. (L. *jugum*, a yoke.) Term for the process, malar, of the superior maxillary bone; also, for the Process, angular, external of the frontal bone; and also, for the *zygoma*.

P. jugula'r'is accesso'r'ius. The accessory jugular process. Weber's term for a prominence often present on the occipital bone, bounding the jugular notch anteriorly.

P. jugula'r'is ante'rior. Syn. for *P. jugularis accessorius*.

P. jugula'r'is med'i-us. The *P. intra-jugularis*.

P. lachryma'lis. The nasal process of the superior maxillary bone.

P. lachryma'lis ante'rior. The anterior lachrymal process. A name for the lachrymal crest of the superior maxillary bone. See *Lacrimal crest*.

P. lachryma'lis con'chæ infe'rior'is.

PROCESSUS

(*L. concha*, a shell; a name for the inferior turbinated bone.) The *lacrimal process* of the inferior turbinated bone.

P. lateralis. Lateral process. A term for that part of the transverse process of a lumbar vertebra which is considered to be serially homologous with a rib.

P. lateralis calcanei. The lateral process of the calcaneum. A syn. for *P. internus calcanei*.

P. lateralis spurius. Spurious lateral process. Another name for the *P. supracondyloideus femoris lateralis*.

P. lenticularis. (*L. lenticula*, a lentil.) The rounded extremity of the *P. longus* of the *Incus*, which articulates with the head of the *Stapes*. It is also termed *Oss orbiculare*.

P. lenticularis incudis. (Gen. of *incus*.) Full name for *P. lenticularis*.

P. longus incudis. The slender or long process of the *Incus*, on which is set the *P. lenticularis*.

P. longus mallei. A syn. for the *Processus gracilis* of the malleus.

P. malaris. Malar process. A name for the *Process*, *angular*, *external* of the frontal bone; also, for the *zygoma*.

P. mammillaris ossis temporis. The mammillary process of the temporal bone. Another name for the *mastoid process*.

P. mammillaris vertebrarum. The mammillary process of the vertebrae.

P. marginalis. The same as *P. angulus marginalis inferior*.

P. mastoidæus. The *mastoid process*.

P. maxillaris conchæ inferioris. The maxillary process of the inferior turbinated bone, or *concha*.

P. maxillaris ossis malaris. The maxillary process of the malar bone.

P. maxillaris ossis zygomatici. The maxillary process of the zygomatic or malar bone.

P. medullæ cerebri. "The process of the medulla of the cerebrum." A term for the *Crus cerebri*.

P. medullaris transversus. The transverse medullary process. A term for the *Pons Varolii*.

P. membraniformis. The membraniform process. A term for the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

P. nasalis. The *nasal process* of the superior maxillary bone; also, the *lacrimal process* of the inferior turbinate; also, the *maxillary process* of the palate bone.

P. nasi. (*L. nasus*, a nose.) Syn. for *Pyramidalis nasi*.

P. nucleiformis. The nucleiform process. A syn. for *Odontoid process*.

P. obliquus. Oblique process. Syn. for *Articular process*.

P. obtusus. The same as *P. brevis* (of malleus).

P. occipitalis. Syn. for *P. basilaris*.

P. oculatus. (*L.*) The hidden process. Term for the toothed edge of the *orbital plate* of the superior maxilla at the anterior extremity of the infra-orbital canal.

P. odontoidæus. The *Odontoid process* of the axis vertebra.

P. olivaris. The *Olivary process*.

P. orbicularis. The orbicular process. A syn. for *P. lenticularis*.

P. orbicularis cerebri. The orbicular process of the cerebrum. A term for the *Infundibulum*.

P. paracondyloidæus. The *Paracondyloid process* (q. v.).

P. paramastoidæus. (*Παρά*, alongside of; *mastoid*.) Syn. for *P. paracondyloideus*.

P. petrosus ossis sphenoidæi medius. The middle petrous process of the sphenoid bone. A name for the *P. basilaris* of the body of the sphenoid.

P. petrosus posterior et superior ossis sphenoidæi. The posterior and superior petrous process of the sphenoid bone. A name for the *posterior clinoid process*.

P. pinealis. The pineal process, or *pineal gland*.

P. pneumatæus. Pneumatic process. A name for the jugular process of the occipital bone, on account of its air-cells which communicate indirectly with the mastoid cells.

P. primus. First process. A name for the handle of the malleus.

P. pyramidalis. The pyramidal process. Term for the occasional *middle lobe* of the *Thyroid gland*; also, for the *pyramidal process* of the palate bone.

P. rachidæus. Rachidian process. A name for the spinal cord.

P. Ravii. The process of Ravius or Rau. A name for the *processus gracilis* of the malleus.

P. restiformis. The restiform process, or *restiform body*.

P. reticularis. (*L. reticulum*, a little net.) A projection of grey matter into the white matter of the *lateral columns* of the spinal cord, best marked in the cervical region.

P. rostriformis. (*L. rostrum*, a beak; *forma*, shape.) A name for the *Coracoid process*.

P. Scemmeringii. (After *Scemmering*.) A name for *P. marginalis*.

P. spelæus. (*L. spelæus*, a cave.) Term for a process of the ethmoid bone which projects into the sphenoidal sinus.

P. sphenoidæalis. The sphenoidal process of the palate bone. See *Palate bone*.

P. sphenomaxillaris. The sphenomaxillary process. Term for an occasional prolongation downwards of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.

P. spinosus mallei. Spinous process of the malleus. A name for the long process. See *Malleus*.

P. spinosus sphenoidæalis. The spinous process, or spine, of the sphenoid.

P. sterni xiphoidæus. The *xiphoid process* of the sternum.

P. styloidæus cranii. The styloid process of the cranium.

P. styloidæus fibulæ. The styloid process of the fibula.

P. styloidæus radii. The styloid process of the radius.

P. styloidæus ulnæ. The styloid process of the ulna.

P. sulcatus. (*Sulcus*.) A process of the palate bone, occasionally present, joining the orbital with the sphenoidal process.

P. superior incudis. Superior process of the *incus*. A name for the short process. See *Incus*.

P. supracondyloidæus femoris lateralis. Lateral supracondyloid process of

PROCESSUS

the femur. Term for an occasional projection above the external condyle of the femur.

P. supracondyloidæus femoris medialis. Median supracondyloid process of the femur. Term for the projection above the internal condyle of the femur to which the inner head of the gastrocnemius is attached.

P. supracondyloidæus humeri. The supracondyloid process of the humerus. See *Process, supracondyloid, of humerus.*

P. tali exte'rnus. (*Talus = astragalus.*) Term for that projecting part of the external surface of the astragalus, the inferior surface of which articulates with the sustentaculum tali of the os calcis.

P. tali inter'nus. (*Talus = astragalus.*) Term for the projection of the posterior extremity of the astragalus which is grooved on its inner surface for the reception of the flexor longus hallucis tendon.

P. tegmen'ti tym'pani. (*Tegmentum = tegmen.*) Term for part of the tegmen which forms the roof to the internal and middle ear.

P. tempora'lis. Temporal process. Term for a process of the frontal bone, but rarely observed, which passes back to articulate with the squamous portion of the temporal.

P. te'res. Syn. for *Fasciculus teres.*

P. transver'sus accessor'ius. Accessory transverse process. Syn. for *P. accessorius.*

P. transver'sus du'ræ ma'tris. The transverse process of the dura mater. A name for the *Tentorium cerebelli.*

P. transver'sus occipita'lis. The occipital transverse process. A term for the *Jugular process.*

P. trochlearifor'mis. (*Trochlea; L. forma, shape.*) Syn. for *P. cochlearifor'mis.*

P. trochlear'is. Trochlear process. Hyrtl's term for a groove in a bone which is for the reception of a tendon, and effects a change in the direction of the tendon.

P. trochlear'is calca'nei. Trochlear process of the calcaneum. Syn. for *Peroneal spine.*

P. tubar'ius. (*Tuba, the Eustachian tube.*) Rebsamen's term for the projection of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid, which forms a support for the cartilage of the Eustachian tube.

P. tuberosita'tis navicular'is. Process of the navicular tuberosity (*i. e.* the tuberosity of the navicular or scaphoid bone). A process, sometimes present, attached to the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot.

P. tym'pani. Syn. for *Tegmen tympani.*

P. uncifor'mis. (*L. uncus, a hook; forma, shape.*) A name for the *Coracoid process.*

P. uncina'tus. The uncinatè process. A term for the olecranon; also, for the coracoid process.

P. uncina'tus mi'nor. A flat plate of the ethmoid bone, occasionally present, which covers in either the maxillary or lachrymal cells.

P. uv'ifer. (*L. uva, a grape; fero, to carry.*) A term for the uvula.

P. vagina'lis. (*L. vagina, sheath.*) Vaginal process. 1. A plate of bone running inwards from the base of the pterygoid process, articulating with the *Vomer.* 2. A broad plate of bone on the inferior surface of the temporal, running from the carotid canal to the mastoid process. Also, 3. The *P. vaginalis peritonei.*

P. vagina'lis fas'ciæ transver'sæ. Vaginal process of the transverse, *i. e.* transversalis, fascia. Nuhn's name for the *Infundibuliform fascia.*

P. vagina'lis peritone'i. The pouch of peritoneum extending down into the *scrotum*, into which the testicle projects.

P. ventriculi. (*L. ventriculus, the paunch.*) A term for the duodenum.

P. vermicular'is. Vermicular process. Syn. for *P. vermiformis.*

P. vermifor'mis. (*L. vermis, a worm; forma, shape.*) Syn. for *Appendix vermiformis.*

P. vermifor'mis infe'rior. The Vermiform process, inferior.

P. vermifor'mis, supe'rior. The Vermiform process, superior.

P. ver'mis infe'rior. The Vermiform process, inferior.

P. ver'mis supe'rior. The Vermiform process, superior.

P. voca'lis. See *Vocal cords.*

P. voca'lis ante'rior. Term for the small tuberosity on the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage, to which the true vocal cords are attached anteriorly.

P. vo'mero-sphenoida'lis. (*L. vomer; sphenoidalis, sphenoidal.*) Syn. for *P. sphenoidalis.*

P. xiphoid'es. The xiphoid cartilage.

P. xiphoid'es. The same as *P. xiphoides.*

P. xiphosterna'lis. (*Xiphoides; sternalis.*) The same as *P. xiphoides.*

P. zygomatico-orbita'lis. Zygomatico-orbital process. A name for the *Process, malar.*

P. zygomatic'us. The zygomatic process.

Processus. (*L.*) Pl. of *Processus.*

P. a cerebel'lo ad cerebrum. The superior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *Cerebellum, peduncles of.*

P. a cerebel'lo ad medull'am. The same as *P. ad medullam.*

P. ad cer'ebrum. The same as *P. a cerebel'lo ad cerebrum.*

P. ad medull'am. The inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *Cerebellum, peduncles of.*

P. ad pon'tem. The middle peduncles of the cerebellum. See *Cerebellum, peduncles of.*

P. ad tes'tes. The same as *P. cerebelli ad testes.*

P. alaeform'es. The *Ligaments, alar.*

P. ala'ti. The winged processes. A syn. for *Alisphenoids*, or greater wings of sphenoid bones.

P. alifor'mes. Term for the Pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

P. arcifor'mes. The Arciform fibres.

P. articula'res spor'ti. Name for the small prominences situated on the inner side of the posterior foramina of the sacrum. These are rudimentary articular processes.

P. ascenden'tes. (*L. ascendens, mounting up.*) Term for the superior articular processes of the vertebrae. See *Articular process.*

P. cartilagin'e'i tu'bæ Eustachia'næ. Term for nodules of cartilage, presumably sesamoid, present in the cartilaginous part of the wall of the Eustachian tube.

P. cerebel'li ad cer'ebrum. The superior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *Cerebellum, peduncles of.*

P. cerebel'li ad medull'am oblon'ga'tam. The inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *Cerebellum, peduncles of.*

PROCHEILA—PROCREANT

P. cerebel'li ad pon'tem. The same as *P. ad pontem*.

P. cerebel'li ad tes'tes. The superior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *Cerebellum*, *peduncles of*.

P. cerebel'li inferio'res. The inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. See under *Cerebellum*.

P. cerebel'li med'li. The middle peduncles of the cerebellum. See under *Cerebellum*.

P. cerebel'li superio'res. The superior peduncles of the cerebellum. See under *Cerebellum*.

P. cerebel'li transver'si. The transverse processes of the cerebellum. The same as *P. cerebelli medii*.

P. ciliar'es. The *Ciliary processes*.
P. corporis quadrigem'ini ad cerebellum. The processes of the quadrigeminal body to the cerebellum. Syn. for *Cerebellum*, *peduncles of*, *superior*.

P. costar'li. (*L. costa*, a rib.) Term applied to the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, on account of their being believed to be the serial homologues of the ribs.

P. du'ræ ma'tris. The processes of the dura mater. Term for the falx cerebri and tentorium cerebelli.

P. e cerebel'lo ad pon'tem. The same as *P. cerebelli ad pontem*.

P. e cerebel'lo ad tes'tes. The same as *P. cerebelli ad testes*.

P. ensiform'es. Ensiform processes. Term for the lesser wings of the *Sphenoid* bone.

P. enteroid'e'i cerebri. (*Mod. Lat. enteroides*; from *Gr. ἔντερον*, an intestine; *īdos*, form.) Term for the cerebral convolutions, from their resemblance in appearance to the coils of the bowels.

P. excep'ti. (*L. exceptus*, received, entertained.) Term for the inferior articular processes of the lumbar vertebrae, which are embraced by the superior articular processes.

P. excipien'tes. (*L. excipiens*, receiving, taking up.) Term for the superior articular processes of the lumbar vertebrae, which embrace the inferior articular processes, *P. excepti*.

P. incisur'æ trigem'ini. (*L. incisura*, a notch; *trigeminus* = *nervus trigeminus*.) Certain small projections, only rarely present, at the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, on either side of the hollow for the Gasserian ganglion. They are believed to represent the ring of bone encircling the Gasserian ganglion in certain of the *Mammalia*.

P. latera'les uteri. The lateral processes of the uterus. A name for the *Fallopian tubes*.

P. latera'les vertebrar'um. The lateral, *i. e.* the transverse, processes of the vertebrae.

P. mammillar'es cerebri. The *mammillary tubercles* (q. v.).

P. muscular'es vertebrar'um. Muscular processes of the vertebrae. Term for the prominences on the vertebrae for muscular attachment.

P. obli'quo-mammillar'es. Oblique mammillary processes. Term for the rudimentary articular process of the sacrum.

P. papillar'es. Papillary processes. A term for the *olfactory nerves*.

P. papillar'um. The same as *P. papillares*.

P. spino'si spu'rii. The spurious spinous processes. A term for the bony eminences, representing spinous processes, along the midline of the posterior surface of the sacrum.

P. tere'tes. Pl. of *Processus teres* (q. v.).

Procheila. Pl. of *Procheilum*.

Procheilid'ion. (*Προχειλίδιον*.) The *prolabium*, or projecting part of the lip.

Procheil'on. (*Πρό, before*; *χείλος*, lip.) The same as *Procheilidion*.

Procheu'ma. (*Πρόχευμα*, that which is poured out.) *General Anat.* Syn. for *Parenchyma*.

Prochi'lon. See *Procheilon*.

Prochi'lous. (*Πρό, before*; *χείλος*, a lip.) Having protruding lips.

Prochondral. (*Πρό, before*; *χόνδρος*, gristle.) Before the formation of cartilage.

Prochond'rium. (*Πρό, before*; *χόνδρος*, cartilage.) Freshly-formed cartilage. The *Præcartilage* of Minot.

Prochor'dal. (*Πρό, before*; *χορδή*, a cord.) In front of the *Chorda dorsalis*.

Procho'riion. (*Πρό, before*; *chorion*.) Hensen's name for that part of the mammalian ovum comprised by the zona pellucida and albuminous coverings of the ovum. Also, the *Primitive chorion*.

Prochorion'ic. Belonging to the *Prochorion*.

Pro'chyma. The same as *Procheuma*.

Proci'dent. (*L. procidens*, falling forward.) Slipping out of place.

Proci'dentia. (*L. procido*, to fall forward. *F. procidence*; *G. Vorfall*.) The slipping of any organ or structure from its place.

P. a'ni. Another name for *Prolapsus ani*.

P. intest'ni rec'ti. A term for *Prolapsus recti*.

P. ir'idis. The same as *Prolapsus iridis*.

P. oculi. (*L. oculus*, the eye.) A term for *Exophthalmos*.

P. sed'is. (*L. sedes*, the fundament.) A term for *Prolapsus ani*.

P. testic'uli tabulo'rum. (*L. testiculus*, the testicle; *tubuli*, tubes.) A term for *Hernia testis*.

P. uteri. A falling of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*; generally used in the present day to mean a complete prolapse, in which the whole vagina becomes inverted, and protruded, together with the uterus, outside the vulva. The inverted vagina becomes hypertrophied and of ivory-like appearance; it often becomes inflamed.

P. vulvar'um. (*L. vulva*, -æ, the womb.) Ancient term used by Pliny for *P. uteri*.

Procli'vus. (*L.*) Sloping. In *Anat.* epithet applied to teeth inclined nearly in the line of the axis of the jaw.

Proclivity. (*L. proclivitas*.) Tendency, *Predisposition*.

Procne'mium. (*Προκνήμιον*.) The *tibia*.

Procc'elia. (*Neut. pl. προκοιλία*, see *Procoelium*.) Lateral ventricles. (*Wilder*.)

Procc'ilius. (*Προκοίλιος*, with a paunch.) Having a prominent abdomen.

Procc'ulous. (*Προκοίλιος*, with a paunch.) Convex in front, concave behind.

Procon'dylus. (*Πρό, before*; *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle.) The first or proximal joint of the fingers.

Procreant. (*L. procreans*; *procreo*, to beget.) Begetting.

PROCREATE—PROCTOTOCIA

Pro'create. (L. *procreo*.) To beget.
Procreatio. (L.) Procreation.
P. sanguinis. See *Hæmotosis*.
Procreation. Begetting.
Procrisis. See *Procrisis*.
Procryptic. (Πρό, for; κρυπτικός, fit for, or good at, concealing.) Epithet applied to the protective mimicry of colour by certain animals; e.g. the green colour of the tree-frog and leaf-insect.
Proctag'ra. (Πρωκτός, the anus; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Sudden pain about the anus.
Proctalgia. (Πρωκτός; ἄλγος, pain. F. *proctalgie*; G. *Afterschmerz*.) Neuralgia of the anal region; also, any pain in that region.
P. hæmorrhoidalis. Proctalgia due to *Hæmorrhoids*.
P. inflammatoria. Proctalgia due to inflammation of the rectum.
P. intertrigiosa. (*Intertrigo*.) Proctalgia caused by chafing of the skin.
P. rheumatica. Proctalgia due to *Proctorrheuma*.
Proctatresia. (Α, not; τράω [τερ-τραίνω], to bore. F. *proctatresie*.) Imperforate anus. See under *Anus*.
Proctauxō. (Ἀὔξη, growth.) Enlargement of the hind parts; also, dilatation of the anus.
Proctectasia. (Ἐκτασις, a stretching out.) Dilatation of the anus.
Proctectomy. (Ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of the rectum.
Proctencli'sis. (Ἐγκλείω, to close in.) A closing up or constriction of the anus or rectum.
Procteuryn'ter. (Εὐρύω, to widen. F. *procteuryn'tère*; G. *Afterausdehner*.) An instrument for dilating the anus.
Procthæmorrhagia. (Αἱμορραγία, hæmorrhage. F. *proctohémorrhagie*; G. *Afterblutung*.) Hæmorrhage from the anus.
Procthyodes'mus. (Ἵποδεσμός, an under-bandage.) An anal support.
Proctica. (*Proctus*.) Pain in the anal region, not associated with inflammation. A Genus of the Order *Enterica*, Class *Celiaca*, in Good's Nosology.
P. exania. (L. *exanio*, to squeeze out.) Term for *Proctocèle*.
P. marisca. (L. *marisca*, the piles.) A term for *Hæmorrhoids*.
P. simplex. Syn. for *Proctalgia*.
P. tenes'mus. Syn. for *Tenesmus*.
Proctisis. (*Proctus*.) *Proctitis*.
Proctitis. (Ἡ πρωκτίτις [πόσις], the disease of the anus. F. *proctite*; G. *Afflerentzündung*.) Inflammation of the rectum, or immediately round the anus.
P. fœtida. *Proctitis* with which there is a fœtid discharge.
P. gangræno'sa. (Mod. L. *gangrænosus*, from L. *gangræna*, gangrene.) The same as *Proctocèle*.
Proctoblennozem'ia. (Πρωκτός; βλέννα, mucus; ὀξω, to smell.) Offensive mucous discharge from the anus.
Proctocacē. (Πρωκτός; κακή, mischief. F. *proctocacée*; G. *Mastdarmaufale*.) Ancient term for disease of the rectum characterised by sloughing, and by putridity of the discharge.
Proctocèle. (Πρωκτός; κήλη, a tumour. F. *proctocèle*; G. *Aftervorfall*.) Term for *Prolapsus ani*.

P., vagin'al. A hernia of the rectum through the posterior vaginal wall.

Proctocystotome. An instrument specially designed for the performance of *Proctocystotomy*.

Proctocystotomy. (Πρωκτός; cystotomy.) A *Cystotomy* performed through the anterior wall of the rectum.

Proctodæ'al. Belonging to the *Proctodæum*.

Proctodæ'um. (Πρωκτός, the anus.) *Embryol.* The anal invagination of the epiblast, as distinguished from the primitive hypoblastic part of the bowel.

Proctode'al. Belonging to the *Proctodeum*.

Proctodeum. See *Proctodæum*.

Proctodyn'ia. (Πρωκτός; ὀδύνη, pain.) Spasmodic pain in the immediate region of the anus.

Proctoleucorrhœ'a. (Πρωκτός; λευκορροῖα.) A discharge of mucus from the bowel.

Proctome'nia. (Πρωκτός; μῆνις, a month.) Old name for a supposed vicarious menstruation *per anum*.

Procton'cus. (Πρωκτός; ὄγκος, a swelling.) A swelling or tumour in the immediate neighbourhood of the anus.

Proctoparalysis. The same as *Proctoplegia*.

Proctoplas'tic. Belonging to *Proctoplasty*.

Proctoplasty. (Πρωκτός; πλάσσω, to mould.) Plastic surgery of the anal region.

Proctoplegia. (Πρωκτός; πληγή, a stroke.) Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

Proctopolypus. (Πρωκτός; πολύπους, a polypus. F. *proctopolype*; G. *Afterpolyp*.) Term for *Anal polypus*.

Proctopto'ma. (Πρωκτός; πτώμα, a fall.) Fall, or prolapse, of the anus.

Proctopto'sis. (Πρωκτός; πτώσις, a falling.) The process eventuating in *Proctoptoma*.

Proctorrha'gia. (Πρωκτός; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) Another term for *Procthæmorrhagia*.

Proctorrhaphy. (Πρωκτός; ῥαφή suture.) Suture of the rectum, or, more strictly of that part at or close to the anus.

Proctorrheuma. (Πρωκτός; ῥεῖμα, a flux or rheum.) Painful catarrh of the anal portion of the rectum.

Proctorrhœ'a. (Πρωκτός; ῥέω, to flow. F. *proctorrhée*.) A flow or discharge from the anus.

Proctorrhois. (Πρωκτός; ῥέω, to flow.) The disease of *Hæmorrhoids*.

Proctos. (Πρωκτός, the anus.) The *ANUS*.

Proctoscir'rhus. (Πρωκτός; σκίρρος [σκίρος], a hardened swelling.) Scirrhosis of the rectum, or of its anal portion.

Proctospas'mus. (Πρωκτός; σπασμός, a convulsion. F. *proctospasme*; G. *Mastdarmkrampf*.) A term for *Tenesmus*.

Proctostenosis. (Πρωκτός; στένωσις, a narrowing. F. *proctosténose*; G. *Mastdarmverengerung*.) Contraction or stricture of the anus or rectum.

P. organ'ica. Organic *Proctostenosis*.

Proctotoc'ia. (Πρωκτός; τόκος, a birth.) Delivery *per anum* of the fœtus in *Labour*.

PROCTOTOME—PROËPISTERNUM

Proctotome. An instrument for performing *Proctotomy*.

Proctotomy. (Πρωκτός; τμήνω, to cut. F. *proctotomie*; G. *Mastdarmschnitt*.) 1. Incision of the rectum, or incision at the anus; usually for the relief of stricture. 2. Also used to mean incision with partial excision of the rectum for the removal of a malignant growth. The latter operation was first performed by Faget in 1739 (Velpeau); and was revived by Lisfranc in 1826. The whole circumference, or a considerable part to a point well above the disease, is removed, all the tissues being first divided backwards to the coccyx, and, if necessary, the coccyx itself being taken away.

P., external. Division of the rectum and posterior border of the anus, and the tissues backwards to the coccyx; usually for stricture.

P., internal. Division of parts as in *P., external*, but without division of the sphincters.

P., linear. Through a subcutaneous opening in front of the coccyx, division is made of the posterior wall of the rectum, including the stricture for relief of which the operation is performed, and the tissues between the lower part of the rectum and the coccyx.

P., Maisonneuve's. (F. *procédé de la ligature extemporanée*.) Operation introduced by Maisonneuve for excision of the rectum. A circular incision is made deeply round the rectum, and the part separated is removed by means of a double loop with a cord attached to the écraseur.

P., Nélaton's. A variety of *P., external*, introduced by Nélaton. The left index finger is passed into the rectum as a guide, and with a blunt-pointed bistoury the rectum below the stricture is divided in the posterior median line. The lips of the wound are then separated, and the stricture is divided by a second incision.

P., Panas'. A name for *P., linear*, the introduction of which has been erroneously ascribed to Panas.

P., Rouse's. The sphincter is avoided by making a deep incision at the side of the anus, and pressing out through this the part of the rectum to be excised.

P., Verneuil's. In this modification of the operation, the rectum is divided into lateral halves by means of the écraseur, and the part to be removed is then dissected up with the knife of the galvano-cautery.

Proctotoreusis. (Τορεύω, to bore through.) Perforation of an *imperforate anus*.

Proctu'cous. (Πρωκτός, the anus; ἔχειν, to have.) Having an *anus*.

Proctus. The same as *Proctos*.

Procubitus. (L. *procumbo, procubitum*, to lie down flat.) Syn. for *Procidencia*.

Procumbens. (L. *procumbo*, to lie down flat.) Procumbent.

Procumbent. (*Procumbens*.) Epithet applied to plants that trail on the ground.

Procuratio abortus. A procuring of abortion.

Prodiagno'sis. (Πρό, before; diagnosis.) The predicting of the onset of a future disease.

Prodiagoreusis. See *Proagoreusis*.

Prodigious. (L.) Prodigious. Epithet applied to a pigment-forming, non-pathogenic *bacterium*, whose free growth on potato is attended by an odour of trimethylamine.

Prodro'ma. (Πρόδρομος.) The same as *Prodrome*. Oftener used in the plur., *Prodromata*.

Prodro'mal. (Πρόδρομος, running before, or in advance. F. *prodromique*; G. *vorhergehend*.) Precursory, premonitory. An epithet applied to *Symptoms*.

Prodro'mata. (Plur. of *Prodroma*.) Precursory or premonitory symptoms.

Pro'drome. (Πρόδρομος.) A precursory or premonitory symptom. Generally used in the plural, *Prodromata*.

Prodro'mic. The same as *Prodromal*.

Prodro'mous. The same as *Prodromal*.

Pro'dromus. (Πρόδρομος.) A *Prodrome*.

Produce'. (L. *producere*.) To bring forth.

Productio. (L. *produco*, to prolong.) A prolongation. In *Anat.*, used as synonymous with *Apophysis* and *Processus*.

In *Medicine*, synonymous with *Prolapsus*.

P. u'vulae a pitu'ita. (L. *Uvula*; *pitu'ita*, phlegm.) Term for swelling of the uvula.

Productive. (L. *producere*.) Generating, bringing forth.

P. arteri'tis, acute'. Term for a form of *Arteritis*, *acute* which is especially characterised by a proliferation of round cells with subsequent development of connective-tissue and fresh blood-vessels; in some cases the lumen of the artery affected becomes occluded. See *Arteritis obliterativa*.

Productivitas. (Mod. L.) Fertility.

Proëccrisis. (Πρό, before; *eccrisis*.) An early *crisis* to a disease.

Proëguminae causæ. (*Proëgminus*; L. *causa*, a cause.) Predisposing causes.

Proëgminus. (Προηγούμενος [*προηγούμενος*], leading the way. F. *proëgumène*; G. *voraufgehend*.) Preceding; also, predisposing.

Proëlum. (L.) A press; also, a tourniquet.

Proëmbryo. (Πρό, before; *embryo*.) Syn. for *Prothallum*.

Proëmbryonic. Belonging to a *Proëmbryo*.

Proëminent. (L. *pro*, forth; *eminens*.) Standing out beyond, projecting.

P. ver'tebra, the. *Human Anat.* The seventh cervical vertebra, so called on account of the length of its spinous process.

Proëncephalia. (*Proëncephalus*.) Protrusion of the brain through the unclosed vault of the skull.

Proëncephalocèle. (*Proëncephalon*, κήλη, a tumour.) An *encephalocèle* situated in the anterior part of the cranium.

Proëncephalon. (Πρό, before; *encephalon*.) Syn. for *Prosencephalon*. Also, a syn. for *Proëncephalocèle*.

Proëncephalus. (Πρό, before; *encephalon*.) A monster in which the brain protrudes through the unclosed vault of the skull.

Proëotia. (Πρωϊότης, earliness.) Sexual precocity.

Proëpime'ral. Belonging to the *Proëpimeron*.

Proëpime'ron. (Πρό, before; ἐπί, upon; Ἰμός, the thigh.) Syn. for *Prothorax*.

Proëpisternal. Belonging to the *Proëpisternum*.

Proëpister'num. (Πρό, before; ἐπί,

upon; *στέρον*, the breast-bone.) The *episternum*, belonging to the *prothorax*.

Pro-ferment. (L. *pro*, in the sense of before, in front of; *ferment*.) A term for *Zymogen*.

Professional. Belonging to a profession. Also, in a narrower sense, belonging to the Medical profession; also, in keeping with the ethics of the Medical profession.

P. cramp. A syn. for *Writers' cramp*.

P. etiquette. The unwritten code of practical ethics generally recognised by the Medical profession as governing the conduct of its members, both among themselves, and also with the laity.

P. neuro'ses. A syn. for *Occupation neuroses* (q. v.).

Profile line. 1. A syn. for *Facial line*. 2. Also, several profile lines, differing slightly as to the points from which they are taken, have been introduced:

a. Camper's profile line. See under *Camper*; also, *Facial line*.

b. Topinard's profile line. See under *Topinard*.

c. The Frankfort profile line. This is drawn from the point midway between the two superciliary ridges (intersuperciliary point) to the alveolar point.

Profu'via. (Pl. of *profuvium*.) Term for *fluxes* of any kind in fever; an Order of the Class *Pyrexia* in Cullen's Nosology.

Profu'vii cor'tex. (Gen. of *profuvium*.) The bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum*; also, termed *Codaga pala bark*.

Profu'vium. (L.) A flow or discharge.

P. al'vi. (L. *alvus*, the belly.) Diarrhœa. (Celsus.)

P. genita'lē mulieb'rē. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to the sexual organs; *muliebris*, belonging to woman.) A term for menstruation.

P. genita'lē mul'ierum. (L. *mulier*, a woman.) A term for menstruation. (Pliny.)

P. muco'sum ure'thræ. (L. *mucosus*, abounding in mucus; *urethra*.) Term for gonorrhœa.

P. mulieb'rē. (L. *muliebris*, pertaining to a woman.) The same as *P. genita'lē mulieb're*.

P. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Hemorrhage.

P. san'guinis e re'nibus. (L. *renes*, the kidneys.) Hemorrhage from the kidneys.

P. san'guinis ex a'no. Hemorrhage from the anus.

P. san'guinis ex o're. (L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.) Hemorrhage from the mouth.

P. san'guinis ex u'tero. Hemorrhage from the uterus, *Metrorrhagia*.

P. sem'inis. Seminal flow. (Pliny.)

P. ven'tris. (L. *venter*, the belly.) A term for diarrhœa.

Profunda. (L.) Fem. of *Profundus*.

P. artery of arm, inferior. A small branch of the *Brachial artery*, arising about the middle of the arm, or occasionally given off in common with the superior profunda, *profunda artery of arm, superior*, descending in company with the ulnar nerve on the inner head of the triceps muscle, giving branches to that muscle, and ending by anastomosing with the anastomotic branch of the brachial artery, and the posterior recurrent branch of the ulnar. This artery is occasionally absent.

P. artery of arm, superior. The

largest branch of the *Brachial artery*. It arises just below the *teres major muscle*, and passes back to the interval between the long and inner heads of the triceps, and then traverses the musculo-spiral groove with the musculo-spiral nerve. It ends at the outer side of the humerus by dividing into two branches, the smaller passing on with the musculo-spiral nerve and anastomosing with the radial recurrent artery, and the larger anastomosing behind the external condyle with the posterior interosseous recurrent artery. It gives branches to the three heads of the triceps muscle, and small cutaneous twigs to the outer side of the arm. This artery sometimes arises from the axillary artery, and it occasionally gives origin to the posterior circumflex.

P. artery of cliti'oris. A branch of the *puvic artery*, which enters the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris. Also termed the artery of the corpus cavernosum clitoridis.

P. artery of pe'nis. The same as *Corpus cavernosum, artery of*.

P. artery of thigh. The *Femoral artery, deep*.

P. cervi'cis, ar'teria. The *Cervical artery, deep*.

P. fem'oris, ar'teria. The *P. femoris artery*.

P. fem'oris ar'tery. The *Femoral artery, deep*.

P. pe'nis ar'tery. See *Profunda artery of penis*.

P. ra'dial ar'tery. A name for the terminal twig of the *P. artery of arm, superior*.

P. vein. The vein accompanying the *P. femoris artery*.

Profundipal'mar. (*Profundus*; *palmar*.) Belonging to the deep-seated structures of the palm of the hand.

Profundiplan'tar. (*Profundus*; *plan'tar*.) Belonging to the deep-seated structures of the sole of the foot.

Profun'dus. (L.) Deep. In Anatomy, applied to certain structures in the body which lie deeply in relation to other structures.

Profus'io. (L. *profundo*, to pour out.) Profusion. A flowing, a flow of blood. A Genus of the Order *Apocenosæ*, Class *Locales*, in Cullen's Nosology.

P. a'quæ. (L. *aqua*, water.) The discharge of liquor amnii on rupture of the membranes, during parturition.

P. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Hemorrhage.

P. sem'inis. Ejaculation of semen.

P. se'ri. (L. *serum*.) An effusion of serum.

P. se'ri in cer'e'bro. An effusion of serum in the brain. Term for *Apoplexy, serous*.

P. subcuta'nea. (L. *subcutaneus*.) A term for *Purpura simplex*.

Progas'ter. (Πρό, before; γαστήρ, the belly.) A syn. for *Archenteron*.

Progas'tor. (Πρό, before; γαστήρ, the belly.) One who has a pendulous abdomen.

Progenera'tion. (L. *pro*; *generation*.) The same as *Propagation*.

Progen'ies. (L. *pro*, forth; *gigno*, *genitum*, to bring to the birth.) Progeny.

Progen'itor. (L. *pro*; *gigno*, *genitum*, to bring to the birth.) Ancestor; also, father.

Pro'geny. (*Progenies*.) Offspring.

Proglos'sis. (Προγλωσσίς.) The tip of the tongue.

Proglottid. The same as *Proglottis*.
Proglottides. Pl. of *Proglottis*.
Proglottis. (Πρό, before; γλῶττα, the tongue.) A term applied by van Beneden to denote the sexually perfect phase of *Trematoda* and *Cestoda*. In the *Cestoda*, the *Proglottis* is the single segment, and is analogous to an entire *Trematode*, as far as its sexual completeness goes, though differing from the latter in not possessing an independent nervous system.
Prognathic. The same as *Prognathous*.
Prognathism. The condition of being *Prognathous*.

Prognathous. (Πρό, before; γνάθος, the jaw.) Having a projecting lower jaw. This condition is seen typically in the negro races.

Prognosis. (Πρό; γνώσις, knowledge. *F. prognose*; *G. Prognose*, *Prognostik*-*Vorhersagung*.) The knowledge of the course a given disease is most likely to run.

P. an'ceps. A doubtful prognosis.

P. ex lingua. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Another name for *Glossomantia* (q. v.).

P. fausta. A favourable prognosis.

P. general. The prognosis of any specific disease in general.

P. inaus'ta. An unfavourable prognosis.

P., particular. The prognosis of a particular case of any specific disease.

Prognostic. (Προγνῶστικῶς, to know beforehand. *F. pronostique*; *G. prognostisch*.) Epithet applied to the symptoms upon which a prognosis is based. Also (*F. pronostic*; *G. Prognose*), as a subst., syn. for *Prognosis*.

Prognosticate. To make a prognostication; also, to give a prognosis.

Prognostication. (Προγνῶστικῶς.) A foretelling.

Prognosticē. (Ἡ προγνώστικῃ [τέχνη], the prognostic [art].) Prognosis.

Progressio. (L. *pro*, forth; *gradior*, *gressus*, to step.) *Med.* Augmentation.

Progressive bulbar paralysis. See *Paralysis, bulbar, progressive*.

P. fat'ty muscular paralysis. A name for *Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis*.

P. locomotor atax'y. A term applied to *Ataxy, locomotor* (q. v.), on account of the progressive character of the disease.

P. muscular atrophy. See *Atrophy, progressive muscular*.

P. ossifying myositis. A form of chronic *myositis* characterised by the formation of bony deposits in the muscles, and usually accompanied also by the formation of exostoses.

Progressus. The same as *Progressio*.

Progy'nosperm. (Πρό, before; *gynosperm.*) A primordial *Gynosperm*.

Progy'nospermic. Belonging to a *Progy'nosperm*.

Proiotes. (Πρωϊότης, earliness.) Sexual precocity.

Projectile. (L. *projicere*, to throw forward.) Anything thrown suddenly and violently forward.

P., vom'iting. Term for a variety of *Vomiting, cerebral*, characterised by the violent projection of the vomit, often to a considerable distance.

P.s., wounds from. See *Wounds, gunshot*.

Projection. (L. *projicere*, to throw forward.) The act of throwing violently forward. Also, something which appears to have been

thrown forward beyond surrounding parts; a prominence.

P. meas'urement. Term for the distance between lines that are tangent to the two opposite sides of the body, measured vertically to a given plane. (*Billings*.)

P., monoc'ular. The projection into space of the impression of an object produced by rays of light passing from the object into one eye only.

P., oc'ular. See under *Ocular*.

P. of visual impres'sions. The projection into their correct position in space of impressions of objects produced by rays of light entering the eyes from those objects.

P. system of Mey'nert. See *Mey'nert's projection system*.

P., uniloc'ular. (L. *unus*, one; *oculus*, eye.) A syn. for *P., monoc'ular*.

Projector ure'thræ. The *Levator prostatae*.

Projectura. (L.) The jutting out in a building. In *Anatomy*, a process.

Prola'bial. Belonging to the *Prolabium*.

Prola'bium. (L.) The most prominent part of the lip; synonymous with *Procheilium*.

Prolapse. See *Prolapsus*. For any condition of *Prolapse* not given under this heading, see under *Prolapsus*.

P., artifi'cial. The drawing down, out of position, of a part or organ of the body for the purposes of examination or treatment.

P. of a'nus. See *Prolapsus ani*.

P. of cord. (*F. prolapse ou procidence du cordon*.) The descent through the external os uteri of a part of the umbilical cord, during *Labour*, in front or at the side of the presenting part of the fetus. See *Presentation, funis*.

P. of fu'nis. The same as *P. of cord*.

P. of iris. The protrusion of the iris through an ulcer or wound of the cornea.

P. of o'vary. See under *Ovary*.

P. of placen'ta. A condition present in *Placenta prævia* (q. v.).

P. of tongue. See *Prolapsus linguae*.

P. of uter'us. (*F. prolapse de matrice*; *G. Muttervorfall*.) This is really part of a more general condition, a prolapse of the pelvic floor, involving uterus, bladder, urethra, and anterior and posterior vaginal walls. It has been termed a sacro-pubic hernia.

For convenience of clinical description, it has been divided into three degrees.

First degree.—The uterus has descended in the axis of the pelvic brim on to the anterior or upper surface of the coccyx.

Second degree.—The cervix, after descent of the uterus, has turned forward, and the posterior surface of the uterus rests on the floor of the pelvis.

Third degree.—The changes of the first and second degrees have taken place, and the uterus has finally been protruded outside the vulva, constituting *Procidentia*. See *Procidentia uteri*.

P. of vagin'a. Prolapse of the vaginal wall through the vulva.

Prolapsed. Fallen forward; in a state of *Prolapse*.

Prolaps'us. (L. *prolabor*, *prolapsus sum*, to slip forward. *G. Vorfall*.) The slipping of an organ from its normal position.

P. a'ni. (*G. Aftervorfall*.) Prolapse of the anus. A protrusion of the mucous membrane of the rectum through the anus. Only

the mucous membrane, together with thickened subjacent areolar tissue, is protruded. Where the muscular coat also is protruded, the condition is strictly not prolapsus ani, but *prolapsus recti*.

Prolapsus ani usually occurs in weakly adults, and generally in cases where there is habitual constipation, and especially where there is straining at micturition, as with stricture, or vesical calculus. It is very commonly associated with the presence of piles.

One form of the disease arises from atony of the levator and sphincter ani muscles.

P. bulbi oculi. (L.) Prolapse of the bulb of the eye. See *Exophthalmos*.

P. cerebri. (Cerebrum.) A syn. for *Encephalocele*.

P. corneæ. Prolapse of the cornea. See under *Staphyloma*.

P. iridis. Prolapse of the iris. See under *Staphyloma*.

P. linguae. Prolapse of the tongue. See *Glossocoele*, and *Paraglossa*.

P. oculi. (Oculus.) A syn. for *Exophthalmos*.

P. oesophagi. Prolapse of the oesophagus, *Pharyngocele*.

P. palpebræ. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.) Prolapse of the upper eyelid, *Ptosis*.

P. pharyngis. Prolapse of the pharynx, *Pharyngocele*.

P. placentæ. Prolapse of the placenta.

P. recti. Prolapse of the rectum. This is almost always a disease of childhood. The prolapse includes all the coats of the bowel, and usually projects considerably outside the anus. It very rarely becomes strangulated. The common causes are irritation from worms, dysenteric diarrhoea, polypus of the rectum, and stone in the bladder.

P. sclerotici. Term for *Staphyloma* of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

P. umbilici. Prolapse of the umbilicus. Term for *Exomphalos*.

P. uteri. See *Prolapse of uterus*.

P. uteri completus. Complete prolapse of the uterus, i.e. *Procidentia uteri*.

P. uvulae. Prolapse of the uvula. Term for oedematous swelling of the uvula.

P. vaginae. See *Prolapse of vagina*.

P. vesicae. Prolapse of the urinary bladder, i.e. of its mucous membrane into the urethra.

Prolectatio. (L. *prolecto*, to allure.) The process of separation of the finer from the coarser particles of a body.

Prolepsis. (Πρόληψις, an anticipating.) Anticipation; presumption; prediction. In a special sense, return of a paroxysm before the usual time.

Proleptic. Belonging to *Prolepsis*.

Proleptical. The same as *Proleptic*.

Proleptics. (*Prolepsis*.) Med. Term proposed by Lacoek for the science and art of prediction or prognosis.

Proles. (L. *pro*, forth; *olesco*, to grow.) Offspring.

Prolicide. (L. *proles*; *cædo*, to kill.) Killing of offspring; a term including *infanticide* and *feticide*.

Prolifer. *Proliferous*.

Proliferate. To bud; of living cells, to divide.

Proliferation. (L. *proles*, offspring;

fero, to bear. F. *proliferation*; G. *Sprossensbildung*.) The appearance on an organism of an organ which it has not been accustomed to bear. A budding, or sprouting; applied to cell-division.

P., atroph'ic. Term for proliferation of the nuclei of cells, with degeneration of the cell-protoplasm, such as occurs in inflammation.

P., me'dian. The same as *P., atroph'ic*.

Proliferative. The same as *Proliferous*.

Proliferous. (L. *proles*; *fero*. F. *prolifère*; G. *sprossend*.) Epithet for an organ which gives origin to another organ that it is not accustomed to bear. Sprouting.

P. cyst. A cyst whose lining membrane proliferates, giving rise to intra-cystic growths.

Prolific. (L. *proles*, offspring; *facio*, to make, produce. F. *prolifère*; G. *fruchtbar*.) Producing numerous offspring.

Prolification. (*Prolific*.) Biol. The condition of a part which is over-prolific, so that there is a multiplication of parts; as, for example, a flower within a flower.

P. islands. Term for proliferous patches occurring on the villi of the chorion; also, for thickened patches of the nucleated protoplasm of the ectoderm.

Proligerous. (L. *proles*, offspring; *gero*, to bear. F. *prolifère*; G. *sprossentragend*.) Bearing, or carrying, germs.

P. disc. (*Discus proligerus*.) A term which has received various applications; it has been applied to the mass of small embryonic cells resulting from the segmentation of the vitellus in fishes; to various parts of the unfertilised ovum in birds; to the mass of epithelial cells of the *membrana granulosa*, which forms a granular layer round the ovum in *Mammalia*; to the area *germinativa* of the blastoderm in the fertilised ovum.

P. lay'er. The same as *P. disc*.

Prolongation. (F. *prolongement*; G. *Verlängerung*.) A lengthening.

Promalacterium. (Πρό, before; μαλακτήρ, one that softens.) The room in the gymnasium of the Greeks in which the body of the gymnast was rubbed and anointed. Also, the operation of rubbing and anointing the body.

Promanus. (L. *pro*, for; *manus*, the hand.) Old term for *pollex*.

Promesoblast. (Πρό, before; meso-blast.) The mass of embryonic cells which develops into the *Mesoblast*.

Prometopia. (Πρό, before, in front of; μέτωπον, the forehead. F. *prométopie*; G. *Sternhaut*.) Old term for the skin of the forehead.

Prometopid'ia. Plur. of *Prometopidium*.

Prometopidium. (Προμετωπίδιος, being before the forehead.) Old term synonymous with *Prometopia*. Also, a bandage for the forehead.

Prometop'is. (Προμετωπίς, a star in the forehead [of horses].) Old term synonymous with *Prometopia*.

Prom'inence. (L. *promineo*, to stand out.) A projection. Also, the condition of being prominent. Also, a standing out in a metaphorical sense; distinction.

P., doub'le. The same as *P., false*.

P., Doyère's. See *Doyère's prominence*.

P., false. Syn. for *Promontory of sacrum*, *false*.

PROMINENTIA—PRONATOR

P., gen'ital. A mass of cells that are situated on the ventral aspect of the cloaca in the embryo, and that afterwards develop into the external genital organs.

P., mental. (L. *mentum*, the chin.) The triangular projection on the lower part of the symphysis of the lower jaw, which forms the bony prominence of the chin.

P., sac'ro-vertebral. The Promontory of the sacrum.

Prominent'ia. (L. *promineo*, to stand out. F. *projecture*; G. *Hervorragung*.) An object that stands out; a prominence, or protuberance.

P. albicans. Syn. for *Corpus albicans*.

P. annular'is cerebri. Annular prominence of the cerebrum. A term for the *Pons Varolii*.

P. cana'lis facia'lis. Prominence of the facial canal. The prominence on the inner wall of the tympanum above the fenestra ovalis, corresponding to the position of the aqueduct of Fallopius.

P. corneæ. Term for *Staphyloma corneæ*.

P. enceph'alli. The prominence of the brain. A name for the *Corpora quadrigemina*.

P. larynge'a. The same as *P. laryngis*.

P. laryng'is. (*Larynx*, -ngis.) Term for the *Pomum Adami*.

P. lentiformis. (L. *lens*; *forma*, shape.) Syn. for *Lenticular nucleus of corpus striatum*.

P. natiformis. (L. *nates*; *forma*, shape.) Syn. for *Nates of corpora quadrigemina*.

P. oculi totius. Prominence of the whole eye. A syn. for *Exophthalmos*.

P. os'sis contin'ua. A continuous prominence of bone. A syn. for *Apophysis*.

P. semiova'lis. Semioval prominence. A syn. for *Olivary body*.

P. sphaer'ica. Spherical prominence. A term for a *convolution of the cerebrum*.

P. spira'lis. Spiral prominence. An eminence of bone on the outer wall of the *cochlea*, forming the lower boundary of the *stria vascularis*.

P. tubar'ia pharyng'is. Tubal prominence of the pharynx. The prominence on which lies the pharyngeal opening of the *Eustachian tube*.

Prominent'ia. Pl. of *Prominentia*.

P. albican'tes. (L. *albicans*, growing white.) The *Corpora albicantia*.

P. orbicular'es major'es. The greater orbicular prominences. A term for the *Nates of the corpora quadrigemina*.

P. orbicular'es mino'res. The lesser orbicular prominences. A term for the *Testes of the corpora quadrigemina*.

P. semiova'les medullæ oblongatæ. The semioval prominences of the medulla oblongata. Term for the *Olivary bodies*.

P. testiform'es. (L. *testis*; *forma*, shape.) A term for the *Testis of the corpora quadrigemina*.

Promonto'rium. (L.) A promontory.

P. facie'i. The promontory of the face. A term for the nose.

P. os'sis sa'cri. The promontory of the sacrum.

Promontory. (L. *promontorium* [*pro*; *mons*], a headland. F. *promontoire*; G. *Vorberg*, *Vorgebirge*.) A part of a mountain projecting into the sea; applied, anatomically, to various parts of the body.

P., false, curve of. See *Curve of false promontory*.

P. of sacrum. See *Sacrum, promontory of*.

P. of sacrum, false. See *Sacrum, promontory of, false*.

P. of tympanum. See *Tympanum, promontory of*.

Promorph. (Πρό, before; μορφή, form.) Biol. A primitive type or form.

Promorph'ism. (Πρό, before; μορφή, form.) The condition given rise to by *Promorphosis*.

Promorphologist. One who studies, or is learned in, *Promorphology*.

Promorphology. (Πρό; morphology.) Biol. Morphology, as relating to a few fundamental types.

Promorpho'sis. (Πρό; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) The development of an organism or an organ or tissue into a condition of higher specialisation than is usual.

Promus'cidate. *Promuscis*-shaped.

Promus'cis. A corrupt form for *Pro-boscis*.

Pronæ'us. (Πρόναος, or πρόναος, the hall or first room of a temple.) Term applied to the *Vagina*; also to the *Vestibule*, or entrance of the vagina proper.

Pronate. (L. *pronus*, bent forward.) To place in the position of *pronation*.

Pronat'ing. Placing in the position of *pronation*.

Pronat'ion. (L. *prono*, to bend forward. F. *pronation*; G. *Neigung*, *Vorwärtsbeugung*.) The act of turning the palm downwards, by a rotation of the radius upon the ulna; also, the position assumed as the result of the act. In general, the act of *pronating*; also, the state of being *prone*.

Prona'to-flex'or mass. The mass of pronator and flexor muscles of the forearm, which have a common origin from the inner condyle of the humerus and become distinct below. (Humphry.)

Pronator. (L. *prono*, to bend forward. F. *pronateur*; I. *pronatore*; G. *Einwärtsender*, *Vorbeuger*.) A name given to certain muscles which effect *pronation*.

P. cu'bito-radia'lis. The *P. quadratus*.

P. epitroch'leo-radia'lis. The *P. radii teres*.

P. inf'erior. The *P. quadratus*.

P. min'or. The *P. quadratus*.

P. obli'quus. The *P. radii teres*.

P. ped'is. Syn. for *Musculus accessorius ad musculus accessorium*.

P. quadra'tus. (L. *quadrato*, to square. F. *petit pronateur*, *pronateur carré*; G. *viereckiger Vorwärtsender*.) A flat, square muscle passing horizontally across from the lower fourth of the anterior surface of the ulna to the corresponding surface of the radius, and effecting *pronation* when the forearm is flexed upon the arm. Its nerve comes from the anterior interosseous branch of the median.

P. ra'dii brev'is. Syn. for *P. radii quadratus*.

P. ra'dii quadra'tus. Fuller name for *P. quadratus*.

P. ra'dii te'res. (F. *grand ou rond pronateur*; G. *runder Vorwärtsender*.) The most external muscle of the *prona'to-flex'or mass*, arising by the common tendon from the inner

condyle of the humerus. It arises by two heads, the more superficial, from the upper part of the inner condyle, the common tendon, and the fascia and intermuscular septum; the deeper, a thin fasciculus, from the inner margin of the coronoid process. The muscle ends in a flat tendon, which is inserted into the middle of the outer surface of the radius. The median nerve passes between the two heads of origin, and gives a branch to the muscle.

P. rotundus. (L. *rotundus*, round.) The *P. radii teres*.

P. teres. The *P. radii teres*.

P. tibialis. (F. *pronateur transverse de la jambe*.) A supernumerary muscle of the leg, which passes between the tibia and fibula below the popliteus. (Gruber.)

P. transversus. The *P. quadratus*.

Pronaus. (Πρόναος, the hall or first room of a temple.) The Vestibule of the vagina.

Prone. (L. *pronus*.) Having the face downward.

Pronephric. Belonging to the *Pronephros*.

P. duct. The duct of the *Pronephros*.

Pronephridium. (Πρό, before; νεφρός, a kidney.) One of the canals which, in certain of the Invertebrata, act as excretory organs.

Pronephron. The same as *Pronephros*.

Pronephros. (Πρό, before [in point of time]; νεφρός, the kidneys.) The name given by Ray Lankester to the anterior division of the *segmental apparatus* extending on each side of the body of a Vertebrate embryo.

Pronervatio. (L. *pro*, before; *nervus*, a tendon.) An old term for *Aponeurosis*; also, for *Tendon*.

Pronoea. (Πρόνοια, a knowing beforehand.) Prognosis.

Pronuclei. Plur. of *Pronucleus*.

Pronucleus. (L. *pro*, in the sense of before; *nucleus*. Pl. *pronuclei*.) Biol. Name given originally by E. van Beneden to either of the two nuclear elements of the recently fertilised ovum whose fusion gives rise to the first embryonic nucleus.

The female pronucleus appears first after the formation of the polar bodies in the ovum.

As regards the male pronucleus, Hertwig believes it to be developed directly from the head of the fertilising spermatozoid; but Salensky believes that the head of the spermatozoid first becomes dissolved, and gives rise secondarily to the male pronucleus.

P., female. See main heading.

P., male. See main heading.

P., segmentation. A syn. for *Nucleus*, *segmentation* (q. v.).

P., sperm. A syn. for *Pronucleus*, *male*. See main heading.

Proodontus. (Πρό, before; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος.) *Cranium*. Epithet applied by Lissauer to skulls in which a straight line from the subnasal to the alveolar point encloses, with the radius *fixus*, an angle not less than 23° nor greater than 50°.

Proof-spirit. *Spiritus Tenuior*. A colourless liquid containing 50·8 parts by weight of alcohol, to 49·2 of water. Specific gravity 0·92 at 15·5°C. Any spirit containing a higher percentage of alcohol than the above is said to be "above proof;" any containing a lower percentage, "below proof."

Proösteon. (Πρό, before; ὀστέον, a bone.) A bony prominence.

Proötic. (Πρό, before; οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.) A term applied by Huxley to one of the three centres of ossification existing in the cartilaginous rudiment of the temporal bone; viz. that enclosing the superior semicircular canal. The other two centres he named *epiotic* and *opisthotic*.

Proövarium. (L. *pro*; *ovarium*.) The *Parovarium*.

Prop cells, Hen'sen's. A term for the cylindrical epithelial cells which, together with the outer hair-cells, constitute the outer layer of the Organ of Corti.

Propagate. (L. *propago*.) To perpetuate the species. Also, to disseminate.

Propagation. (L. *propago*, to generate.) A term applied to the various ways by which vegetables and animals perpetuate themselves. Also, dissemination.

P., arc of. Term for the spreading, opaque, curved edge of the Corneal creeping ulcer of *Saemisch*.

Propagatoria. Plur. of *Propagatorium*.

Propagatorium. (L. *propago*, to generate.) Biol. The whole mechanism of reproduction. (Gould's Dict.)

Propago. (L.) A ship or shoot; applied, in Anatomy, to the smaller branches of vessels or nerves.

Propagule. (*Propagulum*.) Any structure used in asexual propagation in plants.

Propagulum. (L. *propago*, to generate.) A *Propagule*.

Propane. C₃H₈. The third member in the homologous series of *Paraffins*, of which Methane is the first. It is a gas at ordinary temperatures.

Preparatorer'sis. (Πρό, before; παρατήρησις, observation.) Previous observation. (Galen.) *Phylaxias*.

Propathia. (Προπάθεια; πρό, before; πάθος, suffering. F. *propathie*.) The earliest symptoms or *Prodromata* of a disease.

Propathy. See *Propathia*.

Propendentia. (L. *pro*-pendeo, to hang down.) Old term for *Procidencia*.

P. uvulae. A hanging down of the uvula. Term applied to a relaxed and swollen condition of the uvula.

Pro'penyl. The trivalent radical C₃H₅, of which glycerine is the hydrate.

P. hydrate. C₃H₅(OH)₃. A name for glycerine.

P. trinitrate. Nitroglycerine.

Propepsin. (Πρό, before; πέπτω, to digest.) The zymogen giving rise to *pepsin*, found in the peptic cells of the gastric glands.

Propeptone. (Πρό, before; πέπτω, to digest.) Also termed *Hemialbumose*. One of the intermediate products formed during the conversion of albumins into peptones in gastric digestion.

Propeptonuria. (*Propeptone*; οὖρον, urine.) The passing of *propeptone* in the urine. Also termed *Hemialbumosuria* (q. v.).

Proper light of retina. See *Retina*, *proper light of*.

Properistoma. (Πρό, before; πέρι, around; στόμα, any mouth-like opening.) Biol. The thickened edge of the *Gastrula*.

Properistomal. Belonging to the *Properistoma*.

PROPERISTOME—PROPYLENE

Properistome. The same as *Properistoma*.

Peritonæal. In front of the *Peritoneum*.

P. hernia. A hernia whose sac extends between the layers of the abdominal wall.

P. hernia, cruro-. Kroenlein's term for a femoral hernia with an additional sac in the pelvic connective-tissue, between the peritoneum and the anterior abdominal wall.

P. hernia, inguino-. (F. *hernie en dissac*.) Kroenlein's name for an inguinal hernia which passes outwards along the fold of the groin, in front of the peritoneum and between the layers of the anterior abdominal wall.

Property. (L. *proprius*, peculiar, proper.) In Natural Science, any quality peculiar to, and characteristic of, a body.

Prophasis. (Πρόφασις, something alleged as a cause.) The occasion which renders active or efficient a previous disposition to disease. (Hippocrates.)

Prophthalmos. (Πρό, forward; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *prophthalme*.) Syn. for *Exophthalmos*.

Prophylactic. (Πρό, beforehand; φυλάσσω, to guard. F. *prophylactique*; G. *prophylaktisch*.) Belonging to preventive medicine, or *Prophylaxis*.

P. medicine. The same as *Prophylaxis*.

P. treatment. The same as *Prophylaxis*.

Prophylaxis. (Προφύλαξις, caution. F. *prophylaxie*; I. *profilassi*; G. *Prophylaxie*.) The method of preventing disease; preventive medicine.

Prophylaxy. The same as *Prophylaxis*.

Prophyllum. (Πρό, before; φύλλον, a leaf.) A primitive leaf.

Prophysis. (Πρόφυσις, a germ, bud.) Syn. for *Symblepharon*.

Propionate. The generic name given to salts formed by the union of *Propionic acid* with bases.

Propionic acid. C_2H_3COOH . (F. *acide propionique*; G. *Propionsäure*.) The third in the homologous series of fatty acids, of which *Formic acid* is the first. A colourless liquid with penetrating odour, like that of acetic acid; boils at 140° . Formed by distillation of wood, or from *Ethyl cyanide*.

Propionitrile. C_2H_3Cn . The *Nitrile* of propionic acid. Another name for *Ethyl cyanide*.

Proplasm. (Πρό, before; πλάσσω, to mould.) Biol. A matrix.

Proplexus. (L. *pro*, before; *plexus*.) The analogue in the Vertebrata generally of the *brachial plexus* in man. Also, Wilder's term for the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles of the cerebrum.

Propolis. (Πρό, before; πόλις, a city. G. *Vorwaehs*.) A soft, resinous substance, reddish, and having a faint, balsam-like odour, which bees use as a cement and varnish for their hives. It has been used medicinally in diarrhoea and dysentery, and the fumes of the substance when burnt have been used for asthma.

Propoma. (Πρό; πῶμα, a drink.) A potion of wine and honey taken before meat; term also applied to other drinks and medicated wines taken before food.

Propons. (L. *pro*, before; *Pons*. F. *avant-pont*; G. *Vorbrückchen*.) Term for the *arciform fibres*, where they cover the anterior

pyramid of the medulla immediately below the pons Varolii.

Propotismos. (Πρό; ποτίζω, to give to drink.) Old term properly signifying a preparing medicine given before purgation, but generally used as synonymous with *Propoma*.

Propressio. (L. *pro*, before; *presso*, to press hard, or squeeze.) Old term used by Stahlus to designate the movement of blood in the veins.

Proprietary. (L. *proprietas*, property.) Belonging to an owner or proprietor.

P. medicine. A medicine made up from a private formula, and sold under a copyrighted name.

Proprietas. (L.) Property. In *Physics*, a property of a body.

Proprius. (L. Neut. of *proprius*.) Nearer.

P. auris externæ. (L. *auris*, the ear; *externus*, external.) Term for the *Retrahens auris*.

Proptoma. (Πρόπτωμα, a falling forwards.) The same as *Prolapsus*.

P. auricularum. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) The same as *Paræsthesia auditus flacca* (q. v.).

P. mammaarum. A pendulous state of the breasts.

P. palpebrarum. (L. *palpebræ*, the eyelids.) A syn. for *Ptosis*.

P. scroti. A relaxed, pendulous condition of the scrotum.

Proptosis. (Πρόπτωσις, a falling forwards. F. *proptose*; G. *Vorfall*.) Formerly used as synonymous with *Prolapsus*, now generally in the sense of *Exophthalmos*.

P., entero-. See *Entero-proptosis*.

P., gastro-. See *Gastroptosis*.

P. oculi. *Exophthalmos*.

P. palpebræ. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.) *Ptosis*.

P. uvulæ. Oedematous swelling of the uvula.

Proptysis. (Προπτύω, to spit out. F. *proptysie*.) Expectoration.

Propulsion. (L. *pro*, forward; *pello*, *pulsus*, to drive.) A driving onward.

Propulsive. (*Propulsion*.) Exercising propulsion.

Propupa. (L. *pro*, in the sense of before; *pupa*.) That stage in insect development immediately preceding the *pupa*.

Propyema. (F. *propyème*.) A premature collection of pus.

Propyl. The monovalent radical group C_2H_5 .

P. alcohol. (C_2H_5OH .) The third in the series of Alcohols in which Methyl Alcohol stands first. It is a colourless liquid with a fragrant odour, boiling at $97.4^\circ F$; formed in the process of sugar fermentation.

Propylamine. $NH_2(C_2H_5)$. One of the substituted ammonias in which a hydrogen atom is replaced by the group *Propyl* (C_2H_5). It is a *ptomaine*, and is isomeric with trimethylamine. A strongly basic liquid with ammoniacal odour, forming crystalline salts with acids; it fumes on contact with hydrochloric acid. Obtained by distilling herring-bone with lime. The *hydrochlorate* is used in acute rheumatism. Dose, 2 grs.

Propylene. C_2H_4 . The second member of the *Ethylene* series of Hydrocarbons.

PRORA—PROSOPODYSMORPHIA

Pro'ra. (L.) A prow. In *Anat.*, the occiput.

Pro'rae, os. (Gen. of L. *prora*.) Name for the *Os basilare*.

P. sutura. The suture of the occiput. A name for the *lambdoid suture*.

Pro'rhe'sis. (Πρόρρησις.) Prediction, prognosis. (Hippocrates.)

Pro'r'sad. (L. *prorsum*, forward.) Toward the anterior aspect.

Pro'r'sal. (L. *prorsum*, forward.) Anterior.

Pro'rup'tio. (L. *prorumpo*, to break forth. F. *prorruption*; G. *Hervorbrechen*.) A bursting forth, as, for example, of blood.

P. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Hemorrhage.

Pros' appara'tus. An apparatus, invented by Pros, for making continuous traction on the fetal head with the obstetric forceps, counter-pressure being made against the bed. (Gould's Diet.)

Prosag'ogē. (Προσάγω, to lead to.) *Anat.* An old term for *Adduction*.

Prosar'ma. (Πρόσαρμα.) Food. (Hippocrates.)

Prosarthro'sis. (Προσάρθρωσις, connection with by joints.) Old term synonymous with *Diarthrosis*.

Pros'bolē. (Προσβολή, a putting to or upon.) An impression.

Prosc'ephala'um. (Προσκεφάλαιον.) A pillow; also, a cushion for sitting upon. Used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* ii, 53, to mean a pillow to support either the head or a broken limb.

Pro'schysis. (Πρόσχυσις, a pouring upon.) Affusion.

Proscly'sma. (Πρόσκλυσμα, water for washing out.) *Med.* Old term for *Aspersio*. (Gorrieus.)

Prosc'olecine. Belonging to a *Proscolex*.

Prosc'olex. (Πρό, before; *scolex*.) Term for the embryo of *Trematoda* and *Cestoda*, at the moment when it leaves the ovum. Finding its way into the organism of the host, it develops there and becomes an embryo *scolex*. See *Cestoda*; also, *Scolex*.

Proscolla. (Πρός, before; κόλλα, glue.) See *Retinaeulum*.

Proscolle'sis. (Προσκόλλησις, a glueing to.) Adhesion.

Pro'sechēs. (Προσείχης, close to, next.) *Med.* Accompanying; old epithet applied to the *proximate* cause of a disease.

Prosect'io. (L. *proseco*, to cut off.) *Anat.* The same as *Dissectio*.

Prosect'ion. See *Prosectio*.

Prosector. (L. *proseco*. F. *prosecteur*.) A dissector. One who prepares subjects for a lecturer in Anatomy.

Prosector'ship. The office of a *Prosector*.

Prosem'bryo. (Πρός, near; embryo.) *Bot.* The same as *Perembryo*.

Prosencephal'ic. Belonging to the *Prosencephalon*.

P. arch. Term for the so-called neural arch of the frontal vertebra, the base of the skull being considered as composed originally of the bodies of cranial vertebrae.

Prosenceph'alon. (Πρός, towards; ἐγκέφαλος [μυελός], the brain. G. *Vorderrhirn*.) The part of the brain which is developed from

the fore part of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and which develops later into the cerebral hemispheres with the lateral ventricles, the corpora striata, and the olfactory lobes.

Prosen'chyma. (Πρός; ἔγχυμα, an infusion. F. *prosenchyme*; G. *Zwischenzellen-gewebe*.) Vegetable fibrous tissue; the elongated cells and vessels distributed between the parenchymatous tissue in the stems of *Dicotyledons*.

Prosenchy'matous. Belonging to the *Prosenchyma*.

Prose'psis. (Πρόσληψις, a taking in addition.) Prehension.

Pro'slysis. (Πρός; λύσις, dissolution.) Syn. for *Catalysis*.

Prosobreg'mus. (Πρός; bregma.) *Craniom.* Lissauer's term for skulls in which a straight line between the bregma and hormon makes an angle not less than 82° nor more than 95° with the radius fixus.

Pro'socle. (Πρόσω, forwards; κοῖλος, a hollow.) Term for the cavity of the *prosen-cephalon*.

Proso'di'encephal. (Πρόσω, forwards; διά, through; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) The primitive fore-brain of the embryo.

Proso'diencephal'ic. Belonging to the *Proso'diencephal*.

Pro'sodos. (Πρόσδοτος.) Sexual intercourse. (Hippocrates.)

Pro'sodus. The same as *Prosodos*.

Proso'gaster. (Πρόσω, forwards; γαστήρ, the belly.) Syn. for *Foregut*.

Proso'gnathous. (Πρόσω, forwards; γνάθος, a jaw.) Syn. for *Prognathous*.

Pro'soma. (Πρό, before; σῶμα, the body.) The anterior or cephalic segment of the body of an animal.

Pro'somal. The same as *Prosomatic*.

Pro'somatic. Belonging to the *Pro'soma*.

Pro'some. The same as *Pro'soma*.

Proso'pal'gia. (Πρόσωπον, the face; ἀλγος, pain. F. *proso'palgie*; G. *Gesichtsschmerz*.) Pain in the face, facial neuralgia.

Proso'pal'ic. Belonging to, or affected with, *Proso'palgia*.

Proso'pan'tra. Pl. of *Proso'pantrum*.

Proso'pan'tri'tis. (Πρόσωπον; ἀν-τρον, a cave. Adj. fem. termination -itis.) Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

Proso'pan'trum. (Πρόσωπον; ἄντρον, a cave. G. *Stirnhöhle*.) Term for the frontal sinus.

Proso'pecta'sia. (Πρόσωπον; ἐκτασις, a spreading out.) A morbid swelling of the face.

Proso'perysip'elas. (Πρόσωπον; erysipelas.) Facial erysipelas.

Proso'pis. A Genus of the *Leguminosae*. Several species of this genus, namely *P. algaroba*, *P. dulcis*, *P. glandulosa*, *P. judiflora*, and *P. microphylla*, yield *Mesquite gum* (q. v.).

P. algar'oba. See main heading.

Proso'plex'us. (Πρόσω, forwards; plexus.) Term for the choroid plexuses of the ventricles contained within the *Prosencephalon*.

Proso'pocarcino'ma. (Πρόσωπον; carcinoma.) Carcinoma of the face.

Proso'podid'y'mus. (Πρόσωπον; διδύμος, double.) Syn. for *Diprosopus*.

Proso'podiple'gia. (Πρόσωπον; diplegia.) Bilateral facial palsy.

Proso'podyn'ia. (Πρόσωπον; ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain in the face.

Proso'podysmor'phia. (Πρόσωπον;

PROSOPOGRAPHY—PROSTATE

δυσ-, prefix signifying bad, unlucky; *μορφή*, form.) Malformation of the face. A syn. for *Facial atrophy, progressive*.

Prosopography. (Πρόσωπον; γράφω, to write.) A description of the personal appearance.

Prosopology. (Πρόσωπον; λόγος, a discourse.) A dissertation on the face; *physiognomy*.

Prosopomanti'a. (Πρόσωπον; μαντεία, a prophesying.) A *prognosis*, from study of the countenance.

Prosopon. (Πρόσωπον.) The face.

Prosoponeuralgia. (Πρόσωπον; neuralgia.) Facial neuralgia.

Prosopoparalysis. (Πρόσωπον; παράλυσις, palsy.) Facial palsy.

Prosopoplegia. (Πρόσωπον; πληγή, stroke.) A syn. for *Prosopoparalysis*.

Prosoporrheuma. (Πρόσωπον; ρεύμα, a flux.) Rheumatism of the face.

Prosoposalgia. See *Prosopalgia*.

Prosoposchisis. (Πρόσωπον; σχίσσις, a clearing.) An oblique fissure occasionally present in fetal monsters, passing from the edge of one orbit to the mouth, and usually associated with some malformation of the brain.

Prosoposis. (Πρόσωπον.) Physiognomy.

Prosopospasmos. (Πρόσωπον; σπασμός, spasm.) Facial spasm. Usually restricted to *Rizus sardonius*.

Prosoposternodymia. (Πρόσωπον; στήθον, the chest; εἶναι, to enter.) The variety of the monstrosity *Cephalosomatodymia* in which the two fetuses are united face to face and sternum to sternum.

Prosopothoracopagus. (Πρόσωπον, the face; θώραξ, the chest; πάγος, anything that has become stiff.) A double foetal monster in which the twins are united by the face, chest, and upper part of the abdomen.

Prosopotoc'ia. (Πρόσωπον; τόκος, bringing forth. *F. prosopotocie*; *G. Gesichtsgaburt*.) Face-presentation in *Labour*.

Prosopotopolog'ia. (Πρόσωπον; τόπος, position; λόγος, a discourse.) A dissertation on the lineaments of the face.

Prosopotypus. (Πρόσωπον; τύπος, an impression.) Emaciation of the face.

Prosoprospus. (Πρός, towards; πρόσωπον, the face.) *Cranium*. Epithet applied by Lissauer to skulls in which a straight line between the nasion and the alveolar point makes an angle not less than 66° nor more than 78° with the radius fixus.

Prosorhinus. (Πρός, towards; ρίς, ρίως, the nose.) *Cranium*. Epithet applied by Lissauer to skulls in which a straight line between the nasion and the subnasal point makes an angle not less than 66° nor more than 77° with the radius fixus.

Prosorhinus. See *Prosorhinus*.

Prosoterma. (Πρόσω, forwards; τέρμα, a limit.) Term for the lamina that unites the two halves of the *Forix* of the brain.

Prosothoracopagus. (Πρόσω, forwards; θώραξ, the chest; πάγος, anything that has become stiff.) A double monster in which the two thoraces are joined.

Prospagma. (Πρόσπηγμα.) Old term for a *Concretion* (Hippocrates).

Prosperitas valetudinis. (L.) Favourableness of health, a good state of health.

Prospheromenon. The same as *Prosporema*.

Prospora. (Προσφορά.) See *Prosporema*.

Prosphorema. (Προσφόρημα = προσφορά. *F. prosphoreme*.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for any substance or appliance used for the sick, including food, surgical appliances, &c. (Hippocrates, *de Medico*, iii, 9).

Prosphysis. (Πρόσφυσις, a growing to. *F. prosphyse*; *G. Verwachsung*.) 1. The attachment of bodies normally joined to one another (Hippocrates).

2. Morbid attachment, adhesion.

P. palpebrarum. (L. *palpebræ*, the eyelids.) A syn. for *Ankyloblepharon*.

Prostasis. (Πρόστασις, a standing before.) Predominance, as, for example, of humours (Hippocrates). Also, difficulty of breathing, *dyspnœa*.

Prostata. (Προστάτης, one who stands before; from the position of the prostate with regard to the bladder.) The *Prostate gland*.

P. inferior. A term for *Cowper's gland*.

P. mulierum. (L. *mulier*, a woman.)

Term applied by De Graaf to the muscular fibres and interspersed connective tissue encircling the female urethra.

P. superior. The *Prostate gland*.

Prostatæ levator. See *Levator prostatae*.

Prostat'algia. (*Prostata*; Gr. ἄλγος, pain. *F. prostat'algie*.) Pain in the *Prostate*.

Prostatauxë. (*Prostata*; Gr. αὐξή, increase.) Enlargement of the *Prostate*.

Prostate. (Προστάτης, one who stands before. *F. prostate*; *G. Vorsteher*.) That which stands before, i.e. before the urinary bladder. Used substantively for the *Prostate gland*. A gland present in the male, consisting of three lobes, and resembling a horse-chestnut in shape and size, about one and a half inches across, surrounding the neck of the bladder and the first part of the urethra, having above it the anterior true ligaments of the bladder, and resting upon the rectum. It is maintained in its place by the pelvic fascia. Microscopically, it consists of muscular tissue and glandular follicles, which latter open into long canals that join to form a dozen or more excretory ducts.

P., abscess of. This is usually secondary to inflammation, or the result of wounding in *lithotriety*. It is characterised by rigors, strangury and, often, retention of urine. If left to itself the abscess bursts usually into the urethra or neck of the bladder, less commonly into the perineum, or into the rectum.

P., adenomyoma. See *P., hypertrophy of*.

P., amyloid bodies of. See *Amyloid bodies*.

P., ante'rior. A name for *Cowper's gland*.

P., atrophy of. This sometimes occurs as the result of pressure or of senile decay.

P., calculus of. This is formed in the ducts of the gland, and is peculiar as being nearly always composed of phosphate of lime (about 85 per cent.) and animal matter (about 15 per cent.) It is said to be occasionally composed of carbonate of lime. The calculus is rarely larger than a cherry-stone; it is grey-coloured, very hard, and is usually faceted. The symptoms it gives rise to are those of enlargement and irritation of the prostate; pain

PROSTATECTOMY—PROSTATOLITH

and a feeling of weight in the perineum, occasionally retention of urine, and a discharge of mucus in the urine.

P., cancer of. This is very rare. The growth is primary; usually scirrhus; but Stanley Boyd has recorded one case of colloid cancer. Erichsen cites a case in which there were secondary growths in the lymphatic glands and liver. The symptoms are pain and irritability in the region of the neck of the bladder, with occasional hæmaturia and, later on, obstruction to the passage of urine. The symptoms increase rapidly. Per rectum, a hard, ill-defined nodular mass can be felt in the region of the prostate.

P., cavities in. The same as *P., cysts of*.

P., congestion of. An event common in hypertrophy of the prostate, and thus usually occurring in old men. It is attended with fever, hæmaturia, and retention of urine.

P., cysts of. Follicular dilations, abscesses, or cavities containing concretions or calculi. (Erichsen.)

P., ducts of. Twelve or more minute orifices opening on to the floor of the *Prostatic sinus*.

P., enlargement of. See *P., hypertrophy of*.

P. gland. See *Prostate*.

P. gland, hypertrophy of. See *Prostate, hypertrophy of*.

P., hæmorrhage from. This occurs as the result of congestion or ulceration, which latter may be either simple or due to a new growth. It may also occur from injury to the middle lobe in catheterisation. The blood usually passes back into the bladder, and may thus appear either uniformly mixed with the urine, or at the end of micturition.

P., hypertrophy of. A condition occurring in about one-third of all men over fifty-five years of age. (Sir H. Thompson.) When it involves the middle lobe it gives rise to symptoms, viz. pain, frequent and inadequate micturition, the frequency being greatest at night, a dribbling stream of urine, and, frequently, retention. The condition is not a true hypertrophy; but is really due to the growth of an *Adenomyoma* of the prostate.

P., inflammation of. *Acute.* Occurring as the result of gonorrhœa, irritation from calculi, cystitis, or cold, and attended by spasmodic pain and dysuria. It may run on to abscess. *Chronic.* Occurring in gonorrhœa, the symptoms being similar to those of the acute disease, but less intense.

P., lobes of. The middle and two lateral lobes of which the prostate is formed.

P., myoma of. More correctly *P., adenomyoma of* (q. v.).

P., phleboliths of. Earthy concretions in the *P. plexus of veins*.

P., secretion of. See *Prostatic fluid*.

P., tubercle of. Usually a part of tuberculosis of the genito-urinary tract. The vesiculæ seminales are generally implicated, and often also the floor of the bladder. The symptoms are not marked, and are usually complicated by those due to the presence of tubercle in neighbouring parts.

P., tumours of. These comprise the so-called hypertrophy, cystic disease, melanosis, and carcinoma, which last is usually encephaloid, but sometimes scirrhus.

Prostatectomy. (*Prostata*; Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of the *Prostate*.

Prostathelcoösis. (*Prostata*; Gr. ἑλκωσις, ulceration. *F. prostathelcoose*.) Ulceration of the *Prostate*.

Prostatic. (*F. prostatique*.) Belonging to the *Prostate*.

P. acini. Syn. for *P. ducts*.

P. bisector. A cutting instrument introduced by Dr. Stevens of New York, for use in lateral lithotomy. The blade is olive-shaped, with a beaked extremity.

P. calculus. See under *Calculus*.

P. catheter. A catheter with a long curve about a third of the circumference of a circle, for use in enlarged prostate; designed to meet the difficulty occasioned by the enlargement of the middle lobe and the lengthening of the urethra.

P. ducts. Twelve or more minute orifices opening on to the floor of the *P. sinus*.

P. fluid. A milky, acid fluid secreted by the prostate gland, containing granular matter and epithelial cells. Some of the granules are composed of lecitin.

P. liquor. Another name for *Prostatic fluid*.

P. plexus of nerves. This plexus is derived from the *pelvic plexus* of the sympathetic. Its nerves are of large size, and pass between the prostate and the levator ani, giving offsets to the prostate and vesicula seminalis, and then passing on to form the *cavernous nerves*, which supply the erectile tissue of the penis. See *Corpus cavernosum, nerves of*.

P. plexus of veins. This plexus surrounds the base of the *prostate*, and is formed by the further breaking up of the divisions of the dorsal vein of the penis, and also by smaller branches from the prostate itself and the muscles around. Below, it communicates with the factors of the pudic vein, and above, it is continued into the vesical plexus of veins. This plexus usually becomes enlarged in old age.

P. portion of urethra. See *Urethra, prostatic portion of*.

P. sinus. A fossa on either side of the *Veru montanum*, the floor of which is perforated by the *Prostatic ducts*.

P. urethra. The prostatic portion of the urethra. See under *Urethra*.

P. vesicle. (*Vesicula prostatica*, or *Sinus pocularis*.) A depression in the fore part of the *Veru montanum*, in the middle line, the margins of which contain the openings of the *Ejaculatory ducts*.

Prostaticus. (Mod. L.) Prostatic.

P. superior. Another name for the *Compressor prostate*.

Prostatitis. Belonging to, or affected with, *Prostatitis*.

Prostatitis. (*Prostata*; Gr. adj. termination -itis. *F. prostatite*; G. *Vorsteherdrüsenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the prostate. See *Prostate, inflammation of*.

P., gouty. Prostatitis occurring as a symptom in gout.

Prostatocoele. (*Prostata*; Gr. κύλις, a tumour. *F. prostatocèle*.) Tumour of the prostate.

Prostatocystitis. (*Prostata*; Gr. κύστις, the bladder.) Inflammation of the prostate and bladder.

Prostatolith. (*Prostata*; Gr. λίθος, a stone. *F. prostatolithé*.) Prostatic calculus. See under *Calculus*.

Prostatome. (*Prostata*; τέμνω, to cut.) A cutting instrument used especially in operations on the prostate.

Prostatomelē. (*Prostata*; Gr. μήλη, a probe. F. *prostatomèle*.) A probe for exploring the prostate.

Prostatometer. (*Prostata*; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the prostate.

Prostaton'cus. (*Prostata*; όγκος, a tumour.) Tumour of the prostate.

Prostatoparec'tasis. (*Prostata*; παρέκτασις, extension.) Enlargement of the prostate.

Prostatorrhœa. (*Prostata*; ρέω, to flow. F. *prostatorrhée*.) The discharge of a glairy mucus from the prostate, usually at the end of micturition, in consequence of irritation of that organ. It is of importance on account of its liability to be mistaken by the patient for *spermatorrhœa*; the distinction is readily made by means of the microscope.

Prostatoscirrhus. Scirrhus of the prostate.

Prostatotomy. (*Prostata*; Gr. τομή, cutting.) Incision of the prostate.

P., thermo-electric. Tunnelling the prostate by means of the galvanic cauter, in order to establish a channel through the gland.

Prosternidius. (Πρό, before; στήρνον, the breast-bone.) That which is applied to the sternum. Old epithet for a plaster used for application over the sternum.

Prosternum. (Πρό, before; στήρνον, the breast-bone.) The *Manubrium sterni*.

Prostethid'ius. (Πρό, before; στήθος, the breast.) Another term for *Prosternidius*.

Proste'this. (Πρό, before; στήθος, the breast.) Ancient term for the ball of the foot, or the corresponding fleshy eminence in the palm of the hand.

Prosthesis. (Προστίθηναι, to apply or add.) 1. Application (as of a cupping glass. Arist. Rhet.).

2. An addition, appendix.

3. In *Surgery*, the application of artificial members, legs, eyes, teeth, &c.

P., dental. The replacement of natural by artificial teeth.

P. oculi. The application of an artificial eye.

Prosthetic. Belonging to *Prosthesis*.

P. apparatus. An apparatus acting as a substitute for a lost part or member.

P. dentistry. The same as *Prosthesis*, *dental*.

Prosthetics. That branch of Surgery which has to do with *prosthesis*.

Prosthetos. (Προστίθηναι.) Ancient epithet for all kinds of topical medicines; also, and more especially, applied to medicaments either applied to or introduced within the uterus.

Prosthion. (Πρόσθιος, -α, -ον, foremost.) Term for the *Alveolar point*. Also, the penis.

Prostitute. A female who practises *prostitution*.

P.'s colic. See *Colica scortorum*.

Prostitution. (L. *prostitutio*, to expose publicly. F. *prostitution*; I. *prostituzione*; G. *Hurerei*.) The yielding of the person to indiscriminate sexual intercourse for hire; used of females only.

Prosto'ma. (Πρό, before; στόμα, the mouth.) Syn. for *Blastopore*.

Prosto'mia. Plur. of *Prostomium*. Also, old term for the commissure of the lips.

Prosto'mial. Belonging to the *Prostomium*.

Prosto'miate. Having a *Prostomium*.

Prostomium. (Πρό, before; στόμα, any mouth-like opening.) The region in front of the mouth in embryos, and also, in the Invertebrata.

Prostrate. (L. *prostrerno*, *prostratum*, to lay flat.) Lying at full length. Also, in a state of *Prostration*.

Prostrated. Rendered *Prostrate*.

Prostration. (*Prostrate*. F. *prostration*; G. *Entkräftung*.) The state of being prostrate. Extreme muscular or nervous exhaustion.

P., nervous. Extreme nervous prostration brought on by excessive nervous strain of any kind.

Protagon. (Πρώτος, first; άγω, to lead.) $C_{160}H_{308}N_8PO_{35}$. A crystalline body, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, obtained from the brain by Liebreich; crystallising from warm alcohol, insoluble in water, melting at 200° C. It appears to be nothing but impure *Lecitin*.

Protal'bumose. See *Protoal'bumose*.

Protamine. (Πρώτος, first; amine.) $C_{16}H_{32}N_8O_8$. A basic organic substance occurring, combined with *nuclein*, in the outer covering of spermatozoa, and in salmon-spawn.

Protame'ba. (Πώτος, first; αμβά.) This is probably the simplest form of living organism, Class *Protozoa*. It is of microscopical size, and consists of an undifferentiated mass of jelly-like protoplasm moving onwards by change of shape.

Pro'tasis. (Προτείνω, to stretch out.) Lengthening out; applied to laborious breathing. (Hippocrates.)

Protand'ric. The same as *Protandrous*.

Protandrous. Shortened form for *Proteterandrous*.

Protand'ry. Shortened form for *Proteterandry*.

Pro'tea. A Genus of the *Proteaceæ*.

P. lepidocarpon. (Λεπτός, -ίδος, rind, husk; καρπός, fruit.) The juice of this plant is used in the same way as that of *P. mellifera*.

P. mellif'era. (L. *mel*, honey; *fero*, to bear.) A South African plant. The involucre and flowers contain a sweet watery liquid, from which, by drying, is formed a syrup used in pulmonary diseases.

Prote'an. (*Proteus*. F. *proteiforme*.) Assuming many different shapes.

Protective. That which protects. As a substantive, a generic name applied to a number of therapeutical agents which protect parts, and especially wounds (e.g. oiled silk), or relax the tissues (e.g. poultices, oils, &c.).

P., green. Green oiled silk, used as a *protective*.

Prote'ic. The same as *Proteinous*.

P. substances. Term for *Proteids*.

Proteid. One of the *Proteids*.

Pro'teids. A generic name given to a group of bodies occurring in vegetable and animal organisms. They are amorphous, not crystalline; under ordinary circumstances, contain C, O, H, N, and S, in proportions that vary within narrow

PROTEIFORM—PROTEUS

limits; are insoluble in alcohol and ether, and decomposable by strong acids and alkalis. They are precipitated by certain salts, and answer certain common tests (*xanthoproteic*, &c.). Their solutions are laevorotatory.

Landois makes seven subdivisions of proteids:—1, Native albumins; 2, derived albumins or albuminates; 3, globulins; 4, fibrins; 5, coagulated proteids; 6, albumoses and peptones; 7, lardacein or amyloid.

P.s., defensive. (*Alexins* of Buchner.) Certain proteids, either normally present in the tissues or introduced by means of inoculation or vaccination, which have the power of destroying bacteria.

Hankin divides them as follows:—

1. *Sozins*, normally present.
 - a. Mycosozins, which destroy microbes.
 - b. Toxozins, which destroy the products of the microbes.
2. *Phylaxins*, introduced artificially.
 - a. Mycophylaxins, which destroy microbes.
 - b. Toxophylaxins, which destroy the products of the microbes.

P.s., derived. Another name for *Albumins*, derived (q. v.).

P.s., vegetable. The proteids of plants, which are closely similar to animal proteids. They are named in the same way as animal proteids (see *Proteids*), but with the prefix *Vegetable* in each case.

Proteiform. (*Proteus*; *forma*, shape. *F. protéiform*.) Changing its form often, or from time to time; term applied especially to diseases.

Proteïl. (*Πρωτεος*, first; *ἔλγ*, the substance of which anything is made.) Lankester's term for the definite chemical compound of high complexity probably present in all protoplasm, and forming the hypothetical basis of all living matter.

Protein. (*Πρωτεῖν*, to be first.) Term originally introduced by Malder, in 1838, to mean the hypothetical chemical compound of the albuminoids; now used to designate the albuminoids themselves.

Also, the sulphur-free residue of a *proteid*, obtained by treatment of the proteid with caustic potash. On the further addition of acetic acid, the protein is precipitated as a translucent, gelatinous substance.

P., anthrax. Term for a sulphur-free proteid obtained from cultures of the anthrax bacillus.

P. bod'ies. A syn. for *Proteids*.

P. gran'ules. A name for small particles of vegetable proteid found in seeds. Also termed aleurone.

P., micro- Term introduced by Nencki to designate any of the albuminous substances found within bacteria.

Proteina'ceous. The same as *Proteinous*.

Protein-chrome. The reddish-violet product which *Protein-chromogen* gives with chlorine or bromine.

Protein-chro'mogen. One of the products of the action of *Trypsin* upon *hemi-peptone*.

Proteinous. (*Protein*.) Belonging to, or composed of, *protein*; albuminous.

Protembryo. (*Πρωτος*, first; *embryo*.) Term for that stage of segmentation of the ovum of *Metazoa* in which it closely resembles the colony formed by certain of the *Protozoa*.

Protembryon'ic. Belonging to the *Protembryo*.

Protenceph'alon. (*Πρωτος*, first; *encephalon*.) Syn. for *Prosencephalon*.

Protenchyma. (*Πρωτος*, first; *ἐγχύμα*, something poured in, an infusion.) Term introduced by Naegeli to include all the tissues of a plant not belonging to the fibro-vascular system or "epenchyma."

Protensio'nes glandular'es. (*L. protendo*, *protensum*, to stretch out.) Glandular prominences. Term synonymous with *Mamillary eminences*.

Proteolysis. (*Proteid*; *λύσις*, a setting free.) Term for the separation of the proteids from a proteid-containing mixture; also, for the splitting up of proteids by ferments.

P., digestive. The splitting up of proteids during digestion.

Proteolytic. Having the power to perform *proteolysis*.

Proteo'ses. (*Πρωτος*, first.) Those bodies formed in gastric digestion which are intermediate between the proteids of the food and the peptones formed by digestion; such, for example, as *hemi-peptone*.

Proterandrous. Exhibiting *Proterandry*.

Proterandry. (*Πρότερος*, before; *ἀνήρ*, a male; the sign of the stamen.) The condition, in a *Phanerogam*, in which the stamens of the flower mature before the pistil.

Proteranthous. (*Πρότερος*, before; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) Developing flowers before leaves.

Protero'gynous. Exhibiting *Proterogyny*.

Proterogyny. (*Πρότερος*, before; *γυνή*, a female; the sign of the pistil.) The maturation of the pistil of a flower before the stamens.

Pro'teus. (*Πρωτεύς*, a sea-god of Greek Mythology, who could change his form at will.)

1. Old name for a certain *collyrium* mentioned by Paul. *Æg.*, vii, 16, *Adams' Trans.*, vol. iii, p. 554. 2. A name applied to a Genus of *Schizomycetes* whose general characteristics are as follows: they are, under ordinary conditions, non-pathogenic organisms which inhabit the digestive canal, only occasionally becoming pathogenic by entrance into the blood. Several species have been described.

P. capsula'tus sep'ticus. This species has been found in human blood and fluids after septic poisoning. It forms rods and cocci, of various sizes and non-motile.

P. hom'inis capsula'tus. Believed to produce a disease resembling anthraxæmia. It forms rods resembling *Bacillus anthracis*, but thicker. These are found in the lymphatics and intercellular spaces.

P. mirab'ilis. Similar in habitat to *P. vulgaris*; but more frequently exhibiting spherical forms, and liquefying the gelatin in a cultivation more slowly.

P. vulgaris. The typical species of the genus. A micro-organism occurring in putrefying animal matter. It forms twisted threads, or longer or shorter rods. Small doses to animals are not pathogenic. Liquid cultivations set up putrefaction, with its characteristic odour.

P. Zen'keri. Similar to *P. vulgaris*, except that it does not liquefy gelatin, and its odour is less strong. It occurs in the form of rods.

PROTHALLIUM—PROTOGYNOUS

Prothallium. (Πρό, before; θαλλός, a young shoot.) The sexual generation of the *Filices*, formed by germination of a spore, and giving rise by means of its male and female reproductive organs (*antheridia* and *archegonia*) to the frondose asexual generation.

P., female. A variety of prothallium, developed from the *microspore* of certain vascular cryptogams, which bears *archegonia* only.

P., male. A variety of prothallium, developed from the *microspore* of certain vascular cryptogams, which bears *antheridia* only.

Prothallus. The same as *Prothallium*.

Protherorubin. One of the bodies, according to Schmidt, which aid in the breaking up of cystin, and favour the clotting of the blood.

Prothesis. (Πρό, in place of; τίθημι, I place.) See *Prosthesis*.

P. ocularis. The same as *P. oculi*.

P. oculi. See *Prosthesis oculi*.

Prothetic. See *Prosthetic*.

Prothyalosoma. (Πρώτος, first; ὕαλος, any kind of clear, transparent stone; σῶμα, the body.) Van Beneden's name (1883) for the envelope of the *nucleolus* of an ovum.

Prothyalosomal. Belonging to the *Prothyalosoma*.

Prothyalosomata. Plur. of *Prothyalosoma*.

Prothyliē. (Πρώτος, the first; ἔλη, material. *F. prothyle*; *G. Grundmaterie*.) Term for primary or original matter.

Protiasiology. (*Protiasis*; λόγος, a discourse.) The ancient doctrine of healing.

Protiasis. (Πρώτος, the first; ἰασις, healing. *F. protias*; *G. Urheilung*.) The most ancient method of healing or curing.

Protia'ter. (Πρώτος, the first; ἰατήρ = ἰατρός, a surgeon; later, a physician.) Syn. for *Archiatr*.

Protia'trus. (Πρώτος; ἰατρός, a surgeon; later, a physician.) The same as *Protiater*.

Protiodide. (Πρώτος, the first; ἰοδίδει.) That iodide of a polyvalent element or basic radical which contains the smallest proportion of iodine in combination.

P. of mercury. See *Mercury protiodide*.

Protist. The same as *Protista*.

Protista. More often used in the plur., *Protistæ* (q. v.).

Protistæ. (Πρώτος; ἵστημι, to place.) Haeckel's term (1868) for the simplest forms of living organisms.

Protmes'is. (Πρό, before; τμήσις, a cutting.) Old term for the umbilicus (from the cutting of the umbilical cord in infants close to the umbilicus).

Proto-. (Πρώτος.) Prefix signifying the first. In *Chem.*, prefixed to the name of a salt to signify its being composed of one atom of the acid element, or one molecule of the acid radical, with one atom or molecule of the basic element or basic radical.

Protoalbumose. (*Proto-*; *albumose*.) One of the intermediate products in the hydration of *Proteids*. It is a substance soluble in cold and hot water and saline solutions; precipitated from its solution on saturation with sodium chloride or magnesium sulphate.

Protoblast. (*Proto-*; βλαστός, a shoot.) A cell which has no cell-wall. Also, the nucleus of the ovum.

Protoblastic. (*Protoblast*.) Syn. for *Holoblastic* (q. v.).

Protocac'ē. Clerical error for *Protopacē* (q. v.).

Protocaseose. (*Proto-*; *caseose*.) A primary product of the digestion of *casein*. It is soluble in cold water, gives a precipitate with cold nitric acid which is dissolved upon heating; and it is precipitable by common salt. (*Chittenden*.)

Protocatechuic acid. *Proto-*; *catechuic acid*.) Its chemical composition is that of dioxy-benzoic acid. It is occasionally present in the urine.

Protocerebral. Belonging to the *Protocerebrum*.

Protocerebrum. (*Proto-*; *cerebrum*.) The embryonic vesicle which develops into the cerebrum.

Protchloride. (*Proto-*; *chloride*.) That chloride of a polyvalent element or basic radical which contains the smallest proportion of chlorine in combination.

P. of mercury. See *Mercury protochloride*.

Protococcus. (*Proto-*; κόκκος, a kernel.) A Genus of unicellular organisms belonging to the Order *Protophycæ* of the *Algae*.

P. dentalis. A species found associated with dental caries.

Protocone. (*Proto-*; *cone*.) The anterior and internal cusp of an upper molar tooth.

Protoconid. (*Proto-*; *cone*.) The anterior and internal cusp of a lower molar tooth.

Protoconule. (*Proto-*; *cone*.) The anterior and intermediate cusp of an upper molar tooth.

Protodont. (*Proto-*; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.) Term for a simple molar tooth with ill-defined cusps.

Protoelastose. A name given by Chittenden and Hart to a primary product of the digestion of *Elastin*. This substance is precipitated by saturation with sodium chloride and ammonium sulphate; it gives the *biuret* and *xanthoproteic* reactions.

Protog'ea. (*Proto-*; γαῖα, the earth.) Leibnitz's term for the first or original form of the earth.

Protogal'a. (*Proto-*; γάλα, milk.) Old term for *Colostrum*.

Protogas'ter. (*Proto-*; γαστήρ, the belly.) The primitive intestinal canal of a *Gastrola*.

Protogast'ric. Belonging to the *Protogaster*.

Proto'genal. (*Proto-*; γενής, offspring.) Primitive; first-born.

Protogenesis. (*Proto-*; *genesis*.) A syn. for *Abiogenesis*.

Protogenetic. Belonging to *Protogenesis*.

Protogen'ic. *Proto-*; γενής, offspring.) Epithet applied to the intercellular spaces formed at the commencement of differentiation of the tissues in embryonic life.

Protoglobulose. (*Proto-*; *globulose*.) Name given by Chittenden and Kühne to a primary product of the digestion of *globulin* by gastric juice (either natural or artificial). It is soluble in water, and precipitable by saturation of the solution with a neutral salt.

Protogynous. Belonging to *Protogyny*.

Proto'gyny. (*Proto-*; γυνή, a female.) Shortened form for *Proterogyny*.

Prothæm'oblast. (*Proto-*; αἷμα, blood; βλαστός, a shoot.) Term for a hæmoglobin cell.

Proti'a'tros. (*Proto-*; λατρός, a surgeon.) A syn. for *Archiater*.

Protio'dide. See *Protiodide*.

Protoleu'cyte. (*Proto-*; λευκός, white; κύτος, a cell.) Salensky's term for the formative part of the ovum, as distinguished from the "deutoleucyte," or nutritive part, in which vitelline granules abound.

Protoleuc'ocyte. (*Proto-*; λευκός, white; κύτος, a cell.) Term for the minute lymphoid corpuscles of the spleen and the red marrow of bone.

Protomē. (Πρό, before; τομή, a cutting.) Old term for the face of the lower animals.

Protomed'icus. (*Proto-*; medicus.)

A syn. for *Archiater*.

Protomer'istem. (*Proto-*; meristem.)

A syn. for *Primary meristem*.

Protomēus. (Πρό; τομή, a cutting.)

Syn. for *Prosector*.

Protomorph'ic. (*Proto*; μορφή, form.)

Having a primitive structure.

Protomus. The same as *Protomēus*.

Protomy'osinose. Term given by Chittenden and Kühne to a soluble substance formed by the digestion of *myosin* by gastric juice (natural or artificial). It is precipitable by common salt, acetic acid, copper sulphate, alcohol, and by ferrocyanide of potassium. It is not coagulable by heat. Further acted upon by pepsin, it is changed into *deuteromyosinose*.

Prot'on. (Πρώτος, first. G. equiv. *Antlage*.) Wilder's term for the undifferentiated rudiment of a part of a living organism.

Protoneph'ric. Belonging to the *Protonephron*.

Protoneph'rion. (*Proto-*; νεφρός, the kidney.) The same as *Protonephron*.

Protoneph'rium. The same as *Protonephrion*.

Protoneph'ron. (*Proto-*; νεφρός, the kidney.) The primitive kidney, or *Wolffian body*.

Protoni'trate. (*Proto-*; nitrate.) That nitrate of a polyvalent element or basic radical which contains the smallest proportion of the nitric acid radical in combination.

P. of mer'cury. Another name for *Mercurous nitrate* (q. v.).

Protonu'cleate. (*Proto-*; nucleus.) Showing the first signs of formation of a nucleus.

Proto'rganism. (*Proto-*; organism.) One of the simplest of organised beings, capable of being referred either to the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Protopath'ia. (*Proto-*; πάθος, affection. F. *protopathie*; G. *Urtiden*.) The primary or original disease.

Protopath'ic. Relating to *Protopathia*.

Protopath'y. The same as *Protopathia*.

Protopeps'ia. (*Proto-*; πέψω, to digest.) Primary digestion; i. e. the processes which are carried on in the alimentary canal.

Protophyll. (*Proto-*; φύλλον, a leaf.) Syn. for *Prothallium*.

Protophyte. (*Proto-*; φυτὸν, a plant. F. *protophyte*.) A vegetable organism of elementary structure. The term has been applied to *Algæ*, and also to the *Mucorini* and *Lichenes*.

Protophy'tic. Belonging to a *Protophyte*.

Protopia. (*Proto-*; ἐπίωμ.) C₂₀H₁₉NO₅. An alkaloid obtained from opium, and similar in properties to *Cryptopia*.

Protopine. The same as *Protopia*.

Protopla'sis. (*Proto-*; πλάσις, a moulding.) Primary tissue-formation.

Protoplasm. (*Proto-*; plasma.) A substance occurring in all vegetable and animal organisms, whether free or contained in cells. It is the basis of organic existence, and endowed with sundry properties termed vital; namely, irritability, contractility, the power of assimilation and metabolism, and the power of reproduction. When occurring in cells, it forms the main cell-substance, as distinct from the nucleus. Chemically it is proteid in nature, containing a definite basic substance, *proteid*, and it has a remarkable affinity for certain staining reagents, e. g. hæmatoxylin and carmine; it is viscid, contains in its substance a considerable quantity of water, and consists of two portions, a clear homogeneous matter, containing a granular material embedded in it.

P., circulation of. The movement from place to place of the granules within the network of the protoplasm of living cells. Also, the peripheral rotation, within the cell-wall, of the fluid protoplasm in certain vegetable cells.

P., mother-. A syn. for *Germ-plasm*.

P., movements of. See *P., circulation of*; also, *Amboboid movements*.

Protoplas'mal. The same as *Protoplasmic*.

Protoplas'matic. The etymologically correct form of *Protoplasmic*.

Protoplas'mic. Belonging to *Protoplasm*.

P. pro'cesses of Deit'ers. See *Deiters' process*.

P. u'tricle. Term for a thin layer enclosing the sap-cavity of the vegetable cell.

Protoplast. (*Proto-*; πλαστός, moulded.) An embryonic cell.

Protoplast'ic. Syn. for *Protoplasmic*.

P. li'quid, Schmidt's. A solution especially prepared for investigating the influence exerted by the blood-plaques or platelets on coagulation. It is prepared as follows:—One part of blood is allowed to flow into three parts of a 28 per cent. aqueous solution of sulphate of magnesium at 0° C. It is stirred and allowed to stand, and the supernatant liquid then drawn off is afterwards filtered.

Proto-salt. Chem. A salt having the composition of a proto-compound. See *Proto-*.

Protoso'ma. (*Proto-*; σῶμα, the body.) Embryol. Syn. for *Primitive streak*.

Protoso'mite. (*Proto-*; somite.) Syn. for *Myotome* (in the former of its two meanings.)

Protosomit'ic. Belonging to a *Protosomite*.

Protospasm. (*Proto-*; spasm.) A spasm which begins in one limb only.

Protosper'matoblast. (*Proto-*; spermatoblast.) One of the parent cells forming the layer next to the tunica propria in the seminiferous tubules of the testis, from which are developed the *spermatoblasts*.

Protospore. (*Protosporos*.) A primary spore from which a *prothallus* or similar vegetable organism is developed.

PROTOSPOROS—PROTUBERANCE

Proto'sporos. (*Proto-*; σπός, seed.) Term for the *Os uteri externum*.

Proto'stoma. (*Proto-*; stoma. Pl. *Protostomata*.) Embryol. The primitive opening of the sac of a *gastrula*, formed by a process of invagination.

Protosulphate. That sulphate of a series which contains the smallest proportion of the sulphuric acid radical.

Protosychē. (*Proto-*; ψυχή, the soul.) Haeckel's term for the *Prosencephalon*.

Protothallus. (*Proto-*; thallus.) Syn. for *Prothallus*; also, for *Hypothallus*.

Prothierapia. (*Proto-*; θεραπεία, service done to the sick.) The same as *Proti-sis*.

Prototyp'al. Belonging to a *Prototype*.

Prototype. (*Proto-*; type.) A model on which something is moulded or formed.

Prototypem'bryo. (*Prototype*; embryo.) A late embryonic stage, showing the essential characteristics of the group or family to which it belongs.

Protoveratrine. (*Proto-*; veratrin.) $C_{33}H_{51}O_{11}$. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from *veratrine*.

Protovertebra. (*Proto-*; vertebra. F. *protovertèbre*.) Embryol. A term formerly applied to the cubical bodies formed from the *mesoblast*, which are laid down on either side of the *notochord*.

Protovertebræ. Pl. of *Protovertebra*.

Protovertebral. Belonging to a *Protovertebra*, or to *Protovertebræ*.

P. columns. The thick columns into which the *mesoblast* divides longitudinally, and out of which the *somites* or *Protovertebræ* are formed.

P. plates. The same as *P. columns*.

P. so'mites. Syn. for *P. plates*.

Protovitellose. (*Proto-*; vitellose.) A soluble substance obtained by the action of gastric juice (natural or artificial) on *phytovitellin*. It is partially precipitable from its solution by common salt. Gastric juice is capable of further converting *protovitellose* into *deutero-vitellose*. (Neumeister.)

Proto'va. Pl. of *Protovum*.

Protovum. (*Proto-*; ovum.) The first stage of an ovum.

Protoxide. That oxide of a polyvalent element or basic radical which contains the smallest number of atoms of oxygen.

Protoxylem. (*Proto-*; xylem.) The primitive or first-formed *xylem* of a fibro-vascular bundle.

Protozo'a. (Pl. of *Protozoön*. F. *protozoaires*; G. *Urthiere*.) The lowest class of the Animal Kingdom, consisting of unicellular organisms, or colonies of simple cells.

Protozo'al. The same as *Protozoan*, in its first meaning.

Protozo'an. Belonging to the *Protozoa*. Also, the same as *Protozoön*.

Protozooids. (F. *protozoïde*.) A name given to *Spermatozoa*.

Protozo'ön. (*Proto-*; ζῶον, an animal.) A member of the Class *Protozoa*.

Protracted labour. See *Labour*, *protracted*.

Protract'ile. (L. *pro*, before; *trahere*, to draw.) Capable of protrusion; syn. of *protrusile*.

Protraction. (L. *pro*, before; *trahere*,

to draw.) Extraction; as of a foreign body from a wound.

Protractor. (L. *pro*, before; *trahere*, to draw.) An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds. Also, a muscle that acts by drawing a part forward.

Protractores anguli oris. (L. *protractor*, one that draws out.) Term for occasional accessory fasciculi of the *Orbicularis oris* at the angles of the mouth.

Protrahens auriculæ. (L. *pro*, forth; *traho*, to draw.) That which draws forward the auricle. Syn. for *Attrahens auriculam*.

P. len'tis. That which draws forward the crystalline lens. A name given to the *Ciliary muscle*.

Protrude. (L. *protrudo*, to thrust forward.) To thrust forward.

Protrus'ile. (L. *protrudo*, to thrust forward.) Capable of *protrusion*.

Protru'sio. (L. *protrudo*, to thrust forward.) The same as *Protrusion*.

P. enorbita'lis. A term for protrusion of the orbit with the eyeball.

P. exorbita'lis. A term for protrusion of the eyeball, or *Exophthalmos*.

P. oculi. The same as *P. exorbitalis*.

Protru'sion. (L. *protrudo*, to thrust forward.) Thrusting forward, or being thrust forward.

Protru'sor. (L. *protrudo*, *protrusum*, to thrust forward. F. *protruseur*; G. *Hervortreiber*.) Anat. That which thrusts forward. Also, term used for the *Detrusor urinae*.

P. ling'uae. Syn. for *Genio-glossus*.

Protuberance. (L. *pro*, before; *tuber*, a swelling. F. *protuberance*; G. *Vorsprung*.) A swelling. Anat. A process, apophysis.

P., an'nular. Term for the *Pons Varolii*.

P., cere'bral. Term for the *Medulla oblongata*; also, for the *Pons Varolii*; also, for the upper (anterior) of the cerebral flexures in the embryo.

P., fron'tal. The prominence of the forehead, formed by the tabular portion of the frontal bone.

Also, the prominence formed by the lower (posterior) of the cephalic flexures in the embryo.

P., fron'tal, lat'eral. A prominence in the embryo situated on each side of the frontal prominence.

P., maxil'lary, infe'rior. A prominence formed on each side by the second pharyngeal arch, and representing the rudiment of the lower jaw in the embryo.

P., maxil'lary, supe'rior. A prominence formed on each side by the first pharyngeal arch in the embryo, representing the rudiment of the upper jaw.

P., men'tal. The prominence of the *mentum* or chin.

P., na'tiform. (L. *nates*; *forma*, shape.) Term for the *nates* of the *Corpora quadrigemina*.

P., occip'ital, exter'nal. A prominence on the external surface of the occipital bone, midway between the summit of the bone and the posterior margin of the foramen magnum, to which the *ligamentum nuchæ* is attached.

P., occip'ital, inter'nal. The meeting point of the four divisions of the *Crucial ridge* on the internal surface of the occipital bone.

P., pari'etal. The *Parietal eminence*.

PROTUBERANTIA—PRUNUS

Protuberantia. A *Protuberance*.

P. annularis Willis'ii. Term for the *Pons Varolii*.

P. basilaris. The same as *P. annularis Willisii*.

P. cerebrellis. The same as *P. basilaris*.

P. cylindrica. Term for the *Cornu ammonis*.

P. laryngea. The *Thyroid eminence*.

P. scleralis. Term for a small prominence of the sclerotic coat of the eye immediately below the *porus opticus*.

P. striata. Term for the *Optic thalamus*.

Protuberate. (*L. protubero*, to bud.) To swell.

Protureter. (*Proto*-, *ureter*.) The excretory duct of the *Protonephron*.

Protyl. (Πρωτος, first.) Syn. for *Methyl*.

Protyle. (*Proto*-, *ηλη*, the stuff of which anything is made.) The hypothetical substance from which all living matter is supposed to have sprung.

Protylic. Belonging to *Protyl*.

Proud flesh. A popular term applied to superabundant granulations on the surface or margins of a healing wound.

Provence rose. The *Rosa centifolia*.

Proventricular. (Belonging to the *Proventriculus*.)

Proventriculus. (*L. pro*, before; *entriculus*, the stomach.) The true glandular stomach of Birds, lying between the crop and the gizzard. Also, the first stomach of Insects.

Proversio. (*L. pro*, forward; *versus*, a turning.) Anteversion.

Provins. Department of Seine-et-Marne, France. Noted for its chalybeate springs, which contain also carbonic acid.

Provisional callus. See *Callus*, *provisional*.

Provocatorii, dies. (*L.*) Provoking or provocative days. An old term for *Intercalary days*.

Proximal. Adverbial term used by Dr. Barclay as corresponding to the adjective *Proximal*.

Proximal. (*L. proximus*, nearest.) *Anat.* Nearest to the attached end of an appendage, as opposed to *Distal*.

P. clot. See *Clot*, *proximal*.

Proximate. (*L. proximus*, next or nearest.) Nearest.

P. cause. In disease, the circumstance or condition immediately determining the disease, as distinct from *predisposing causes*.

P. principles. See *Principles*, *proximate*.

Proximen. (*L. proximus*, nearest.) Belonging to the proximal aspect.

Prozoic. (Προ, before; ζωή, life.) *Geol.* Term applied to rocks existent previous to the beginning of animal life.

Pruina. (*L.*) Hoar frost. Term applied to the powdery substance on ripe fruit; also, to *larkar*.

Pruna. (*L.*) A live coal. An old term for *Carbuncle*. Also, plur. of *Prunum*.

P. gallica. Plur. of *Prunum gallicum*.

Prune. (*L. prunum*, a plum.) A dried plum, usually the fruit of the *Prunus domestica*. A mild laxative.

P., French. The *Prunum gallicum*.

P.-juice expectoration. The same as *P.-juice sputum*.

P.-juice spu'tum. See *Sputum, prune-juice*.

P.s, med'icated. Name for a confection made by evaporating and adding sugar to a mixture of prunes and a concentrated infusion of senna.

P. pulp. See *Pruni pulpa*.

Prunella. (*Dim. of L. prunum*.) 1. Term for *Angina pectoris*; also, for *Cynanche*; also, for thrush, *Aphthous stomatitis*; also, for the pupil of the eye. 2. (*F. sanicle*; *G. Prunelle*.) A Genus of the *Labiatae*.

P. vulgaris. The Self-heal or Bugle. It has been used for its astringent properties.

Prunellæ sal. (*L. Gen. of Prunella*; *sal*, salt.) Name for fused nitrate of potash mixed with a small quantity of sulphate of potash.

Prunelloe. A popular name for the *Prunum brignolense*.

Pruneola sylvestris. Syn. for *Prunus spinosa*.

Pruni pul'pa. Prune pulp. The prunes are steamed, the stones removed, and the remainder is beaten up in a mortar, and then pressed through a sieve.

P. virginianæ cortex. U.S.P. The bark of *Prunus serotina*. It contains tannin, amygdaline, and emulsin. The sedative effects of preparations of this bark appear to be due to the hydrocyanic acid formed from the amygdaline and emulsin by treatment with water.

Pruniform. Having the appearance of a prune.

Prunin. The same as *Cerasin*.

Prunum. (*L.*) A plum or prune. The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*. All the following varieties are emollient and mildly laxative.

P. brignolensê. The Brignole plum, or Prunelloe, from Brignole, a town in Provence.

P. damascenum. The Damascene plum or damson.

P. gallicum. The French plum.

P. stellatum. The *Averrhoa carambola*.

P. sylvestre. (*F. prunelle*; *G. Schlehe*.) The wild plum, or sloe; the fruit of *Prunus spinosa*.

Prunus. (*F. prunier*; *G. Pfaffenbaum*.) A Genus of the *Rosaceæ*.

P. acacia. The *P. padus*.

P. acida. A variety of *P. cerasus*.

P. amygdalis. The *Amygdalus communis*.

P. armeniaca. The *Armeniaca vulgaris*, or apricot.

P. aspera. The same as *P. acida*.

P. avium. The black or bird-cherry tree, yielding a gum resembling gum-arabic.

P. cerasus. (*F. cerasier*; *G. Kirschbaum*.) The red cherry tree, whose fruit is termed *Cerasa anglica*.

P. domestica. The plum tree, whose dried fruit is known as prune.

P. horten'sis. The *P. cerasus*.

P. laurocerasus. The cherry laurel, or poisonous laurel; called also Alexandrian laurel. An evergreen, from whose leaves, which contain prussic acid, is prepared *Aqua laurocerasi* (q. v.).

P. macrophylla. (Μακρός, long; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *P. avium*.

P. padus. The bird cherry, whose bark and fruit are said to act as a tonic.

P. sebestena. The *Cordia myxa*.

PRURIENS—PSALLOIDES

P. sero'tina. The wild black cherry. A North American tree.

P. spino'sa. The *P. sylvestris*.

P. sylves'tris. The sloe tree. Its fruit, the sloe, is astringent.

P. virginiana. The U.S.P. name for the bark of *Cerasus serotina*, or *C. virginiana*. It has been used in intermittent fever, and the bark is used by the Indians for the cure of syphilis. It is bitter and astringent. The bark and leaves contain hydrocyanic acid.

P. vulgaris. The *P. padus*.

Pruriens. (L.) Itching. In Bot., term applied to certain plants or parts of plants furnished with hairs, because these are readily driven into the skin and then detached, causing considerable itching. As, for example, the pods of *Mucuna pruriens*.

Prurient. See *Pruriens*.

Pruriginous. (*Prurigo*. F. *prurigineux*; G. *pruriginös*.) Relating to, or resembling, *Prurigo*.

Prurigo. (L. *prurio*, to itch.) A disease of the skin, commonest in elderly people, associated with the presence of papules and an altered condition of the skin, and attended by severe itching.

P. adolescentium. The same as *P. æstivalis*.

P. æstiva'lis. Summer prurigo. A relapsing bullous eruption breaking out in the summer.

P. ag'ria. (L. *agrius*; Gr. *ἀγριος*, severe, virulent.) Term for a very intense *Prurigo*.

P. ani. Prurigo affecting the integument round the anus.

P. clito'ridis. Prurigo affecting the folds of the clitoris; it is very intractable.

P. fero'x. (L. *ferox*, wild, savage.) Syn. for *P. agria*.

P. formi'cans. (L. *formico*, to feel like the creeping of ants.) A descriptive term for a variety of prurigo characterised by *fornication*.

P. mi'tis. Mild *Prurigo*.

P. parti'al'is. A form of *Prurigo* limited to one region of the body.

P. pedicular'is. A term for *Ptheiriasis*.

P. pediculo'sus. The same as *P. pedicularis*.

P. plantar'is. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.) Prurigo affecting the sole of the foot.

P. pod'icis. (L. *podex*, the fundament.) The same as *P. ani*.

P. pub'is. Prurigo of the pubes is most commonly due to the pediculus pubis; but may be due merely to dirt.

P. pudend'i mulieb'ris. Prurigo of the female external genital organs. This is similar to the *P. scroti* of men. It is usually a prominent symptom in diabetes, and it is a common symptom of the later months of pregnancy.

P. pudendo'rum. Prurigo of the external genital organs. See *P. pudendi mulieb'ris* and *P. scroti*.

P. scro'ti. Prurigo of the scrotum. This may be caused by ascarides in the rectum, excessive friction of the part, or the pediculus pubis. An apparently idiopathic variety occurs sometimes in old men, in which the itching extends to the skin of the penis and to the urethra, and is usually almost continual.

P. seni'lis. Prurigo in old people.

Pruritus. (L. *prurio*, to itch. F. *prurit*; G. *Jucken*.) Itching.

P. ana'les. The same as *P. ani*.

P. ani. Itching occurring in or around the anus, often associated with eczema, piles, or the presence of worms.

P. consensua'lis. Consensual pruritus.

P. flaves'cens. Syn. for *Eczema impetiginodes*.

P. genita'lium. Itching in or around the genital organs, often associated with pediculi, eczema, uterine disease, diabetes, or pregnancy.

P. hidro'a. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat.) Syn. for *Miliaria*.

P. hiema'lis. Term for *Pruritus* occurring only in cold weather.

P. loca'lis. Local pruritus.

P. of denti'tion. The itching and general sensation of uneasiness in the jaws of children cutting their teeth.

P. of pregn'ancy. In pregnancy *P. vulvæ* is not uncommon, usually starting either from a local eczema, or from the irritation of a leucorrhœal discharge. Very rarely general pruritus has occurred as a neurosis in pregnancy.

P. op'il. Itching sometimes caused by opium when taken internally.

P. porcellan'ea. Syn. for *Urticaria*.

P. seni'lis. Pruritus occurring in old people, either neurotic or dependent on pediculi.

P. universa'lis. General itching over the whole surface of the body.

P. vulvæ. Pruritus of the vulva. See *P. genitalium*.

Prussak's chamber. Syn. for *P.'s space*.

P.'s fibres. Two small bands of fibrous tissue stretched between the tip of the short process of the malleus and the border of the notch of Rivini.

P.'s space. (After Prussak, who called attention to it.) Name for the small space in the middle ear, lying above the short process of the malleus, and internal to Sharpenell's membrane.

Prussian blue. Fe₄K₂Cy₁₂. A deep blue precipitate, soluble in water, produced by the action of Ferric salts upon Potassium ferrocyanide.

P. blue, insoluble. An insoluble blue precipitate produced by the action of Ferrous salts upon Prussian blue.

Prussias. (L.) A Prussiate.

Prussiate. A combination of Prussic acid with a base; i. e. a cyanide.

P. of potass'ium. Potassium ferrocyanide.

Prussic acid. Hydrocyanic acid.

Prussin. Old term for Cyanogen.

Psag'das. (Ψάγδας or ψάγδαυ.) Name for a common ointment used by the ancient Egyptians.

Psalid'ium. (Ψαλίδιον, dim. from ψαλῖς, an arch.) The same as *Psalis*.

Psalidoma. (Ψαλιδῶμα, to arch. F. *psalidôme*; G. *Gewölbe*.) The vault of the skull.

Psalis. (Ψαλῖς, an arch.) Anat. An old name for the *Corpus psaloides* or *Fornix*.

Psalistoma. (Ψαλῖς, a pair of shears; στόμα, a mouth.) The cutting edge of the mandible in *Arthropoda*. (Bate.)

Psall'oid. (Ψάλλω, to twang; ἴδος, form, resemblance.) Resembling a harp in shape.

Psalloides. *Psall'oid*.

P. corpus. See *Corpus psaloides*.

Psaloid. (Ψαλίς, an arch; εἶδος, form.) Like an arch, arched.

Psalterial. Belonging to the *Psalterium*.

Psalterium. (Ψαλτήριον, a stringed instrument.) *Anat.* Another name for the *Lyra*.

Also, the *Pectunculus*. Also, the third stomach of *Ruminantia*.

Psamma. (Ψάμμα = ψάμμος, sand.) The same as *Psammus*.

Psammism. (Ψάμμος, sand.) Literally, a burying in the sand. 1. Treatment by hot sand—sand baths. 2. Gravel in the urine.

Psammismus. *Psammism*.

Psammocarcinoma. (Ψάμμος, sand; carcinoma.) Term for a *Carcinoma* which contains calcareous concretions.

Psammoëdes. (Ψάμμος, sand.) Sandy. Epithet applied to sandy deposit in the urine. (Hippocrates.) See *Psammus*.

Psammodytes. (Ψάμμος, sand; δύω, to inhabit.) The same as *Amnodytes*.

Psammoëma. (Ψάμμος, sand. *F. psammome*.) A descriptive term applied to a certain form of new growth, whose usual seat is the membranes of the brain, from its containing small calcified particles resembling grains of sand.

Psammotherapy. (Ψάμμος, sand; θεραπεία, treatment.) Treatment by the hot sand-bath.

Psammous. (*Psammus*.) Sandy.

Psamus. (Ψάμμος, sand.) Another name for *Arenula*, or sand occurring as a urinary deposit.

Psapharosis. (Ψαφαρός.) A becoming friable.

Psapharous. (Ψαφαρός.) Friable.

Psar'on. Ancient term for an escharotic used for destroying the surface of exuberant ulcers, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, iv, 43, Adams' Transl., vol. ii, p. 108; described by Aëtius, xiv, 36.

Psathyrosis. See *Psapharosis*.

Psathyrotēs. (Ψαθυρότης.) Friability.

Psathyrous. See *Psapharous*.

Psegma. (Ψῆγμα, that which is rubbed or scraped off.) Syn. for *Flos æris*, which was a name among the ancients for suboxide of copper; obtained by pouring water on freshly melted copper, or exposing the metal to a blast of air. (Pliny.) Celsus classes it among corrosives.

Pselaphesis. (Ψηλάφησις, a touching; also, friction.) Exploration with the finger. Also, the groping about with the hands by a patient in delirium. Also, ticklishness.

Pselaphia. (Ψηλαφία = ψηλάφησις.) The same as *Pselaphesis*.

Pselaphoëdes. (*Pselaphia*; εἶδος, resemblance.) Adj. applied to one groping about with the hands, especially a delirious patient.

Psellism. See *Psellismus*.

Psellismus. (Ψελλισμός, a stammering.) Stammering. A Genus of the Order *Dyscinesia*, Class *Locales*, in Cullen's Nosology; and Order *Phonica*, Class *Pneumatica*, of Good.

P.na'sitas. A syn. for *Rhinophonia*.

P.rhotacismus. A syn. for *Rhotacismus*.

Psellotēs. (Ψελλότης.) The same as *Psellismus*.

Psestina. (Ψάω, to touch.) Old term for the supposed principle which causes itching.

Pseudacacia odorata. See *Pseudoacacia odorata*.

Pseudacetic acid. A syn. for *Propionic acid*.

Pseudac'oë. (*Pseudo*-; ἀκοή, hearing.) False or deceptive hearing.

Pseudaconine. $C_{27}H_{41}NO_9$. An amorphous alkaloid obtained from *Pseudaconitine* by saponification of the latter by means of an alcoholic solution of soda.

Pseudacon'itine. $C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$. A powerful alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum ferox* (q. v.). It has been recommended as an antidote in poisoning by aconitine, and also in poisoning by atropine.

Pseudac'orus. (*Pseudo*-; ἄκωρος, the acorus.) The specific name of the *Iris pseud-acorus*.

Pseudacous'ma. (*Pseudo*-; ἀκουσμα, something heard.) Syn. for *Pseudacousis*.

Pseudacu'sis. (*Pseudo*-; ἀκουσις, hearing.) The same as *Pseudac'oë*.

Pseudadenogenesis. (*Pseudo*-; ἀδην, a gland; γένεσις, production.) Morbid glandular formation. (Ritgen.)

Pseudadeno'sis. The same as *Pseudadenogenesis*.

Pseudæmorrh'ois. (*Pseudo*-; hæmorrh'ois.) Spurious hæmorrhoids.

Pseudæsthe'sia. (*Pseudo*-; αἰσθησία = αἰσθησις, sensation. *F. pseudæsthésie*.) Perverted sensation, i. e. imaginary sensation in organs that have been removed.

Pseudæsthe'sis. The same as *Pseudæsthesia*.

Pseudalbuminu'ria. See *Pseudoalbuminuria*.

Pseudalcani'na. Name for the red colouring-matter extracted from the roots of *Anchusa tinctoria* (q. v.).

Pseudalei morbi. (Ψευδαλῆος, false.) See *Morbi pseudalei*.

Pseudaleus trich'ina. (Ψευδαλῆος, false.) See *Trichina pseudaleus*.

Pseudallan'tois. (*Pseudo*-; allant'ois. *F. pseudallantoïde*; *G. das unächte Harnhäutchen*.) A false allant'ois.

Pseudamne'sia. (*Pseudo*-; amnesia.) False memory; a memory for imaginary past occurrences.

Pseudanchylo'sis. (*Pseudo*-; ἀγκύλωσις, stiffening of the joints. *G. Pseudanchylose*.) False (i. e. not bony) anchylosis.

Pseudangid'ium. (Dim. from *Pseudangium*.) A small *Pseudangium*.

Pseudangio'sis. The formation of a *Pseudangium*, or of a number of *Pseudangia*.

Pseudangium. (*Pseudo*-; ἀγγεῖον, a blood-vessel.) A false blood-vessel.

Pseudangustu'ra. (*Pseudo*-; angustura.) False angustura. A name for the bark of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

Pseudangusturine. (*Pseudangustura*.) A name for *Brucine*, which is obtained from *Pseudangustura*.

Pseud'aphē. The same as *Pseudaphia*.

Pseudaphia. (*Pseudo*-; ἀφή, the sense of touch.) Perverted sense of touch.

Pseudaposte'ma. (*Pseudo*-; ἀπόστημα, a deep-seated abscess.) A spurious abscess.

Pseudargomorpho'sis. (*Pseudo*-; ἀργός, white; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) Membranous enteritis, characterised by the passage per anum of white membranous casts.

Pseudarthro'sis. (*Pseudo*-; ἄρθρωσις,

PSUEDARTICULATIO—PSEUDOCEPHALUS

jointing. *F. pseudarthrose*; *G. falsches Gelenk.*) A false joint.

F., diarthro'dial. A false joint, resembling very closely a true joint; most commonly seen after fractures of the long bones.

F., ligamen'tous. A false joint in which the fragments of bone are united by ligamentous bands.

Pseudarticula'tio. (*Pseudo-*; *articulatio.*) The same as *Pseudarthrosis*.

Pseudasth'ma. (*Pseudo-*; *asthma.*) Old term for asthmatic attacks excited by abscesses, caruncles, or other solid causes, according to Alex. Benedictus.

Pseudax'is. See *Pseudo-axis*.

Pseudecœ'a. See *Pseudacœ*.

Pseudecœ'ia. The same as *Pseudecœa*.

Pseudecœ'ia. The same as *Pseudecœa*.

Pseudelmin'thes. (*Pseudo-*; *helminthes.*) See *Pseudohelminthes*.

Pseudemesis. (*Pseudo-*; *ἔμεσις*, vomiting.) Empty or ineffectual vomiting, retching.

Pseudenceph'alus. (*Pseudo-*; *ἐγκέφαλος* [μυελός], the brain.) A monstrosity with a vascular tumour growing from the membranes of the brain, in place of the brain itself.

Pseudermaphrodite. (*Pseudo-*; *hermaphrodite.*) A false *hermaphrodite*.

Pseuderysipelas. (*Pseudo-*; *erysipelas.*) Spurious erysipelas.

Pseuderysipelodermitis. (*Pseudo-*; *erysipelas*; *dermitis* = *dermatitis*.) Spurious erysipelas, simulating dermatitis.

Pseudhæmal fluid. See *Pseudo-hæmal fluid*.

Pseudia'trus. (*Pseudo-*; *ιατρός*, a physician.) A quack.

Pseudinogen'esis. (*Pseudo-*; *ἔνσις*, fibres; *γένεσις*, production.) *Pathol.* Morbid fibre-formation.

Pseudino'ma. (*Pseudo-*; *ἔνσις*, fibres.) Morbid fibrous or hard tumour; *scirrhus*.

Pseudino'sis. (*Pseudo-*; *ἔνσις*, fibres.) The same as *Pseudinogenesis*.

Pseudleukæ'mia. See *Pseudo-leucæmia*.

Pseu'do. (*Ψεύδης*, false.) A prefix signifying false, but applied in different senses. 1. False, because simulating something else. 2. False, because departing from the normal.

Pseudoabscessus. (*Pseudo-*; *abscessus.*) Syn. for *Pseudopostema*.

Pseudoaca'cia odor'ata. Syn. for *Robinia pseudoacacia*.

Pseu'do-acet'ic acid. A name for *Propionic acid*.

Pseudoadenogen'esis. See *Pseudadenogenesis*.

Pseu'do-albumin'ria. (*Pseudo-*; *albuminuria.*) False albuminuria. This term includes two conditions:—

1. *False albuminuria proper.* This is either (a) apparent only, from a precipitate thrown down resembling albumen; or (b) some albuminous substance other than serum-albumin is present; (c) albuminuria in which the albumen does not come from the kidneys.

2. *Physiological albuminuria* (q. v.).

Pseu'do-alcar'nin. Syn. for *Anchusin*.

Pseu'do-anæ'mia. False anæmia. A syn. for *Pernicious anæmia*.

Pseu'do-ang'ina. False angina. A syn. for *Hysterical angina*.

Pseu'do-angio'ma. False angioma. A temporary angioma, such as is in some cases formed over healing stumps after amputation.

P., ure'thral. A syn. for *Urethral caruncle*.

Pseu'do-ap'oplexy. False apoplexy. Term for a pathological condition which gives similar symptoms to true apoplexy, but in which no evidence of cerebral hæmorrhage is found post mortem.

Pseu'do-aquat'ic. *Biol.* Falsely aquatic, i. e. growing in moist places.

Pseu'do-artthro'sis. See *Pseudarthrosis*.

Pseu'do-articula'tion. False joint. The same as *Pseudarthrosis*.

Pseu'do-asthma. See *Pseudasthma*.

Pseu'do-axis. A syn. for *Symphodium*.

Pseu'do-bacill'us. False bacillus. Term for one of the minute fat-crystals sometimes found in sputum, reacting to staining reagents in a similar way to the tubercle-bacillus; but differing from the latter in being variable in size, and soluble in chloroform and ether. (Celli and Guarnieri.)

Pseu'do-bacte'rium. False bacterium. Any microscopic object mistaken for a bacterium.

Pseudoblennem'esis. (*Pseudo-*; *βλέννη*, mucus; *ἔμεσις*, vomiting.) Ineffectual vomiting of mucus.

Pseudobleps'ia. The same as *Pseudoblepsis*.

Pseudobleps'is. (*Pseudo-*; *βλέψις*, beholding. *F. pseudoblepsie*; *G. Sehfehler.*) Aberration of vision; unreal objects being imagined, or real ones misinterpreted.

Pseudobo'ina. (*Pseudo-*; *boïna.*) *Vaccinia spuria*, or spurious boïna (cowpox).

Pseudobulb. *Bot.* A large bulb internode present in the stems of the epiphytall *Orchideæ*.

Pseu'do-bul'bar pals'y. A disease which simulates *Bulbar palsy*; but in which the lesion is cerebral, involving the centres for the nerves of speech on both sides of the cerebrum.

Pseudocal'culi. Plur. of *Pseudocalculus*.

Pseudocal'culus. (*Pseudo-*; *calculus.*) A false calculus. Pseudocalculi are composed of various substances, e. g. coagulated blood, fibrin, &c.

Pseudocarcino'ma. (*Pseudo-*; *carcinoma.*) Spurious Carcinoma.

P. la'bii. (*L. labium*, the lip.) An old synonym for *Cancerum oris*.

Pseudocardiog'mus. (*Pseudo-*; *cardiognus.*) False or fancied pain in the region of the heart, or of the stomach.

Pseu'docarp. See *Pseudocarpus*.

Pseudocarpous. Having the character of a *Pseudocarp*.

Pseudocarp'us. (*Pseudo-*; *καρπών*, fruit.) Mirbel's name for the kind of fruit named by Desvauz *Arcæsthis* (q. v.).

Pseudocataract'a. False or spurious Cataract.

Pseu'docele. (*Pseudo-*; *κοίλος*, hollow.) A term for the *fifth ventricle* of the brain.

Pseu'do-ceph'alocèle. False cephalocèle. A cephalocèle developing after birth, consequent on subcutaneous fracture or disease of the skull bones.

Pseudoceph'alus. (*Pseudo-*; *κεφαλή*,

PSEUDOCERATOGENESIS—PSEUDO-EPITHELIUM

the head.) Term for a class of foetal monsters which have a cranium hidden by the upper fleshy part of the body, there being a single mass representing head and trunk. (Desormeaux and Gervais.)

Pseudoceratogenesis. (*Pseudo*-; *κέρας*, horn; *γένεσις*, production.) Unnatural formation of horn.

Pseudocerato'ma. (*Pseudo*-; *κερατώμα*, to harden into horn.) An unnatural horny growth.

Pseudocerato'sis. (*Pseudo*-; *ceratosis*.) The progress or formation of *Pseudoceratoma*.

Pseu'do-cerebrin. $C_4H_9NO_8$. A substance which can be extracted from brain substance by means of alcohol.

Pseu'do-chore'a. False chorea; usually a variety of *Hysteria*.

Pseudochromæsthes'ia. (*Pseudo*-; *χρῶμα*, colour; *αἴσθησις*, sensation.) Name given by Chabalier to an anomaly of visual sensations for written or printed letters and words, present in some individuals, in which the vowels appear each of a different colour, their various combinations in words giving rise to sensations of colour differing according to the vowels present.

In some cases, the vowels are perceived to have their real black colour, but the perception of them gives rise to the idea of a colour.

In other cases, the remembrance or the sound of vowels or words gives rise to the idea of certain colours, independently of the visual sensation caused by their objective representation. (Littre.)

Pseudochro'mia. (*Pseudo*-; *χρῶμα*, colour. F. *pseudochromie*.) Faulty perception of colour, *achromatopsia*.

Pseudochro'mine. (*Pseudo*-; *χρῶμα*, colour.) A syn. for *Strychnochromine*.

Pseudocilia. (*Pseudo*-; *cilium*, an eyelash.) A pathological growth of hair on the conjunctiva.

Pseu'docœle. See *Pseudocœle*.

Pseudocœlia. (*Pseudo*-; *κοιλία*, a hollow.) The same as *Pseudocœle*. Also, syn. for *Pseudocœlom*.

Pseudocœlom. (*Pseudo*-; *κοίλωμα*, a hollow.) Biol. False cœlom, *cœloma*. One of the interstitial spaces found in certain of the *Invertebrata*, not lined with epithelium derived from the *archenteron* or alimentary cavity of the embryo.

Pseu'do-colobo'ma. False coloboma. A minute fissure of the iris of the eye, consequent on imperfect closure of the embryonic ocular fissure.

Pseu'do-columella. A false, or parietal, *Columella*.

Pseu'do-columellar. Belonging to a *Pseudo-columella*.

Pseu'do-cortex. A false cortex.

Pseudocostate. Bot. Having false ribs, as *e.g.* some leaves.

Pseudocotyle'don. False cotyledon. Term for a germinating thread in the spores of a *Cryptogam*.

Pseu'do-coxal'gia. False, or hysterical, *Coxalgia*.

Pseu'do-cris'is. An apparent crisis occurring in the course of acute lobar pneumonia, consisting in a temporary fall of 2° F. to 7° F., with a subsequent rebound.

Pseu'do-croup. False croup. A name for *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Pseudocurar'ine. (*Pseudo*-; *curare*.) An alkaloid discovered by Lukowski in 1861 in the *Nerium oleander* (q. v.).

Pseudocur'cumin. (*Pseudo*-; *curcumin*.) A resinous substance obtained by adding hot water to a mixture of *curcumin* and boric acid. It is insoluble in water or ether, but soluble in alcohol. (Littre.)

Pseudocyclo'sis. (*Pseudo*-; *κύκλος*, a circle.) The apparent circulation of food-particles within the body of an *amœba*.

Pseudocye'sis. (*Pseudo*-; *κύσις*, conception, or pregnancy. F. *pseudocycëse*.) Spurious or imaginary pregnancy. This condition may occur at any age in women who expect or wish to become pregnant; but is commonest just before the menopause. Many superficial signs of pregnancy may be present, namely, amenorrhœa, mammary changes, prominence of abdomen, and abdominal movements, which last are really intestinal.

P. abdomina'lis. Abdominal spurious pregnancy. A syn. for *Pregnancy, abdominal*.

P. molar'is. A syn. for *Pregnancy, molar*.

P. ovar'ia. Syn. for *Pregnancy, ovarian*.

P. tubar'ia. Syn. for *Pregnancy, tubal*.

Pseudodes'ma. (*Pseudo*-; *δέσμα*, a bond, fetter.) A false ligament.

Pseu'do-diarthro'sis. A syn. for *Pseudarthrosis, diarthrodial*.

Pseu'do-di'ascope. (*Pseudo*-; *διασκοπία*, to look through.) An optical apparatus invented by Ward, exemplifying the persistence of visual impressions received on the human retina. It consists in an opaque diaphragm, pierced by two holes through which the eyes of the observer look. One hole is made to transmit light from some luminous object, while the other is covered up with some opaque object. The arrangement for the two eyes is then reversed; and it is found that with the eye opposite the now closed-up aperture in the diaphragm, the individual receives the false impression of seeing the luminous rays through an apparent hole in the opaque object closing up the aperture. (Littre.)

Pseu'do-diphthe'ria. Term for membranous pharyngitis or tonsillitis closely resembling diphtheria in its symptoms, but not set up by the diphtheria bacillus (*Klebs-Löffler bacillus*).

Pseu'do-dipsoma'nia. False dipsomania. Habitual drunkenness without maniacal impulse towards drink.

Pseu'do-dipsoma'niac. An individual who is the subject of *Pseudo-dipsomania*.

Pseu'do-elephanti'asis. False elephantiasis. Term for a hypertrophy of the skin resembling *Elephantiasis*.

Pseu'do-em'bryo. False embryo. A syn. for *Proembryo*.

Pseudoencephali'tis. (*Pseudo*-; *ἐγκεφαλίτις* [νόσος].) An old term for *Hydrocephalus*.

Pseu'do-entozo'a. Plur. of *Pseudo-entozoön*.

Pseu'do-entozo'ön. Any body that may readily be mistaken for an *Entozoön*.

Pseu'do-epithe'lum. False epithelium. A term for the epithelium lining the serous and vascular cavities, or *endothelium*; also, the layer of germinal cells on the surface of the ovary.

PSEUDO-EROTISM—PSEUDOMANIA

Pseudo-erotism. (*Pseudo-*; ἔρως, -eros, sexual desire.) Sexual desire in animals at an unusual season of the year.

Pseudo-erysipelas. False erysipelas. An inexact term for conditions resembling erysipelas.

P. subtendineusum colli. A syn. for *Angina Ludovici*.

Pseudoerythrin. (*Pseudo-*; erythrin.) A body produced by the action of boiling alcohol upon *Erythrin*. (Aeeren.)

Pseudo-exanthemata. Term for a group of non-contagious eruptive diseases having symptoms very similar to those of the *Exanthemata*.

Pseudo-fever. (*Pseudo-*; fever.) Syn. for *Fever, irritative*.

Pseudo-fibrin. A syn. for *Bradyfibrin* (q. v.).

Pseudo-filament. *Biol.* Term for a body or mass resembling a filament. Applied to rows of bacteria.

Pseudo-filaria. (*Pseudo-*; filaria.) E. van Beneden's name for that stage in the *Gregarina* which follows the *moneran* stage, and precedes that of full development. In this stage the *Gregarina* resembles a *filaria*.

Pseudo-ganglion. A false ganglion. This is usually a thickening of a nerve-trunk.

P. of Bochdalek. A circumscribed enlargement of the middle branch of the superior dental nerve from which nerve-fibres pass to the canine teeth.

P. of circumflex nerve. Another name for *Ganglion of circumflex nerve*.

P. of Cloquet. Term for an enlargement of the palatine branches of the *naso-palatine nerve*.

P. of Valentin. A thickening present at the union of some of the branches of the middle branch of the superior dental or alveolar nerve.

Pseudo-gastralgia. False gastralgia. Term for a pain similar in position and characters to gastralgia, but not really proceeding from the stomach. It may be due to disease of the abdominal aorta.

Pseudo-gastrula. False gastrula. An embryonic stage resembling the *Gastrula* stage.

Pseudogenus. A spurious *Genus*.

Pseudogeusia. (*Pseudo-*; γεῦσις, taste.) Disordered perception of taste.

Pseudogeusia. See *Pseudogeusia*.

Pseudo-glioma. False glioma. Term for a condition of the vitreous humour consequent on inflammatory changes due to iridochoroiditis.

P. of retina. Term for metastatic purulent choroiditis which gives rise to a condition resembling *glioma*.

Pseudo-gonorrhœa. (*Pseudo-*; gonorrhœa.) See *Gonorrhœa spuria*.

Pseudo-hæmal fluid. The nutritive fluid of certain of the *Invertebrata*, which is analogous to true blood.

Pseudo-hæmatemesis. False hæmatemesis. The vomiting of any fluid that has an appearance like that of blood.

Pseudo-hæmatocœle. False hæmatocœle. Hæmatocœle occurring outside the peritoneal cavity.

Pseudo-hæmorrhage. Hæmorrhage without any loss of continuity of the walls

of the blood-vessels. Also, *vicarious hæmorrhage*.

Pseudohelminthes. (*Pseudo-*; helminthes.) Syn. for *Ectozoa*.

Pseudo-hermaphroditism. False hermaphroditism. The condition of a *Pseudo-hermaphrodite*.

P., female. Resemblance of the female genital organs to the male; the condition may be external, internal, or complete, *i.e.* both external and internal.

P., male. Resemblance of the male genital organs to the female; the condition may be external, internal, or complete.

Pseudo-hermaphrodite. False hermaphrodite. Term for an individual with a bisexual formation of the external genital organs, but a unisexual formation of the essential reproductive glands (ovaries or testes).

Pseudohermaphroditism. See *Pseudo-hermaphroditism*.

Pseudo-hydrophobia. The same as *Lyssophobia* and *Hydrophobophobia*.

Pseudo-hymen. (*Pseudo-*; ὑμην, a membrane.) A false membrane.

Pseudohypertrophia. *Pseudo-hypertrophy*.

P. musculorum. *Pseudo-hypertrophy* of the muscles. See *Paralysis, pseudohypertrophic*.

Pseudo-hypertrophic. Falsely hypertrophic; only apparently, not actually, hypertrophic.

P. muscular paralysis. *P. paralysis*.

P. paralysis. See *Paralysis, pseudohypertrophic*.

Pseudo-hypertrophy. False or merely apparent hypertrophy; an increase of bulk accompanied by degeneration of structure.

Pseudojervine. (*Pseudo-*; jervine.) One of the alkaloids found in *Veratrum album* (q. v.).

Pseudoleucæmia. The same as *Pseudo-leucocythæmia*.

Pseudo-leucocythæmia. False leucocythæmia. A term applied to *Hodgkin's disease*.

Pseudoleukæmia. See *Pseudoleucæmia*.

Pseudoli'en. (*Pseudo-*; lien.) False spleen. Another name for *Spleen, accessory*.

Pseudo-ligament. False ligament. Term for a band of inflammatory adhesion.

Pseudo-lipoma. (*Pseudo-*; lipoma. *F. pseudo-lipoma*.) Potain's term for an cedematous infiltration of the subcutaneous fatty tissue, most commonly below the clavicle and in the neighbourhood of the knee, sometimes observed in rheumatic patients.

Pseudo-lobar pneumonia. (*Pseudo-*; lobar. *F. pneumonie pseudo-lobaire*.) A syn. for *Lobular pneumonia*. See *Pneumonia, lobular*.

Pseudo-lunula. False lunula. Term for a massing together of the mucous cells of a salivary gland in a lunular form.

Pseudo-malacosteon. False *malacosteon*. Epithet applied to a certain variety of deformed female pelvis. See *Pelvis, pseudo-malacosteon*.

Pseudo-malady. False malady. Term for imaginary disease; also, simulated disease.

Pseudomania. False mania. A state of mind characterised by the patient accusing

PSEUDOMECHOACANA—PSEUDO-PARASITES

himself of crimes which he has not committed, often associated with habitual lying or inordinate vanity. (Hack Tuke.)

Pseudomechoacana. (*Pseudo*-; *mechoacan* [*Convolvulus mechoacan*].) A name for the *Convolvulus panduratus*.

Pseudomedicus. (*Pseudo*-; *medicus*.) A false physician, or quack.

Pseudo-melanemia. The same as *Pseudo-melanosis*, in the former of its two meanings.

Pseudo-melano'sis. (*F. pseudo-melano'se pulmonaire*.) The dark post-mortem staining of gangrenous tissues, due to the formation of ferrous sulphide.

Also, a syn. for *Phthisis, coal-miners'*.

Pseudomelanotic formation. (*Pseudo-melanosis*.) Carswell's term for *Phthisis, coal miners'*; also termed *Pseudo-melanosis*.

Pseudo-membrane. (*F. pseudo-membrane*; *G. die falsche Haut*.) The same as *Pseudomembra*.

Pseudomembranous. Relating to, or consisting of, a *Pseudomembrane*.

P. inflammation. Any variety of inflammation which is characterised by the formation of a false membrane.

Pseudomeningitis. (*Pseudo*-; *μηνιγίτις*, membrane.) An affection in which the symptoms of *meningitis* are present, without the pathological lesions.

P., dental. Term for symptoms of *meningitis* occurring consequent on dentition.

Pseudomenin'gocoele. False meningocele. A tumour consisting of extravasated cerebro-spinal fluid formed beneath the scalp, as a result of a traumatic lesion of both skull and dura mater.

Pseudome'ninx. (*Pseudo*-; *μηνινγίς*, membrane.) A false membrane. See under *Membrane*.

Pseudo-men'strual. (*Pseudo*-; *men'struation*.) Belonging to *Pseudomen'struation*.

Pseudomen'struation. A pathological discharge of blood from the uterus, simulating *men'struation*.

Pseudomer'ic. (*Pseudo*-; *μέρος*, a part.) *Chem.* Epithet for unstable varieties of *tauto-meric* bodies.

Pseudometrit'is. False or apparent *metritis*.

Pseudomne'sia. (*Pseudo*-; *μνήσις*, memory.) An anomaly of memory occurring in certain either spontaneous or artificially-induced psychological conditions, the subject of which believes that he remembers past occurrences, which are, in fact, imaginary.

Pseudom'ia. (*Pseudo*-; *mola*, a false conception.) A false or seeming *mole*.

Pseudo-monoma'nia. False monomania. A condition resembling monomania, but not amounting to actual mania.

Pseudomorph. (*Pseudo*-; *μορφή*, form.) A substance exhibiting *Pseudomorphism*.

Pseudomorph'ia. The same as *Pseudomorphism*.

Pseudomorph'ic. Exhibiting *Pseudomorphism*.

Pseudomorph'ine. $C_9H_{13}N_3O_6$. An alkaloid of opium, discovered by Pelletier in 1835, giving some of the tests characteristic of *morphine*. A white, solid substance, insoluble in water, ether, and absolute alcohol; soluble in dilute soda solution. It is non-poisonous.

Pseudomorph'ism. (*Pseudomorph*.) The condition of a substance that presents other than its normal form.

Pseudomorph'osis. (*Pseudo*-; *μόρφωσις*, shaping. *F. pseudomorphose*.) The increase of normal tissue; a result of local conditions, or of a particular diathesis.

Pseudomorph'ous. The same as *Pseudomorph'ic*.

Pseudo-mor'ula. A false *morula*; a stage in development resembling the *morula*.

Pseudo-mu'cin. False mucin. A substance resembling mucin, but differing from it in not being decomposed by acetic acid, formed by the epithelial cells lining proliferating ovarian cysts, and giving to the cyst-contents its gelatinous consistence.

Pseudo-myelo'ma. False myeloma. Term for a sarcoma which has a superficial likeness to the white substance of the brain.

Pseudomyxo'ma peritone'i. (*Pseudo*-; *μύξα*, phlegm.) Peritonitis set up by the colloid matters of ovarian cysts. (Werth.)

Pseudo-narcis'sin. Another name for *Narcissin*.

Pseudonarcis'sus. (*Pseudo*-; *narcissus*.) The specific name of the *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

Pseudo-nar'cotism. False or simulated narcotism; occurring occasionally as a manifestation of *Hysteria*.

Pseudonavic'ella. False navicella. Lieberkühn's term for a *navicella*-like stage in the *Gregarina*.

Pseudonavic'ula. The same as *Pseudonavicella*.

Pseudo-neural'gia. False neuralgia. Charcot's term for the characteristic pains of *Rickets*.

Pseudo-neuri'tis. False neuritis. General term for a disease whose symptoms resemble those of *neuritis*.

Pseudonoma'nia. (*Pseudo*-; *δυναμ*, a name; *mania*.) An insane propensity for lying.

Pseudonym. (*Pseud*is, false; *ὄνομα*, a name.) A false name.

Pseudonym'al. (*Pseudonym*.) Belonging to a pseudonym. In *Biol.*, epithet applied to a popular or unscientific name.

Pseudo-osteomalacia. (*Pseudo*-; *ὀστέον*, bone; *μαλακός*, soft.) The same as *Pseudo-malaco'steon*.

Pseudo-osteomalac'ic. Belonging to *Pseudo-osteomalacia*.

Pseudopar'alysis. (*Pseudo*-; *paralysis*.) Spurious paralysis. A syn. for *Dystaxia*.

P. ag'itans. The same as *Dystaxia agitans*.

P. of rick'ets. The inability to walk, from great distortion of bones in bad cases of *Rickets*.

P., syphilitic. Impairment of motion from syphilitic inflammation of the epiphyses of long bones.

Pseudo-parano'i'a. Spurious paranoia. Term for a mental condition characterised by increased cerebral activity and increased readiness of reaction to emotional stimuli.

Pseudo-paraple'gia. Spurious paraplegia.

P., tet'anoid. A syn. for *Paralysis, spastic*.

Pseudo-parasites. (*Pseudo*-; *parasite*.) The same as *Pseudohelminthes*.

Pseudoparasitic. Falsely or apparently parasitic.

Pseudoparenchyma. False parenchyma. De Bary's term for the interlacement of hyphae which forms the tissue of *Fungi*.

Pseudoparenchymatous. Belonging to a *Pseudoparenchyma*.

Pseudoparenchyme. The same as *Pseudoparenchyma*.

Pseudopar'esis. An apparent or spurious *Paresis*.

Pseudo-parthenogen'esis. *Biol.* Term for a mode of reproduction which is neither *parthenogenesis* nor *metagenesis*, but is intermediate between the two.

Pseudo-pellagra. A name given to a class of sporadic cases which have been observed, presenting skin symptoms similar to those of true *Pellagra*, but considered by some observers, especially by H. Gintrea, to be quite distinct from that disease. (Littré.)

Pseudo-pelletierine. $C_{10}H_{15}NO + 2H_2O$. One of the alkaloids found in the root-bark of *Punica granatum*. It acts, together with the other alkaloids present in the root-bark, as a vermifuge to the *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

Pseudopeptone. Spurious peptone. A syn. for *Hemalbumose*.

Pseudoper'cular. Belonging to a *Pseudopericulum*.

Pseudoper'culate. Having a *Pseudopericulum*.

Pseudoper'culum. A spurious *Opericulum*.

Pseudoperipneumo'nia. (*Pseudo* ; *peripneumonia*.) A syn. for *Peripneumonia notha*.

Pseudophlogo'sis. (*Pseudo* ; *phlogosis*.) False or apparent inflammation.

P. ventriculi resolutiva et colliquativa. (Mod. L.) Resolving and colliquative pseudophlogosis of the stomach. A syn. for *Gastromalacia*.

Pseudo-phothæsthesia. The seeing of photisms; i.e. the reception of subjective sensations of light excited reflexly by stimulation of any of the special senses, or by a thought or idea.

Pseudo-phthi'sis. (*Pseudo* ; *phthisis*, consumption.) False or apparent consumption; i.e. wasting produced by diseases other than phthisis.

Pseudo'pia. See *Pseudopsia*.

Pseudo'plasm. (*Pseudoplasma*. F. *pseudoplasme*; L. *pseudoplasma*; G. *Aftergebilde*.) An adventitious or new growth; more commonly termed *Neoplasm*.

Pseudoplas'ma. (*Pseudo* ; *plasma*.) See *Pseudoplasma*.

Pseudoplas'mata. Plur. of *Pseudoplasma*.

Pseudople'gia. (*Pseudo* ; *πληγή*, a stroke.) A term for *Hysterical paralysis*.

Pseudopleuri'tis. (*Pseudo* ; *pleuritis*. F. *pseudopleurésie*; L. *pseudopleurisia*; G. *falsche Pleuresie*.) False pleuritis. A term for *Pleurodynia*.

Pseudopneumo'nia. (*Pseudo* ; *pneumonia*.) A syn. for *Peripneumonia notha*.

Pseudopneumonit'is. (*Pseudo* ; *pneumonitis*.) The same as *Pseudopneumonia*.

Pseudo'pod. The same as *Pseudopodium*.

Pseudopodia. Plur. of *Pseudopodium*.

Pseudopodium. (*Pseudo* ; *πόδιον*, dim. from *πούς*, *πόδος*, a foot.) *Biol.* A temporary protrusion of part of the substance of an amoeboid cell.

Pseudopolypus. (*Pseudo* ; *polypus*.) False polypus. An old term for the fungous excrecences without redness found in the brain, heart, and uterus, according to Bonettus, *Med. Septentr.*, i, s. 6, c. 5, par. 3. A polypoid mass of blood or mucus.

Pseudo-pregnancy. See *Pseudocyesis*.

Pseudopsia. (*Pseudo* ; *ὄψις*, vision.) The same as *Pseudoblepsia*.

Pseudopso'ra. (*Pseudo* ; *psora*. F. *pseudo-psore*.) Spurious *psora*. A term for *Psycracium*.

Pseudo-pterygium. A term for cicatricial *pterygium*.

Pseudo-pus. Term for certain animal fluids which have the appearance but not the composition of pus. Such, for example, are thymus fluid, chyle, &c.

Pseudopyre'thrum. A name for *Achillea ptarmica*, whose flowers taste like *Pyrethrum* root.

Pseudo-quinine. Term for a white, tasteless, crystalline alkaloid, which has been obtained from an extract of some species (it is not known which) of *Cinchona*. (Littré.)

Pseudo-rachi'tis. False rachitis. Pozzi's term for *Osteitis deformans*.

Pseudoraph'ë. (*Pseudo* ; *ράφή*, a suture.) A false suture.

Pseudorasis. (*Pseudo* ; *ῥασις*, seeing.) The same as *Pseudoblepsis*.

Pseudor'ein. A syn. for *Erythrite*.

Pseudorex'ia. (*Pseudo* ; *ῥεξις*, a longing after. F. *pseudorexie*; L. *pseudorexisia*.) Perverted appetite.

Pseudo-rheumatism. False rheumatism. Term for diseases simulating rheumatism in their articular symptoms.

P., infectious. Lapersonne's term for certain cases of multiple synovitis, the cause of which cannot as yet be made out.

Pseudorhon'chus. (*Pseudo* ; *rhonchus*.) False rhonchus. A sound resembling rhonchus, but generated externally to the lung, usually in the pleura, in cases of pleural effusion.

Pseudo-rube'ola. Spurious rubeola. Term for disease simulating *Rubeola*.

Pseudo-sar'cocoele. A syn. for *Andrum* (q. v.).

Pseudo-scarlati'na. Spurious scarlatina. A form of blood-poisoning occurring as a result of gonorrhœa, or as a variety of puerperal fever, and characterised by its scarlatinoid rash.

Pseudo'scelus. (*Pseudo* ; *σκελος*, the whole leg and foot.) Having imperfect or, as it were, false legs.

Pseudos'cheocele. (*Pseudo* ; *σχῆλη*, the scrotum; *κύλη*, a tumour.) Spurious oscheocele, or scrotal hernia.

Pseudosclero'sis. (*Pseudo* ; *σκληρώω*, to harden.) A term applied to cases presenting certain of the symptoms of *Disseminated sclerosis* without the pathological lesions. (Westphal.)

Pseudoscope. (*Pseudo* ; *σκοπέω*, to look at.) An instrument consisting of two rectangular prisms, arranged with their edges perpendicular to the plane of regard. The beholder looks across these two prisms, in a direction

PSEUDOSCOPIC—PSIDIUM

parallel to the hypothenuse. The instrument is designed for the purpose of reversing the binocular images of objects.

Pseudoscopic. (*Pseudo-*; σκοπέω, to look at.) Conveying false visual impressions.

Pseudoscopy. The employment of the *Pseudoscope*.

Pseudosematic. (*Pseudo-*; σῆμα, a token.) *Biol.* Belonging to protective disguises, as, e.g., the leaf-like appearance of the leaf-insect.

Pseudoseptate. Apparently septate.

Pseudoseptum. A false or apparent septum.

Pseudo-serous mem'brane. Term for an animal membrane which has the moist, glistening surface, &c., characteristic of serous membranes, but a different histological structure; e.g. the internal epithelium, or endothelium, of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

Pseudosiphon. *Biol.* A false siphon.

Pseudosiphonal. Belonging to a *Pseudosiphon*.

Pseudosiphuncle. Syn. for *Pseudosiphon*.

Pseudosmia. (*Pseudo-*; ὀσμή, smell.) The same as *Pseudosphresia*.

Pseudospermic. Belonging to a *Pseudospermium*.

Pseudospermium. (*Pseudo-*; σπέρμα, a seed.) Term for a fruit whose pericarp is so closely attached to the seed, that the whole fruit has the appearance of a simple seed.

Pseudospermous. The same as *Pseudospermic*.

Pseudosphincter. (*Pseudo-*; σφίγγω, to bind.) An imperfect sphincter.

Pseudosphresia. (*Pseudo-*; ὀσφρησις, smelling.) False or imperfect sense of smell.

Pseudo-spleen. See *Pseudolien*.

Pseudosplen. (*Pseudo-*; σπλήν, σπληνός, the spleen.) A *Pseudo-spleen*.

Pseudosteogenesis. (*Pseudo-*; ὀστέον, bone; γένεσις, production.) Abnormal formation of bone.

Pseudosteum. (*Pseudo-*; ὀστέον, a bone.) Any bone which is the product of *Pseudosteogenesis*.

Pseudostigma. A spurious stigma.

Pseudostoma. (*Pseudo-*; στόμα, any mouth-like opening. Pl. *Pseudostomata*.) One of the deeply-stained areas seen under the microscope in a silver-stained section of endothelium. Klein believes many of them to be the stained processes of connective-tissue cells.

Also, the oral opening of an *Echinoderm* larva (*echinopodium*).

Pseudostoma. (*Pseudo-*; ostoma = osteoma. Pl. *Pseudostomata*.) An abnormal bony growth.

Pseudostomata. Pl. of *Pseudostoma*.

Pseudostomata. Pl. of *Pseudostoma*.

Pseudostome. The same as *Pseudostoma*.

Pseudostomosis. The formation of a *Pseudostoma* or *Pseudostome*.

Pseudostomatous. Having *Pseudostoma*.

Pseudostoma. The formation of a *Pseudostoma*.

Pseudo-stroma. A spurious stroma.

Pseudo-synarthrosis. False synarthrosis. Syn. for *Pseudarthrosis, ligamentous*.

Pseudosyphilis. An old term signifying false or spurious syphilis. See *Syphilis pseudosyphilis*.

Pseudo-tabes. False tabes. Term for any disease simulating *Tabes dorsalis*.

P. mesenterica. A disease which is apparently only functional, occurs in neurotic subjects, and resembles in its symptoms *Tabes mesenterica*.

Pseudo-tetany. False tetany. A disease resembling *Tetany*.

Pseudothanatus. (*Pseudo-*; θάνατος, death.) Apparent death. Old term used especially for *Asphyxia*.

Pseudotoxin. (*Pseudo-*; τοξιν.) Term for an extract of the leaves of *Belladonna*, containing a mixture of Atropine and other substances.

Pseudotrichinosis. (*Pseudo-*; Trichina [τριχίνας, made of hair].) A form of acute myositis, simulating *Trichinosis*.

Pseudotrichogenesis. (*Pseudo-*; θρίξ, hair; γένεσις, production.) The same as *Pseudotrichosis*.

Pseudotrichosis. (*Pseudo-*; θρίξ, hair; γένεσις, production.) The growth of hair in an abnormal situation.

Pseudotropine. (*Pseudo-*; tropine.) C_8H_9NO . A colourless liquid alkaloid, formed by the action of baryta-water upon *hyoscyamine*. It is an isomer of *tropine*.

Pseudo-tuberculous. Not truly tuberculous; epithet for conditions or symptoms simulating those characteristic of tuberculosis.

Pseudo-typhoid. Spurious typhoid.

P. bacilli. Term for bacteria which resemble the bacillus of typhoid fever.

Pseudo-urticaria. Spurious urticaria. A skin-disease closely resembling urticaria in its appearance.

Pseudoval. Belonging to a *Pseudovum*.

Pseudovarlan. Belonging to a *Pseudovarium*.

Pseudovariola. False variola. A name for *Varicella*.

Pseudovarium. (*Pseudo-*; ovarium.) Term for the ovary, *ovarium*, of a viviparous insect.

Pseudo-vermicules. (L. *vermis*, a worm.) False vermicules or minute worms. Term for the minute crescent-shaped bodies discovered by Laveran in the blood in cases of malarial fever.

Pseudovum. False ovum. Term for a parthogenically developed ovum.

Pseudoxanthin. (*Pseudo-*; ξανθός, yellow.) $C_4H_5N_3O$. A *Leucomaine* occurring in muscle, and resembling *xanthin*. Unlike *xanthin*, it is crystalline and soluble.

Pseudydrops. (*Pseudo-*; ὑδρωψ, dropsy.) False or apparent dropsy.

Pseudymen. (*Pseudo-*; ὑμήν, a membrane.) False membrane.

Pseumagennetus equatorien'sis. Another name for the *Gonolobus condurango* (q. v.).

Psida. An incorrect term for *Sidium*, pomegranate bark.

Psidium. A Genus of the *Myrtaceæ*. Also, term used incorrectly for *Sidium*.

P. pomiferum. (L. *pomum*, an apple; *fero*, to bear.) The apple-guava tree, a native

PSILOMA—PSORELYTRIA

of Tropical America. Its apple-like fruit has a pleasant acid taste, and is much cultivated in India. The leaves are used in decoction as a bath for the treatment of scabies and other skin diseases. The leaf-buds, which, like most other parts of the plant, are astringent, are used boiled with barley and liquorice as a cure for diarrhoea.

P. pyriferum. The pear-guava tree. A native of Tropical America. Action and uses, the same as those of *P. pomiferum*.

Psiloma. (Ψίλω, to strip bare.) A place stripped bare; e.g. a bone laid bare of flesh. (Hippocrates.) Also, baldness.

Psilosis. (Ψίλω, to strip bare.) A stripping bare; applied to flesh or hair; depilation.

Psilothric. (*Psilotheron*.) Depilatory.

Psilothron. (Ψίλω, to lay bare.) A depilatory agent; e.g. arsenic and unslaked lime. Also, the *Bryonia dioica*.

Psilothrum. Latinised form of *Psilothron*.

Psimythium. (Ψιμύθιον = ψιμύθιον.) The same as *Psimythium*.

Psimythium. (Ψιμύθιον.) An old term for *Cerussa*. Used to whiten the face.

Psimythus. The same as *Psimythium*.

Psincus. An old term for *Cerussa*.

Psittacium. (Dim. from ψιττακος, a parrot.) Old name for an emollient plaster; also for a *collyrium*. So called from the variety of its colours.

Psix. (Ψιξ.) Pharm. Crumb of bread.

Psoa. (Ψά, putrid stench.) Syn. for *Dysodia*.

Psoadic. (Ψά or ψάει, the muscles of the loins, or *psaos* muscles.) Relating to the *Psaos* muscles.

Psoado-tomia. (Ψάει, the muscles of the loins; τομή, a cutting.) Incision of the *Psaos* muscle.

Psoæ. (Ψάει.) The muscles of the loins, or *Psaos* muscles; also, the loins themselves.

Psoas. (Ψά, generally in the plur., ψάει, the muscles of the loins.) Lit., of the loin. A term applied to certain muscles of the loins. See *P. magnus* and *P. parvus*, &c.

P. abscess. A not uncommon complication of Pott's disease of the spine, in which pus makes its way into the sheath of the *psaos* muscle, and points beneath *Poupart's* ligament, or even in the popliteal space.

P. accessorius. A portion of muscle sometimes found external to the *P. magnus*, separated from it by the anterior crural nerve; regarded by some as a separate muscle.

P. internus. The *P. magnus*.

P. magnus. (F. *psaos grand*.) A long fusiform muscle, arising by five tendinous slips from the last dorsal, and all the lumbar vertebrae. These slips are joined together by tendinous arches, which arch over the bodies of the vertebrae, the lumbar vessels, and sympathetic nerves. The muscle passes down into the thigh behind *Poupart's* ligament, and ends in a tendon which, after receiving fibres from the iliacus, is inserted into the lesser trochanter of the femur. The muscle is a flexor of the thigh upon the pelvis, and an external rotator of the femur.

P. major. The *P. magnus*.

P. minor accessorius. An inconstant reduplication of the *P. parvus*. (Cruveilhier.)

P. parvus. A long slender muscle, not

always present—sometimes double (Cruveilhier)—arising from the last dorsal and the first lumbar vertebra, and terminating in a flat tendon, inserted into the ilio-pectineal eminence. In certain animals it is a powerful flexor of the pelvis upon the spine.

P. quartus. (L. *quartus*, fourth.) Another name for the *Obturator internus*.

Psoatic. See *Psoadic*.

Pso'dymus. (Ψάει, the loins; δύω, to get into.) Syn. for *Gastrodidymus*.

Psoia. See *Psoa*.

Psoitis. (Fem. adj., agreeing with [νόσος].) The disease of the *psaos*. Inflammation of the *Psaos* muscles and their sheath. The symptoms are fever, pains in the part affected, and especially on extending the thigh; the thigh on the affected side is therefore kept flexed. The inflammation often proceeds to suppuration and the formation of a lumbar abscess.

Pso'le. (Ψωλή, the penis with the prepuce retracted.) The penis; also, the glans when uncovered.

Psolon. (Ψάλων.) An individual having a large *Pso'le*.

Psoloncus. (*Pso'le*; δγκος, swelling.) A swelling of the glans penis, or of the penis generally.

Psolus. (Ψωλός.) One who has been circumcised.

Psophometer. (Ψόφος, a noise; μέτρον, a measure.) A syn. for *Stethoscope*.

Psophus. (Ψόφος.) An inarticulate sound, a noise.

Psora. (Ψώρα.) 1. The Itch (*Scabies*), a Genus of the Order *Dialyses*, Class *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Also, mange, applied to men and beasts.

2. Canker, as applied to trees.

3. A kind of moth.

P. agria. A syn. for *Psoriasis inveterata*.

P. ebrorum. (L. *ebrius*, drunken.)

Drunkard's itch. See under *Itch*.

P. leprosa. A syn. for *Psoriasis*.

P. squamosa. The same as *P. leprosa*.

Psora'lea. (Ψωραλέος, scabby; from the scurfy appearance of the calyx. F. *psoralier*.) A Genus of the *Leguminosae*.

P. corylifera. Habitat, India. The seeds, termed banchee-seeds, are given in leprosy.

P. eglandulosa. A species native to certain parts of North America. It is a mild tonic.

P. esculenta. A native of Western America. The root is edible, and is known as bread-root.

P. glandulosa. A species native to Chili. It is vermifuge and purgative, and is also used as a vulnerary.

P. melilotides. The same as *P. eglandulosa*.

P. melilotides. See *P. melilotoides*.

P. pentaphylla. The Mexican *contrayerva*. The root is very similar in medicinal properties to that of the *Contrayerva* (q. v.).

Pso'ralin. A syn. for *Caffein*.

Psorelcoma. (*Psora*; ἑλκωμα, a sore or ulcer.) A scabby ulcer.

Psorelcosis. (*Psora*; ἑλκωσις, ulceration.) The formation of *Psorelcoma*.

Psorelytria. (Ψώρα, the itch; ἑλκτρον = L. *vagina*. F. *psorélytrie*.) Ricord's term (*psorélytrie*) for the granular condition of

PSORENTERIA—PSOROPHTHALMIC

the vaginal mucous membrane in cases of gonorrhoea. (Littre.)

Psorenteria. *Psorentery.*

Psorentery. (*Psora*; *ψώρα*, an intestine. *F. psorentéria.*) A name given to Asiatic cholera, on account of the small, pimple-like swellings in the wall of the small intestine occurring in that disease, due to a swelling of the solitary glands.

Also, term restricted to the above condition in the intestines.

Psoriasis. (*Ψωρίασις*, a condition of itch or mange. *F. psoriasis*; *G. Psoriasis.*) A disease of the skin, characterised by the appearance of papules, usually covered with glistening scales, which may increase and form patches of considerable size. There are hypertrophy and cellular infiltration of the papillae of the *corium*. The injection is not apparent post mortem. There are many varieties of the disease. Its favourite sites are the olecranon and patella.

P. annular'is. A syn. for *P. circinata*.

P., buc'al. Syn. for *Leukoplakia buccalis*.

P. bucca'lis. *P., buccal.*

P. capilli'til. Psoriasis of the scalp. A dry form in which the hair does not fall out; it usually coexists with psoriasis in other parts.

P. centri'fuga. Term for a variety in which the patches heal centrally while spreading peripherally.

P. circina'ta. (*L. circino*, to make round.) Syn. for *P. gyrata*.

P. diffu'sa. A term formerly applied to certain dry desquamative forms or phases of *Eczema*.

P. discoid'ea. The same as *P. nummularis*.

P., eczem'atous. Term for an acute variety with ill-defined, bright-red patches forming thin scales, and readily producing a discharge with any irritation.

P. empyo'des. A rare variety, in which pus forms beneath the crusts.

P. figura'ta. A form in which the patches form irregular patterns.

P. geograph'ica. Syn. for *P. figurata*.

P. gutta'ta. (*L. gutta*, a drop.) A form in which small papules, resembling drops of mortar, are scattered over the body.

P. gyrata. (*L. gyrus*, a circle.) A form in which the disease creeps in sinuous lines, which make up the appearance of intersecting segments of circles.

P. infant'ilis. A form of psoriasis which is said to affect infants of between two months and two years old. It occurs in irregular scaly patches, usually distributed over the face, front and back of the trunk, and the thighs.

P. invetera'ta. (*L. invetero*, to render, or become, old.) An obstinate and chronic condition of the disease, associated with a harsh, dry, and thickened state of the skin.

P. labio'rum. A term formerly used to denote *Eczema* of the lips.

P. lin'gue. Another name for *Leukoplakia*; white patches on the tongue, often the forerunner of epithelioma; said to coexist with *leichen* in other parts of the body.

P. lotri'cum. (*L. lotrix*, -icis, a laundress.) Washerwoman's itch. See under *Itch*.

P. ni'gra. A variety in which there is considerable pigmentation of the skin.

P. nummular'is. (*L. nummulus*, dim. from *nummus*, a coin.) A form of the disease in which the papules have been likened to small coins.

P. nummula'ta. The same as *P. nummularis*.

P. ophthal'mica. A term for squamous palpebral eczema.

P. orbicular'is. The same as *P. circinata*.

P. pal'mæ. Syn. for *P. palmaris*.

P. palmar'is. (*L. palma*, the palm.) A scaly disease of the palms, which is generally either a dry form of eczema or a scaly syphilis.

P. palmar'is et plantar'is syphilit'ica. Syphilitic psoriasis of the palm and sole. Squamous syphilide of the palm and sole.

P. pilar'is. A syn. for *Pityriasis capitis*.

P. pisto'rum. (*L. pistor*, a bread baker.) Bakers' itch. See under *Baker*.

P. puncta'ta. A form of psoriasis in which the papules are discrete and small.

P. rubra. Term for an acute variety occurring in bright-red patches.

P. rupio'des. (*Rupia*; *Gr. aldos*, resemblance.) Term for a variety of *Lepra alphoides* in which the heaped-up epidermic scales form rupia-like crusts.

P. simp'lex. The common form of *Psoriasis*. Also, a term for *Eczema*.

P. stria'ta. Striate psoriasis. An occasional variety.

P., syphilitic. A term for squamous syphilide.

P. un'guum. Psoriasis of the nails. The nail is thickened, without suppurative of the matrix; this is usually coexistent with psoriasis elsewhere.

P. universa'lis. Psoriasis which spreads all over the body.

Psoriatic. Belonging to psoriasis. Also, affected with, or an individual affected with, psoriasis.

Psoric. (*Psora*.) Relating to the itch. Also, relating to the mange. Also, as a substantive, term for a medicine for curing the itch.

Psori'num. Name for a homœopathic preparation made by treating the pus from itch-pustules with alcohol.

Psorocom'ium. (*Psora*; *κομείω*, to tend.) A hospital for patients affected with the itch.

Psoroid. (*Ψωροειδής*, itchy.) Resembling itch; also, resembling mange.

Psoroneurilymitis. (*Psora*; *neurilymitis*, inflammation of the neurilemy or neurilemma.) Term introduced by F. W. Sieber to designate inflammation of the neurilemma occurring as a result of the irritation produced by *Scabies*.

Psoroneurymen'itis. (*Psora*; *neurymenitis*, inflammation of a nerve-sheath.) The same as *Psoroneurilymitis*.

Psorophthalm'ia. (*Psora*; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. *F. psorophthalmie*; *I. psorottalmia*; *G. Augenlidkrätze*.) Term for inflammation of the eyelids (*Blepharitis*) accompanied by itching; it has been used to designate various kinds of blepharitis.

P. neonato'rum. Another name for *Ophthalmia purulenta infantum*.

Psorophthalm'ic. Belonging to *Psorophthalmia*.

Psororheumatismus. (*Psora*; *rheumatismus*.) An old term for rheumatism accompanied by *Psora*.

PsorospERM. (*Psora*; σπέρμα, a seed.) A *sporozoön*. A member of the *Psorospermia*.

Psorospermia. Plur. of *Psorospermium*. Also, sing. of *Psorospermia*.

Psorospermia. (*Psora*; σπέρμα, a seed.) Nom. plur. Term originally employed by Müller to mean the *sporozoa* of Fishes; now used to mean the *Sporozoa* in general.

Psorospermial. The same as *Psorospermis*.

Psorospermiasis. (*Psorosperm*.) Term employed to include several varieties of disease set up by *Psorosperms*.

Psorospermic. Belonging to, or having the characters of, *Psorosperms*.

Psorospermium. A *Psosperm*.

Psorospermosis. (*Psosperm*. F. *psorospermose*.) Term introduced by Rivolta for the diffusion of *Psorosperms* in the mucous membranes, muscles, and liver. It has been observed in man and in most of the domestic animals. The *psorosperms* are sometimes encysted, sometimes free in the tissues.

P., proliferative follicular. Also termed Follicular Keratosis, and Darier's disease. A chronic skin disease, beginning in the face or trunk and gradually spreading over the body, characterised by the formation of small, dirty-red papules, which finally form dark, adherent crusts. Ulceration or suppuration may occur. The etiology is obscure.

Psorotheoria. (*Psora*; θεωρία, a looking at.) Old term used for Hahnemann's theory that many diseases were caused by the driving inwards of *Psora*, or scabies.

Psorous. Belonging to *Psora*.

Psorozoa. (Ψώρα, the itch; ζῶον, an animal.) Animal *Psorosperms*.

Psyæ. (Ψάει=ψάει.) The same as *Psæ*.

Psychagoga. The same as *Psychagogica*.

Psychagogia. (Ψυχαγωγία, a leading of souls to the nether world.) Excitement of the mind caused by certain impressions. (Grohmühl.)

Psychagogic. (*Psychagogia*. F. *psychagogique*; G. *psychagogisch*.) Able to arouse or restore life or consciousness. Epithet applied to restorative medicines.

Psychagogica. Neut. Pl. (Ψυχαγωγικός, persuasive.) Old term for medicines which restore when life appears to be extinct.

Psychal. *Psychical*.

Psychalgia. (Ψυχή, the soul; άλγος, grief.) Grief of soul. Term for intense melancholy.

Psychë. (Ψυχή.) The "breath of life." Also, a name for the *Satureia capitata*. Also, term used for the cerebro-spinal axis.

Psychism. (Ψυχή, the soul. F. *psychisme*.) The somnolent condition induced by mesmerism; now most commonly termed the hypnotic state.

Psychentonía. (Ψυχή, the soul; έν-τονία, tension.) Straining or overtaking of the mind.

Psychiat'er. One who practises *Psychiatria*.—an *Alienist*.

Psychiatria. (Ψυχή, the mind; ια-τρεία, healing. F. *psychiatrie*; I. *psichiatria*;

G. *Seelenheilkunde*.) The medical treatment of mental diseases. *Psychical*, or (more usual term) *Psychological*, *medicine*.

Psychiatric. (Ψυχή, the mind; ιατρικός, belonging to medicine.) Relating to the treatment of mental diseases.

Psychiatrist. The same as *Psychiat'er*.

Psychiatry. The same as *Psychiatria*.

Psychic. The same as *Psychical*.

Psychical. (Ψυχή, the mind. F. *psychique*; G. *psychisch*.) Relating to the mind.

P. blind'ness. The inability to interpret visual impressions received.

P. centres. The nerve-centres for volition and all conscious nervous action.

P. deafness. The inability to interpret auditory impressions received.

P. medicine. Another name for *Psychological medicine* (q. v.).

P. pal'sy. See *Paralysis*, *psychical*.

P. physiology. Physiological psychology. See under *Psychology*.

Psychics. (Ψυχή.) *Psychology*.

Psychism. (*Psychic*.) The condition of being *Psychic* or *Psychical*.

Psychist. One who makes a special study of *Psychics*.

Psychlamps'ia. (Ψυχή, the mind; λάμπα, to shine.) A term for *Mania*.

Psycho-aud'itory. (Ψυχή, the mind; aud'itory.) A term signifying belonging to the perception of sound.

P. area. Term for that area of the cerebral cortex which is believed to be directly concerned in the conscious perception of sound.

Psychocoma. (Ψυχή, the mind; coma.) A term for mental stupor, or unconsciousness.

Psychodometer. (Ψυχή, the mind; ὀδός, a way; μέτρον, a measure.) Term for an instrument used in the estimation of the rapidity of psychical processes.

Psychodynam'ic. (Ψυχή, the mind; δύναμις, power.) Belonging to *Psychodynamics*.

Psychodynamics. The science of the laws governing psychical processes.

Psychodynam'y. Another term for *Magnetism*, *animal* (q. v.).

Psychogen'esia. (Ψυχή, the mind; genesis.) The genesis of mind.

Psychogeny. (Ψυχή, the mind; γένος, descent.) The same as *Psychogenesis*.

Psychogeus'ic. (Ψυχή, the mind; γεύσις, the sense of taste.) Belonging to the sense of taste.

P. cent're. The special cerebral centre corresponding to the perception of taste, supposed to be in the *gyrus uncinatus*.

Psychogony. (Ψυχή, the mind; γονή, birth, descent.) The doctrine of the development of mind.

Psychograph'ic. Belonging to *Psychography*.

Psychography. (Ψυχή, the mind; γράφω, to write.) The natural history of mind in general.

Psychokine'sia. (Ψυχή, the mind; κίνησις, motion, excitement.) The pathological mental state which is characterised by defective inhibition.

Psycholog'ic. The same as *Psychological*.

Psycholog'ical. Belonging to *Psychology*.

P. med'icine. The science of *Psychology*

in its application to treatment of mental diseases.

Psychologist. One who makes a special study of *Psychology*.

Psychology. (Ψυχή, the soul; λόγος, account. F. *psychologie*; I. *psicologia*; G. *Seelenlehre*, *Psychologie*.) The science which investigates the acts and states of the human mind, and the laws and conditions on which they depend. (Mansel.)

P., experimental. See *Psycho-physics*.

Psychometry. (Ψυχή, the mind; μέτρον, a measure.) Measurement of the duration of psychical processes.

P., physiolog'ical. The study of *Psychometry* from a physiological standpoint.

P., transcendental. Term for a branch of *Psychometry* which deals with psychical processes that are believed to take place irrespective of any cerebral function.

Psychomotor. (Ψυχή, the soul; L. *moveo*, *motum*, to move.) Epithet applied to certain movements considered as the visible results of psychical action.

P. area. The motor area of the cerebral cortex; i.e. that area which includes the *P. centres*.

P. centres. See *Centres*, *psychomotor*.

P. nerve-fibres. Cortical nerve-fibres of the cerebrum connected with motor nerves.

Psychoneurology. (Ψυχή, the mind; νεύρον, a nerve; λόγος, a discourse.) That branch of *Neurology* which treats of mental action.

Psychoneuro'ses. Plur. of *Psychoneurosis*.

Psychoneuro'sis. (Ψυχή, the mind; *neurosis*.) Mental disease.

P., vasomotor. Vasomotor mental disease. A special form of *Insanity* which occurred in the case, described by Reich, of a child whose mother had been frightened during pregnancy. (Hack Tuke.)

Psychonomy. (Ψυχή, the mind; νόμος, a law.) A syn. for *Psychodynamics*.

Psychonose'ma. (Ψυχή, the mind; νόσσημα, a malady.) Mental disease.

Psychonoso'logy. (Ψυχή, the mind; νόσος, disease; λόγος, an account.) The classification of mental diseases.

Psycho-optic. (Ψυχή, the mind; *optic*=*optical*.) Belonging to the psychical perception of light.

P. area. That part of the cortical area of the cerebrum believed to be directly concerned in the conscious perception of light.

Psycho-omic centre. A term for the *Olfactory centre*.

Psychopannychia. (Ψυχή, the soul; παννυχίος, throughout the night.) Old term, signifying sleep of the soul following upon the death of the body.

Psychoparesis. (Ψυχή, the soul; πάρεσις, slackening.) Mental debility.

Psychopath. (*Psychopathia*.) One who is suffering from *Psychopathy*.

Psychopathia. (Ψυχή, the mind; πάθος, affection. F. *psychopathie*; G. *Seelenkrankheit*.) *Psychopathy*.

P. sexualis. Sexual psychopathy; i.e. mental disease connected with sexual disorders.

Psychopathic. (F. *psychopathique*.) Belonging to *Psychopathia*.

Psycho'pathist. One who makes a special study of *Psychopathia*.

Psycho'pathology. (Ψυχή, the mind; *pathology*.) The science treating of the legal aspect of insanity. Also, the pathology of insanity.

Psychopathy. See *Psychopathia*.

Psycho-phys'ic. The same as *Psychophysical*.

Psycho-phys'ical. Psychical and physical; having to do with *Psychology* and *Physics*.

P. law. *Physiol.* The law which expresses the relation existing between the change in intensity of a stimulus, and the resulting change in sensation.

Originally stated by Weber, in 1831, as follows:—If the first of a pair of stimuli can just be perceived as different from the second, then any other pair of stimuli will be similarly distinguishable when the objectively measured ratio of the first to the second in each pair is the same in both cases.

Stated by Fechner in 1860:—If a pair of stimuli give rise to two distinct sensations, then any other pair of stimuli, which shall differ only in intensity, will produce equally distinct sensations when the ratio of the first to the second is the same in both pairs of stimuli.

P. meth'ods. Term for certain experimental methods used for investigating the sensibility of different parts or organs of the human organism for small differences of stimulation. Those in general use are:—1. The method of just observable differences. This consists in applying a stimulus of given intensity to a sensitive surface, and then determining what is the smallest additional stimulus that can be detected.

2. The method of right and wrong cases. A record is made of the percentage of cases in which two slightly different stimuli are correctly distinguished.

3. The method of the average error. The subject experimented on is required to choose a stimulus which he considers to be equal to a certain stimulus of given intensity. (Billings.)

P. move'ment. The movement of a hypothetical agent, which may be either ponderable or imponderable, upon which all psychical processes are supposed to depend.

P. time. Term used in *Psychometry* to denote the fourth of the seven processes of *Einer* which together make up *Reaction-time* (q. v.).

Psycho-phys'ics. (F. *psychophysique*; G. *Psychophysik*.) Experimental *Psychology*. Divided by Fechner into *Outer Psychophysics*, comprising stimulation and apperception; and *Inner Psychophysics*, comprising the whole process of mental function, which intervenes between stimulation and apperception.

Psycho-physiolog'ical. Belonging to *Psycho-physiology*.

Psycho-physiology. A syn. for *Physiological psychology*. See under *Psychology*.

Psychoplasm. (Ψυχή, the mind; πλάσμα, something formed.) The sentient material out of which all forms of consciousness are evolved, incessantly fluctuating, incessantly renewed. (Lewes.)

Psychoplastic. Belonging to *Psychoplasm*.

Psychoragès. (Ψυχοραγής or ψυχορ-

payis. L. in articulo mortis.) In the act of dying.

Psychorag'ia. (Ψυχораγία or ψυχορ-
payia.) The death-agony.

Psychorrhag'ia. See *Psychoragia*.

Psychorhythm. (Ψυχή, the mind;
rhythm.) An alternating or cyclic mental state.

Psycho-sensorial. The same as
Psycho-sensory.

Psycho-sensory. Belonging to con-
scious perception of sensations.

P. ar'ea. A certain cortical area of the
cerebrum believed to be directly connected with
the perception of all sensory impulses.

Psycho'ses. Plur. of *Psychosis*.

Psycho-sexual. Belonging to sexual
desires.

P. cen'tre. Term for the hypothetical
cortical area of the brain directly concerned in
sexual desires.

Psycho'sin. (Ψυχή, the mind.) One
of the members of the class of Cerebrosides occur-
ring in brain-tissue. It resembles *Sphingosin*.

Psycho'sis. (Ψυχή, to animate. F.
psychose; G. *Seelenkrankheit*.) 1. A disease of
the mind. 2. The nervous act corresponding to
a mental phenomenon.

P. traumatica. Traumatic psychosis;
i. e. mental disease consequent on an injury.

Psychosomatiatria. (Ψυχή, the
mind; σώμα, the body; λαρπεία, a healing.)
Medicine for the mind and body.

Psychosomatic. (Ψυχή, the mind;
σώμα, the body.) Belonging both to mind and
body.

Psychotherape'ia. (Ψυχή, the mind;
therapeia.) The same as *Psychotherapeutics*.

Psychotherapeut'ic. Belonging to
Psychotherapeutics.

Psychotherapeutics. (Ψυχή, the
mind; θεραπεύω, to treat.) Treatment of disease
by mental or moral influence.

Psychotherapy. (*Psychotherapeia*.)
The same as *Psychotherapeutics*.

Psychotic. Belonging to *Psychosis*.
Also, term used as synonymous with *Psychia-
gogie* or *Analeptic*.

Psychot'ica. (Ψυχώω, to give life to.)
Another name for *Analeptica*.

Psycho'tria. A Genus of the Rubiaceae.

P. cro'cea. The *Palicourea crocea*.

P. emet'ica. The *Ipecacuanha striata*,
Peruvian or black ipecacuanha. The root is
emet'ic.

Psycho'trophum. (Ψυχή, the mind;
τροφός, a feeder.) Another name for the *Be-
tonica officinalis*.

Psychræ'mus. (Ψυχρός, cold; αἷμα,
blood.) Cold-blooded.

Psychral'gie. F. (Ψυχρός, cold; ἄλ-
γος, pain.) Term for a pathological state char-
acterised by painful subjective sensations of
cold. (Foster's Diet.)

Psychrapostema. (Ψυχρός, cold;
ἀπόστημα, a deep-seated abscess.) A cold
abscess.

Psychroceph'alē. (Ψυχρός, cold;
κεφαλή, head.) A head-cooler.

Psychrologue. (Ψυχρός, cold; λόγος,
doctrine.) Term for a physician who makes a
special use of the cold bath as a therapeutic
agent. (Littre.) See *Psychrotherapy*.

Psychrolu'sia. (Ψυχρός, cold; λούσις,
bathing.) Cold bathing.

Psychrolu'tron. (Ψυχρός, cold; λου-
τρόν, a bath.) A cold bath.

Psychrometer. (Ψυχρός, cold; μέ-
τρον, measure. F. *psychromètre*; G. *Psychro-
meter*.) Wet- and dry-bulb hygrometer. Also
termed Mason's hygrometer. An apparatus
consisting of two delicate thermometers, one of
which is kept wet by being covered with muslin
and connected with a reservoir of water, and the
other is dry. The wet bulb stands lower than
the other, unless the air be saturated; the
tension of the aqueous vapour is calculated from
the relative heights of the two bulbs.

Psychrometric. Belonging to the
Psychrometer.

Psychrometry. The use of the *Psy-
chrometer*.

Psychropho'bia. (Ψυχρός, cold;
φόβος, fear.) Dread of, or excessive sensibility
to, cold, especially to cold water.

Psychrophore. (Ψυχρός, cold; φέρω,
to bear.) A two-way catheter for applying cold
to the urethra.

Psychropo'sia. (Ψυχρός, cold; πόσις,
drink.) A cold drink.

Psychrotherapy. (Ψυχρός, cold;
θεραπεία, treatment.) The use of the cold bath
as a therapeutic agent.

Psy'chus. (Τὸ ψύχος.) Coldness, cold.

Psychclamps'ia. (Ψυχή, the soul; λάμ-
πω, to shine.) See *Psychlampsia*.

Psychopathy. (Ψυχόπαθῶ.)

Psycheter'ium. (Ψυκτήρ, a wine-cooler.)
A cooling-vessel, or refrigerator.

Psych'ica. Neut. Pl. (Ψυκτικός, cool-
ing.) Therap. Refrigerants.

Psychicus. (Ψυκτικός, cooling. F.
psychique; I. *psitico*.) Refrigerant.

Psydrac'ia. Plur. of *Psydracium*. Also,
fem. sing. substantive of same derivation and
signification as *Psydracium*.

P. a pleth'ora. Psydracia from plethora.
Syn. for *Acné*.

P. acu'ta. A syn. for *Acute eczema*.

P. sponta'nea. Spontaneous psydracia.
Term for a variety of urticaria, forming large
wheals which occur on covered parts of the
body.

P. thermalis. The same as *Psydracium
thermalē*.

P. vulgar'is. A syn. for *Eczema simplex*.

Psydrac'ious. Belonging to, or resem-
bling, *Psydracium* or *Psydracia*.

Psydrac'ium. (Ψυδράκιον, dim. from
ψύδραξ, a pimple, or blister.) A minute pus-
tule of the skin, terminating in a laminated
scab. (Willan and Bateman.)

The ancients used the term both for *papule*
and *vesicle*.

P. ac'nē. A syn. for *Acne*.

P. thermalē. (*Therma*.) Term for a
skin eruption following, and consequent upon,
hot bathing.

Psydrax. (Ψύδραξ, a white blister on
the tip of the tongue, supposed to be caused by
telling a lie.) A blister.

Psy'gma. (Ψύγμα, something which
makes cool.) A refrigerant medicine. (Hippo-
crates.)

Psylla. (Ψύλλα.) The common flea,
Pulex irritans.

Psylli. L. (The term *Psylli* [nom. pl.]
was originally the name of a set of people in
Lybia who used certain drugs for serpent bites.)

PSYLLIUM—PTERYGIUM

Name used by the Romans for a set of conjurors who pretended to the art of neutralising the poison of snake-bites by sucking the wound.

Suction by a *Psyllus* was recommended by Celsus instead of a cupping-glass, for snake-bites.

Percy states that armies in the field were provided with *Psylli*, or suckers of wounds, up till the end of the eighteenth century. (Littre.)

Psyllium. (Ψύλλιον.) The Flea-wort, *Plantago psyllium*.

P. erectum. The same as *Psyllium*.

Psyllus. (L.) One of the *Psylli* (q. v.).

Psymithion. See *Psimythium*.

Ptarmic. (Πταρμικός.) Causing to sneeze. Epithet applied to medicines, and synonymous with *Sternutatory*.

Ptarmica. (Πταρμική, the yarrow or mill-foil; from *πταρμικός*, to cause to sneeze.) 1. A generic name for certain plants; also, the *Ptarmica vulgaris*. 2. Plur. of *Ptarmicum*.

P. montana. Another name for the *Arnica montana*.

P. vulgaris. The *Achillea ptarmica*.

Ptarmicum. (Πταρμικός, -ή, -όν, causing to sneeze.) A *Sternutatory* drug.

Ptarmigan. Common name for the *Lagopus vulgaris* (q. v.).

Ptarinus. (Πταρινός.) Sneezing.

Ptelea. A Genus of the *Xanthoxylaceae*.

P. trifoliata. The swamp dogwood, or stinking ash; a North American tree. It is believed to be antiperiodic and anthelminthic.

Pteleorrhine. (Πτελέα, the elm—the spreading tree; *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, the nose.) Term applied to the two anterior nares when they are of unequal size.

Ptenium. (Πτηνός, winged.) Term applied to *Osmium* on account of its volatility.

Ptenum. The same as *Ptenium*.

Pteral. (Πτερον, a wing.) Belonging to the wing.

Ptere. (Πτέρον, a wing.) Any structure resembling a wing.

Pterialis. (Πτερίων, a wing.) *Anat.* The same as *Pterygoides*.

Pteric. Belonging to the *Pterion*.

P. diameter. Another name for *Frontal diameter, superior, of Davis*.

Pteridium. (Πτερόν, a wing.) A syn. for *Samara*.

Pterigenus. (*Pteris*; *γίνος*, origin.) Growing upon ferns.

Pterion. (Πτερόν, a wing. F. *ptéron*.) *Cranium.* The place where the tip of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone joins the frontal, parietal, and temporal bones.

Pteris. (Πτερόν, a feather; from the resemblance of its leaves to feathers.) A Genus of *Filices*.

P. aquilina. The common brake, whose root has anthelmintic properties, and is also astringent.

P. atropurpurea. The rock brake, a North American fern. Properties, similar to those of *P. aquilina*.

P. palustris. The *Asplenium filix femina*.

Pterna. (Πτέρνα, the heel.) Old name for the *Os calcis*. Also, the heel-pad in birds.

Pternium. (Πτερνιον, dim. from *πτέρνα*, the heel.) The same as *Pterna*.

Pternobates. (Πτέρνα, the heel;

βάτης, one that treads.) Walking on the heel, *Calcigradus*.

Ptero- (Πτερόν, a feather or wing.) A prefix denoting resemblance to a feather or wing.

Pterocarpi lignum. B. P. (Gen. of *Pterocarpus*; L. *lignum*, wood.) Red sandal-wood. The sliced or rasped heart-wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. Used only as a colouring agent, and contained in *Tinctura lavandulae composita*, B. P.

Pterocarpine. A neutral, crystallisable substance, readily soluble in chloroform and carbon bisulphide, extracted from *Pterocarpi lignum*. (Cazeneuve.)

Pterocarpous. (*Pterocarpus*.) Having a winged fruit.

Pterocarpus. (*Ptero-*; *καρπός*, fruit. F. *ptérocارpe*.) A Genus of *Leguminosae*.

P. draco. A native of the East and West Indies, which yields the resinous substance known as *Dragon's blood*.

P. erinaeus. The source of *African kino*.

P. marsupium. An Indian species. It yields *Kino* (q. v.).

P. santalinus. The tree whose wood is the source of *Pterocarpi lignum*, B. P. The sap, like that of *P. draco*, affords a variety of *Dragon's blood* (q. v.).

Pterocaulon. (*Ptero-*; *καυλός*, a stem.) A Genus of the *Compositae*.

P. pycnostachyum. (Πυκνός, thick; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.) Black-root. Hab. Georgia. Reputed to be tonic, alterative, and emmenagogue.

Pterodium. The same as *Pteridium*.

Pteroides. (Πτερόν, a wing.) Resembling a wing.

Pterology. (Πτερόν, a wing; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Ornithol.* and *Entomol.* The study of wings.

Pteropega. Plur. of *Pteropogum*.

Pteropogum. (Πτερόν, a wing; *πηγός*, fixed.) The articular surface on the thorax in Insects for the attachment of the base of the wing.

Ptero'spora. (*Ptero-*; *σπορά*, seed.) A Genus of the *Monotropeae*.

P. andromedea. The scaly dragonclaw, or fever-root, indigenous to some parts of North America. The root is considered to be anthelminthic and diuretic.

Pterotheca. (Πτερόν, a wing; *θήκη*, a case.) That part of the pupa-case, in the *Insecta*, which covers the growing wings.

Pterotic. (Πτερόν, a wing.) Resembling a wing.

Pterygial. Belonging to a *Pterygium*.

Pterygium. (Mod. L. From *πτέρυξ*, a wing. F. *ptérygine*.) *Bot.* The wing-like, membranous appendix of certain seeds.

Pterygion. The same as *Pterygium*.

Pterygium. (Πτερύγιον [dim. from *πτέρυξ*], a little wing. F. *ptérygion*; L. *pterygion*; G. *Pterygium*, *Flügelfell*.) 1. A diseased condition of the conjunctiva. A thickened triangular patch encroaching on the cornea, usually seated on the internal side, occasionally occurring in people who have lived in hot countries. This term was used by Galen.

2. A growth of the epidermis over the nails. (Celsus.) See *P. unguis*.

3. The ala nasi.

4. The generalised limb of *Vertebrata*.

PTERYGO.

5. *Bot.* Term applied to petals and other appendages when shaped like wings.

P. carnosum. A fleshy-looking *Pterygium* in sense 1 of the term.

P. crasum. Thick pterygium. A syn. for *P. carnosum*.

P. digiti. (*L. digitus*.) A syn. for *Paronychia*.

P., fleshy. See *P. carnosum*.

P. lardaceum. (*L. lardum*, lard.) A syn. for *Pinguicula*.

P. membraceum. A membranous pterygium.

P. pingue. (*L. pinguis*, -e, fat.) The same as *P. lardaceum*.

P. sarcomatosum. A syn. for *P. carnosum*.

P. tenuē. Thin pterygium. A syn. for *P. membranaceum*.

P. unguis. (*L. unguis*, the nail.) A thin, semi-transparent growth of epidermis partly covering the finger-nail, growing from the *lunula* of the nail.

P. vasculosum. A syn. for *P. carnosum*.

Pterygo- (*Πτέρυξ*, a wing.) Prefix denoting attachment or relation to the *pterygoid* processes of the sphenoid bone; also, belonging to a wing.

Pterygoblast. (*Πτέρυξ*, a wing; *βλαστός*, a shoot.) The primary rudiment of the fin-ray in Fishes.

Pterygobranchiate. (*Πτέρυξ*, a wing; *branchia*.) Having feathery gills.

Pterygocolpos. (*Pterygo*; *κόλπος*, the lap, or any lap-like hollow.) *Anat.* A term for Meyer's *Sinus pterygoides*.

Pterygo-graphy. (*Πτέρυξ*, a wing; *γράφω*, to write.) Nitzsch's term for the description of feathers.

Pterygoid. (*Πτέρυξ*, a wing; *ειδος*, likeness. *F. pterygoide*; *I. pterygoide*; *G. flügelartig*.) Resembling a wing. *Anat.* Relating to the *pterygoid* processes of the sphenoid bone.

P. arteries. Branches of the second or pterygoid portion of the *internal maxillary* artery which supply the pterygoid muscles.

P. bone. The internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid; a separate bone in many Vertebrates.

P. canal. Syn. for *Vidian canal*.

P. fossa. (*F. fosse pterygoide*; *G. Flügelfurche*.) 1. The deep concavity which separates the external and internal pterygoid plates. 2. The *P. fossa of lower jaw*. A depression on the anterior surface of the condyloid process, for the attachment of the external pterygoid muscle.

P. muscle, external. A muscle, arising in two portions from different points on the *zygomatic fossa*, whose fibres pass horizontally backwards and outwards, and are inserted into the front of the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw, and into the inter-articular fibro-cartilage. It moves the lower jaw forwards upon the upper.

P. muscle, internal. A thick muscle which, arising from the *pterygoid fossa*, passes downwards, outwards and backwards to be inserted into the back portion of the inner surface of the ramus and angle of the lower jaw. It moves the lower jaw forwards upon the upper. The pterygoid muscles are muscles of mastication.

P. nerves. Two branches of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the pterygoid muscles.

P. notch. A syn. for *P. fossa*.

P. plates. (*F. ailes pterygoïdiennes*.) *External.* The outer portion of the *Pterygoid process*, broad and thin, and directed outwards; it forms part of the inner wall of the *zygomatic fossa*.

Internal. The inner portion of the *Pterygoid process*. A long, narrow plate, curving slightly outwards, and terminating in the *hamular process*.

P. plexus. A network of veins formed by various branches of the *internal maxillary vein*, situated between the temporal and external pterygoid muscles, and between the external and internal pterygoid muscles.

P. processes. Two processes of bone descending on each side from the junction of the body and great wing of the sphenoid. See *Sphenoid bone*.

P. ridge. That portion of the external surface of the greater wing of the sphenoid which gives attachment to the external pterygoid muscle.

P. tubercle. The rough prominence on the inner surface of the lower jaw for attachment of the internal pterygoid.

Pterygoidean. The same as *Pterygoid*.

P. plaques. The plaques or ulcers seen on the hard palate in children suffering from *Bednar's aphthæ* (q. v.).

Pterygoideus. (*Mod. L.*) Pterygoid. Used generally to denote pterygoid muscle.

P. anomalus. An occasional muscular slip, only rarely present, arising from the spine or else from the under surface of the great wing of the sphenoid bone, and inserted either into the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid, or into the tuberosity of the superior maxilla.

P. major. A name for the internal pterygoid muscle.

P. minor. A name for the external pterygoid muscle.

P. proprius. Name for a band, sometimes muscular, sometimes merely tendinous, which passes from the infra-temporal crest, either to the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, or to the tubercle of the superior maxilla or the palate bone.

P. tertius. An occasional muscular slip, arising conjointly with the external pterygoid muscle (*Pterygoideus minor*), and inserted into the inter-articular fibro-cartilage of the temporomaxillary joint.

Pterygoma. (*Πτερύγωμα*, a thing hanging like a wing.) 1. The lobe of the ear. (*Galen*.) 2. A chronic swelling of the *labia majora* or *labia minora pudendi* of women, which causes difficulty in coition.

Pterygo-maxillary. Relating to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones.

P. fissure. A vertical fissure forming the inlet from the *zygomatic* to the *spheno-maxillary fossa*, bounded by the pterygoid process of the sphenoid on the one hand, and the superior maxilla on the other.

P. fold. A fold of mucous membrane in the mouth, behind the last molar tooth, formed by the projection of the pterygo-maxillary ligament.

P. ligament. A tendinous band attached to the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid and the oblique line on the inferior maxilla.

separating the buccinator muscle from the superior constrictor of the pharynx.

P. muscles. A name for the *Pterygoid muscles*.

Pterygo-palatal. *Pterygo-palatine.*
P. process. Another name for the *Palatal process*.

Pterygo-palatine. (*Pterygo-; palatinus*, relating to the palate. *F. pterygopalatin.*) Relating to the *pterygoid* process of the sphenoid bone, and to the *palate* bone.

P. artery. A small branch of the third or sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary artery, passing back through the pterygo-palatine canal, and supplying the vault of the pharynx and the Eustachian tube.

P. canal. A groove formed by the sphenoid bone on the one hand, at the point where the pterygoid process arises, and the sphenoidal process of the palate bone on the other. Through it pass the pterygo-palatine vessels and pharyngeal nerve.

P. groove. A groove in the anterior surface of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid. Also, a groove on the vertical portion of the palate bone. See *P.-palatine canal*.

P. muscle. Name for a separated portion of the *levator palati*, which passes from the hamular process of the sphenoid bone to the palate bone.

P. nerve. A branch arising from the sphenopalatine ganglion, passing through the pterygo-palatine canal, and distributed to the part of the pharynx which lies behind the Eustachian tube.

Also, another name for the *Sphenopalatine nerve* (Billings).

Pterygopharyngeus. (*Pterygo-; pharyngeus*.) A name given to a portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid.

Also, syn. for *Palatopharyngeus*.

P. externus. Name for a muscle, separate from the main portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx, which arises from the hamular process of the sphenoid, and is inserted into the wall of the pharynx.

P. staphylinus. (*Mod. L. staphylinus*, belonging to the *staphylé* or uvula.) The *Tensor palati*.

Pterygo-quadrate. Belonging to the *pterygoid* plate and the *quadrate* bone.

Pterygo-salpingo-hyoidæus. (*Pterygo-; salpinx; hyoid.*) Syn. for *Petrohyoid muscle*.

Pterygosalpingoidæus. (*Pterygo-; salpinx.*) An occasional extra slip of origin of the *tensor palati* muscle attached to the hamular process of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygo-salpingo-staphylinus internus. (*Pterygo-; salpinx; staphylé.*) A syn. for *Levator palati*.

Pterygo-sphenoid. See *Sphenopterygoid*.

Pterygospinosus. (*Pterygo-; spinosus*, belonging to the spine, *i. e.* of the sphenoid.) An occasional muscular slip, attached at one extremity to the spine of the sphenoid, and at the other to the posterior edge of the external pterygoid plate. (Thane.)

Pterygo-spinous ligament. Term for a ligamentous band which stretches from the external pterygoid plate to the spine of the sphenoid.

Pterygostaphylinus. (*Pterygo-; staphylé.*) A name for the *Tensor palati* muscle.

P. externus. The same as *Pterygostaphylinus*.

P. internus. A name for the *Levator palati* muscle.

Pterygo-syndesmo-staphylopharyngeus. A syn. for superior constrictor of pharynx.

Pterygote. (*Πτερόξ*, a wing.) Furnished with wings.

Pterygo-temporal. Belonging to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid and to the temporal bone.

Pterygo-trabecular. Belonging to the pterygoid portion of the sphenoid bone and to the *trabecular* region of the cranium.

Pteryla. (*Πτερόν*, a feather; *ὕλη*, the stuff of which anything is made.) *Ornithol.* Any region of the skin on which feathers grow.

Pterylography. (*Pteryla; γράφω*, to write.) A description of the arrangement of the feathers in birds.

Pterylōsis. (*Pteryla.*) The arrangement of the feathers in birds.

Pterystaphylinus. See *Pterygostaphylinus*.

Pteryx. (*Πτέρυξ*, -*υγος*. *L. ala.*) A wing.

Ptiloderus. (*Πτίλος*, one afflicted with *Ptilosis*; *δέρην*, the neck.) *Zoöl.* Having a bare neck.

Ptilogenesis. (*Πτίλον*, a feather; *γένεσις*, production.) The growth of feathers or quills.

Ptiloma. The spot or region affected with *Ptilosis*.

Ptilos. (*Πτίλος*.) One suffering from *Ptilosis*.

Ptilōsis. (*Πτίλωσις*. *F. ptilose.*) *Med.* A disease of the eyelids, attended with inflammation and loss of the eyelashes (Galen), the victim of which was called *Ptilos*. *Ornithol.* (*Πτίλον*, a feather.) The arrangement of plumage in birds.

Ptisan. See *Ptisana*.

Ptisana. (*Πτισάνη*; from *πρίσσω*, to peel or winnow grain. *F. ptisane*; *G. Tisane*.) Peeled barley. Also, a drink made of barley, barley-water.

P. bardanæ. Also termed *Decoctum bardanæ*. A decoction of the root of the burdock, *Bardana*, which was used as a drink.

Ptochiater. (*Πτωχός*, a beggar; *ιατήρ*, a physician.) A physician to the poor, or to an institution for the poor.

Ptochiatria. (*Πτωχός*, a beggar; *ιατρεία*, healing. *F. ptochiatria*; *G. Armenheilung*.) The medical treatment of the poor. Also, a hospital for the poor.

Ptochocomium. (*Πτωχός*, a beggar; *κομῖον*, to tend.) An institution for the maintenance of the poor, a Poor-house.

Ptochodochium. (*Πτωχός*, a beggar; *δέχομαι*, to receive.) The same as *Ptochocomium*; also, a hospital for the poor.

Ptochotropheum. (*Πτωχός*, a beggar; *τρέφω*, to nourish.) A syn. for *Ptochocomium*.

Ptoma. (*Πτώμα*, a fall; also, that which has fallen, a carcase.) A corpse; also, a falling or sinking of a part of the body from its normal situation.

PTOMAINÆMIA—PUBERTY

Ptomainæmia. (Πτώμα, a corpse; αἷμα, blood.) The pathological condition in which ptomaines are present in the blood.

Ptomaine. (Πτώμα, a corpse.) A term originally proposed by Selmi, now in general use, denoting certain products of putrefaction which give the reactions characteristic of the vegetable alkaloids, and which Selmi had obtained from decaying corpses and putrefying proteids. Obtained by Vaughan from bad cheese; by Brieger, in a crystalline form, under a variety of conditions; in mussel-poisoning, and from decaying meat, bad fish, from the tissues in cases of typhoid fever, tetanus, &c. These products Brieger has called *toxines*.

Some ptomaines, containing no oxygen, are liquid and have a cadaveric odour; others are crystallisable solids, containing oxygen, and are soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and chloroform.

Ptomain'ic. Belonging to, or due to, a ptomaine or ptomaines.

Ptomapep'tone. (Πτώμα, a corpse; *peptone*.) One of the putrefactive alkaloids formed in certain plants—the *cereals*—by the action of vegetable parasites, e.g. ergot of rye, the mucorinæ, &c.

Pto'matin. (Πτώμα, a corpse.) A syn. for *Ptomaine*.

Ptomatops'ia. (Πτώμα, a corpse; ὄψις, vision.) Syn. for *Necropsy*.

Ptomatropine. (Πτώμα, a corpse; *atropine*.) A ptomaine which resembles atropine in its physiological action.

Pto'sis. (Πτώσις; from πίπτω, πέπτωκα.) A falling. A drooping of the upper eyelid from palsy of the *levator palpebræ superioris*.

P. diplo'pia. A syn. for *Synechia posterior*.

P. i'ridis. A syn. for *Iris, prolapse of, or Staphyloma of*.

P. oc'uli. A syn. for *Exophthalmos*.

P. pal'pebræ. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) A syn. for *Blepharoptosis*.

P. palpebrar'um. The same as *P. palpebræ*.

P. sympath'ica. Sympathetic ptosis. Ptosis from paralysis of the cervical sympathetic. It is associated with myosis, and with vaso-motor paralysis on the side affected.

Pto'tic. Belonging to, or affected with, *Pto'sis*.

Ptotoster'eoscope. (Πτωτός, fallen; σπερεός, solid; σκοπέω, to look at.) An apparatus designed for the determination of the existence of binocular vision (Donders).

Ptyal'agogue. (Πτύαλον, spittle; ἀγωγός, drawing forth. F. *ptyalagogus*; G. *speicheltreibend*.) The same as *Sialagogue*.

Ptyalin. (Πτύαλον, spittle. F. *ptyaline*; G. *Speichelfloss*.) An amylolytic ferment discovered by Leuchs (1831), present in human saliva and in that of rabbits and guinea-pigs; absent usually from dogs' saliva. Prepared from minced and dehydrated salivary gland by maceration with glycerine and precipitation with alcohol. The ferment is most active at 35°–40° C., and in an alkaline medium.

Ptyalin'ogen. A zymogen, the precursor of *Ptyalin*; it appears in the form of granules in the salivary cells at the beginning of the act of secretion.

Ptyalise. (Πτύαλον, spittle.) To induce *Ptyalism*.

Pty'alism. (Πτυαλισμός. F. *ptyalisme*; I. *ptialismo*; G. *Speichelfluss*.) Salivation.

P., mercu'rial. See *Salivation, mercurial*.

Ptyalism'us. *Ptyalism*.

P. acu'tus mel'litus. Name for a variety of the salivation induced by the sight, smell, &c. of food in which the secretion has a sweet taste.

P. acu'tus sympathet'icus. A name for the salivation induced by the sight, smell, &c., of food.

P. hydrargyra'tus. (L. *hydrargyrum*, mercury.) Mercurial salivation.

P. iners'. (L. *iners*, inactive.) Involuntary salivation.

P. mel'litus. See *Melitoptyalismus*.

P. mercuria'lis. Mercurial salivation.

P. pyro'sicus. (*Pyrosis*.) A syn. for *Pyrosis*.

Pty'alith. (Πτύαλον, spittle; λίθος, a stone.) A salivary calculus.

Pty'alize. See *Ptyalise*.

Pty'alocoele. (Πτύαλον, spittle; κύλη, a tumour.) A cyst formed by the rupture of Wharton's duct, and the collection of extravasated saliva in the cellular tissue.

Pty'alogueue. (Πτύαλον, spittle; ἀγωγός, evoking.) See *Ptyalagogue*.

Ptyalophthis'is. (Πτύαλον, spittle; φθίσις, wasting.) Wasting from excessive salivation; also termed *Tabes salivaris*.

Pty'alose. The sugar formed by the action of *Ptyalin* on starch; identical with maltose (von Mering and Musculus).

Pty'alum. (Πτύαλον.) Saliva.

Pty'chode. (Πτυχή = πτύξ, a fold or layer.) The protoplasm lining the internal cellular membrane in certain vegetable woody cells.

Ptycho'tis ajowan. The *Carum ajowan* (q. v.). The oil of the fruit of this plant is the principal source of the stearoptene *Thymol*.

P. cop'tica. Another name for *P. ajowan*.

P. fœniculifol'ia. Similar in properties to *P. ajowan*.

P. verticilla'ta. Similar in properties to *P. ajowan*.

Pty'elum. (Πτύεον = πτύαλον.) *Pty-alum*.

Pty'sis. (Πτύσις.) Spitting.

Pty'sma. (Πτύσμα.) Sputum.

Pty'smago'gia. (Πτύσμα, sputum; ἄγω, to fetch.) Salivation. Used especially to mean treatment, of syphilis, by mercurial salivation.

Pty'smagogue. (Πτύσμα, spittle; ἀγωγός, bringing forth. I. *ptismagogo*; G. *speicheltreibend*.) Term used to mean *Ptyalagogue*. Also, *Expectorant*.

Pty'smatis'chesis. (Πτύσμα, sputum; ἵχω [έχω], to stop.) A checking or absence of expectoration. Also, retention of saliva.

Pty'smatos'chesis. The same as *Pty'smatischesis*.

Pty'xis. (Πτύξις, a folding.) The arrangement of a single part in the bud of plants.

Pu'bal. The same as *Pubic*.

Pubeo'tomy. See *Pubiotomy*.

Pu'ber. (L.) An individual who is at the age of *puberty*.

Pu'beral. (*Pu'ber*.) Belonging to *puberty*.

Pu'beric. The same as *Pu'beral*.

Pu'berry. (L. *pu'ber*, of ripe age. F. *puberté*; G. *Pubertät, Geschlechtsreife*.) The

age when the male or female first acquires the power of reproduction. It is attended by a train of symptoms peculiar to each sex; in boys, by alteration of voice, appearance of hair on the face and pubes, the establishment of seminal emission, and development of the genital organs; in girls, by development of the breasts and establishment of the catamenia.

The age of puberty varies in different climates, being earlier in hot climates and later in cold climates. In England, the age of puberty is fixed by law as fourteen in boys, and twelve in girls; but the actual age varies somewhat in different individuals, and according to surroundings.

Puberulent. (L. *puber*, downy.) Biol. Covered with fine down.

Pubes. (L. *pubesco*, to be hairy.) 1. The hair which appears on the body at puberty; the hair covering the genital organs. 2. The part in which the external genital organs are seated, covered with hair after puberty. 3. The *Os pubis*.

The word is now used almost exclusively in the last of these meanings.

P., angle of. See *Pubic angle*.

P., crest of. The portion of bone lying between the spine and inner extremity.

P., spine of. The termination in an internal direction of the *linea iliopectinea*.

P., symphysis of. The articulation between the two pubic bones.

Pubes'cence. (L. *pubesco*, to reach the age of puberty.) 1. The condition of arriving at puberty. 2. The condition of being covered with down or hair, whether of plants or animals.

Pubes'cent. Having down or hair, of plants and animals.

Also, arriving at the age of puberty.

P. uterus. An adult uterus which has not developed beyond the period just preceding puberty.

Pubetro'tomy. (*Pubes*; Gr. *ἔτρον*, the belly; *τομή*, a cutting.) Section of the pelvis through the pubes.

Pubæus. At the age of puberty.

Pubiæ'us. (Mod. L.) *Pubic*.

Pubic. (*Pubes*.) Relating to the *Pubes*.

P. angle. The point of junction between the crest and symphysis of the pubes.

P. arch. (F. *arcade pubienne*; G. *Schambogen*.) The arch formed by the convergence towards the middle line of the two descending rami of the pubes.

P. artery. 1. A branch of the *deep epigastric*, which runs in an inward direction behind the crural arch; important, because liable to be wounded in division of the stricture in femoral hernia.

2. A branch of the *obturator artery*, which anastomoses with the preceding.

P. articulation. The *Symphysis pubis*, formed by the two oval surfaces of the *os pubis* of either side.

P. bone. The *Os pubis*.

P. ligaments. The five ligaments of the symphysis pubis; viz. *anterior*, *posterior*, *superior*, *sub-pubic*, and *interposed fibro-cartilage*.

P. portion of fas'cia la'ta. That part of the fascia lata which, lying internal to the *saphenous opening*, covers the *pectineus*, and passes behind the sheath of the femoral vessels.

P. re'gion. The region of the *pubes*.

P. symphysis. See *Symphysis pubis*.

P. vein. An anastomotic branch passing between the obturator and external iliac veins.

Pubi'gerous. (L. *pubes*; *gero*, to carry.) Bearing downy hairs.

Pubio-coccyg'e'o-annular'is. (*Pubes*; *coccyx*; *annularis*, annular.) Term for the levatores ani and the coccygei muscles considered as a single muscle on each side, those of the two sides uniting in the middle line to form the rectal diaphragm. (Billings.)

Pubio-fem'oral. See *Pubo-femoral*.

Pubio-femoral'is. A name for the *Adductor longus* muscle.

Pubio-in'fra-abdominal'is. A name for the *Pyramidalis* muscle.

Pubio-infraumbillica'lis. (L. *Pubes*; *infra*, below; *umbilicus*.) A syn. for *Pyramidalis abdominis*.

Pubio-ischiad'ic. See *Pubio-ischiatic*.

Pubio-ischiat'ic. Belonging to the *pubes* and *ischium*.

Pubio-prostat'icus. A name for the *Compressor urethræ* muscle.

Pubio-sternal'is. A syn. for *Rectus abdominis*.

Pubio'tomy. (*Pubes*; Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.) The same as *Symphysiotomy*.

Pubio-umbillica'lis. A syn. for *Pyramidalis abdominis* (Dumas).

Pubis, os. (Gen. of *pubes*.) See *Os pubis*.

Publicæ partes. (L.) Public parts. Old term for those organs of the body whose function is the nutrition of the whole organism.

Pubocavernosus. Name for a detached fasciculus of the *ischiocavernosus* muscle, which arises separately, from the pubic arch.

Pubo-coccygeal raph'e. The tendinous raph'e passing along the middle line from the back of the symphysis pubis to the front of the coccyx, formed by the union of the levatores ani of either side, the median raph'e of the perineum, and in the male by the union of the ejaculatores urinae muscles. It is interrupted in both sexes by the anus, in the male by the membranous portion of the urethra also, and in the female by the vagina.

Pubococcyg'eus. Belonging to the *pubes* and *coccyx*. Term for that portion of the levator ani which arises from the *pubes*. (Savage.)

Pubo-fem'oral. Belonging to the *pubes* and *femur*.

P. ligament. The name for a thickened band of the capsular membrane of the hip-joint, which passes from the pectineal eminence of the *pubes*, downwards and outwards over the front of the joint, to the lesser trochanter of the femur.

Pubo-femora'lis. See *Pubio-femoralis*.

Pubo-il'iac. Belonging to the *pubes* and *ilium*.

Pubo-ischiat'ic. Belonging to the *pubes* and *ischium*.

P. bone. Henle's term for the *pubes* and *ischium* considered together as one bone.

Pubo-is'chium. The *pubes* and *ischium* considered together as one bone.

Puboperitonea'lis. Another name for the *Pubo-transversalis*.

Pubo-prostat'ic. Belonging to the *pubes* and the prostate gland.

P. ligaments. The anterior true liga-

PUBOPROSTATICUS—PUERILE

ments of the bladder. Two ligaments passing from the back of the pubes to the anterior surface of the neck of the bladder, above the prostate gland.

Puboprostaticus. Another name for *Wilson's muscle* (q. v.).

Pubopudendus. Name for an occasional muscular slip arising from the pubes and blending with the *ischio-pubicus*.

Puborectalis. Term for the anterior fibres of the *sustentator recti* (q. v.).

Pubo-tibial. Belonging to the *pubes* and *tibia*.

Pubotransversalis. A thin muscular band which arises from the upper edge of the so-called horizontal ramus of the pubes, and is inserted into the transversalis fascia of the abdomen.

Pubotrochantericus. Another name for *Pectineus*.

Pubourethralis. (*Pubo-; urethralis.*) Term for a band of muscular fibres passing from the anterior attachment of the levator ani muscle, to the prostate gland in the male, and the base of the bladder in the female. Also, syn. for *Puboprostaticus*.

Pubo-vesical. (*L. vesica, a bladder.*) Belonging to the *pubes* and *bladder*.

P. fos'sa. The superior false ligament of the bladder, or abdomino-vesical pouch. See *Ligaments of bladder, false*.

P. ligaments. Syn. for *Pubo-prostatic ligaments*.

P. mus'cles. Term for a band of muscular fibres arising from the back of the pubes, and passing in the substance of the anterior true ligament of the bladder, to blend with the superficial muscular layer of the latter.

Puccinia fa'vi. (After *Th. Puccini*, a professor of Anatomy in Florence.) A syn. for *Achorion Schönleini* (q. v.).

Puccoon'. The *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

P., red. The *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

P., yellow. The *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Pucedanum ostruthium. (*Pucedanum = Peucedanum* [q. v.]) Koch's name for the *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

Pucella. A virgin.

Pu'cha-pat. The *Pogostemon patchouli*.

Puchury. The *Pichurin* bean.

Puchyry. The same as *Puchury*.

Puckle. A provincial name for *Papula*.

Pudding-grass. The *Mentha pulegium*.

Puddingpipe tree. A name for the *Cassia fistula*.

Pudenda. (*L. pudendus*, meet to be ashamed.) The parts of shame. Term for the external genital organs of either sex.

P. mulieb'ra. (*L. muliebris*, belonging to woman.) The female external genital organs, or *vulva*.

P. viro'rum. (*L. vir, a man.*) The male external genital organs.

Pudendag'ra. (*L. pudenda; Gr. ἄγρα, a seizure. F. pudendag're.*) Pain in the external genital organs. Also, according to some, a term for *syphilis*.

P. pruriens. (*L.*) A syn. for *Prurigo* of the *vulva*.

Pudendal. (*Pudenda.*) Relating to the *pudenda*.

P. hæ'matocèle. A syn. for *Vulva, hæmatoma of*.

P. hæ'morrhage. Hæmorrhage from the *Pudenda*.

P. her'nia. A hernia descending by the side of the round ligament in women; it forms a prominence in the lower part of the labium majus.

P. nerve, infe'rior. A branch of the lesser sciatic nerve. It pierces the fascia just above the tuber ischii, and then ascends, supplying filaments to the front and external part of the scrotum and perineum.

P. plexus of nerves. The plexus composed of filaments from the anterior branches of the third, fourth, and fifth sacral nerves.

P. plexus of veins. A plexus formed round the neck of the bladder and urethra.

Pudenda'lis. (*Mod. L.*) *Pudendal*.

P. longus infe'rior. The long or inferior pudendal nerve. See *P. nerve, infe'rior*.

Pudendum. (*L. pudendus*, meet to be ashamed.) Term for the external genital organs; more frequently in the plural, *pudenda*.

P. mulieb'ré. (*L. muliebris*, belonging to woman.) The female external genital organs.

Pudibilia. (*L. pudibilis.*) The male external genital organs.

Pudic. (*L. pudico*, to be ashamed. *F. honteux; I. pudendo.*) Relating to the *pudenda*.

P. artery. A branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery. It leaves the pelvis by the great sciatic notch, and re-enters through the lesser, then passes on the inner side of the obturator internus enclosed in a tube of obturator fascia, to supply the perineum, scrotum, and penis in the male, and the labium and clitoris in the female.

P. artery, access'ory. A vessel which occasionally exists, arising from the pudic artery before it passes through the greater sciatic notch; it passes forward to the perineum, where it gives off branches, supplying the place of certain branches of the pudic which are absent.

P. artery, exter'nal, deep, or infe'rior. A branch of the femoral; it supplies the integument of the scrotum and perineum in the male, of the labium in the female.

P. artery, exter'nal, superfi'cial. A branch of the femoral; it pierces the fascia close to the saphenous opening, and supplies the penis and scrotum in the male, the labium in the female.

P. nerve. Derived from the sacral plexus; its course and branches correspond to those of the *P. artery*. It supplies the skin of the penis and corpus cavernosum.

P. vein, superfi'cial, exter'nal. This vein receives superficial factors from the external genitals and the inner part of the thigh, and opens into the internal saphenous vein.

P. veins. These veins have the same distribution as the *Pudic artery*, except that they do not receive the dorsal vein of the penis.

Pu'ericulture. (*L. puer, a child; culture. F. puériculture; G. Kinderpflege.*) The art of bringing up children (Caron). It includes all the physiological, chemical, and hygienic aspects which rightly bear upon the subject; together with the hygiene of the newly married and of the pregnant woman. (Littre.)

Pu'erile. (*L. puerilis; F. puéril; G. rauschend.*) Relating to, or resembling, childhood or its attributes; childish.

P. breath'ing. Breathing in the adult resembling the normal, healthy breathing of

PUERILITAS—PUKE.

childhood. The respiration is sharper than normal, especially during expiration, with increased total duration but unaltered relative duration of inspiration and expiration, the quality of the respiratory sounds also remaining unaltered. It indicates some pulmonary disease; but does not localise the affection nor indicate its character.

P. respiration. See *P. breathing*.

Puerilitas. (L.) *Puerility*.

Puerility. (*Puerilitas*.) Childishness. Term for senile dementia.

Pueritia. (L.) Childhood. Term applied up till the seventeenth year, or sometimes later.

Puerpera. (L. *puer*, a child; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *puerpère*.) A woman in labour or childbed.

Puerperal. (*Puerpera*. F. *puerpéral*.) Relating to, or consequent on, parturition.

P. colpitis. See *Colpitis, puerperal*.

P. convulsions. (F. *convulsions des femmes enceintes et en couche*; G. *Eklampsie in der Schwangerschaft und im Wochenbett*.) A kind of epileptiform convulsions occurring in late pregnancy, in labour, or after labour; associated with loss of consciousness, and often, though by no means always, with albuminuria. They have been variously attributed to uræmia, anaemia, a watery condition of the blood, &c.

P. diabetes. During the puerperium the urine is often saccharine, containing lactose, this symptom being usually contemporaneous with the beginning of lactation. Its amount generally corresponds with the quantity of milk secreted. It disappears when the formation and consumption of milk are balanced; but reappears when lactation diminishes or ceases, or if the breasts remain unemptied. (Spiegelberg.)

P. eclampsia. (Εκλάμψια, to flash forth, burst forth violently.) Syn. for *P. convulsions*.

P. fever. (F. *fièvre puerpérale*. G. *Puerperalfieber, Kindbett-fieber*.) A continued fever beginning three or four days after delivery, sometimes later. It is a form of *Septicæmia*, is very contagious, and has frequently been spread by medical attendants. Its cause is the introduction of septic matter into the system, in connection with lesions of the genital organs, retained placenta, or a putrid fœtus, or by the hand of the medical attendant. Its symptoms vary widely. There are usually rigors, headache, high temperature (103° F., or higher), obstinate vomiting, diarrhoea, and arrest of lochia. Peritonitis is the rule; thrombosis and embolism may occur, and also signs of general pyæmia. Complications, such as pericarditis, pleurisy, and pneumonia, may arise, and supuration of joints. The disease runs a rapid course, ending fatally usually in about a week.

P. fever, arthritic. *P. fever* in which pyæmic arthritis supervenes. See main heading.

P. fever, bilious. *P. fever* in which bilious vomiting is a marked symptom.

P. fever, malignant. Another name for true *P. fever*, to distinguish it from *P. sapræmia*.

P. insanity. Derangement of mind connected with child-bearing; usually considered under three distinct heads, according as it occurs in gestation, childbed, or lactation. The first occurs early in pregnancy, and usually passes off soon; in case it does not, matters are not improved by premature delivery, melancholia is the

rule. The second may occur in the first few days after delivery, or at the interval of fourteen days, or later. The patient may be maniacal or melancholic. The third is the outcome of exhaustion, and is usually melancholic.

P. mania. See under *P. insanity*.

P. peritonitis. This occurs either in connection with *P. fever*, or, independently of it, as a local inflammatory phenomenon due to the spreading of inflammation from the uterus.

P. sapræmia. *Sapræmia* arising in the course of the puerperium, from some focus of decomposition in the genital tract.

P. scarlatinoid. Also termed *Erythema diffusum* (Braun) and *Purpura* (*Porphyra* of Retzius). A cutaneous rash resembling that of Scarlatina, but unaccompanied by fever, occurring occasionally in lying-in women, and apparently due to excessive perspiration. Vesication and pustulation sometimes supervene, over the parts affected. (Littre.)

P. septicæmia. See *P. fever*.

P. state. See *Puerperium*.

P. tetanus. Tetanus occurring during the puerperium. It is a rare disease, and is usually fatal.

P. thrombosis. (Θρόμβος, a lump, a clot of blood.) Blood-clot in the right heart or pulmonary arteries, either formed *in situ* or carried thither; a possible cause of sudden death after delivery. It may occur in connection with or apart from embolism.

P. vaginitis. The same as *P. colpitis*.

Puerperality. (F. *puerpéralité*.) A term for the *Puerperal state*.

Puerperium. (*Puerpera*.) 1. A lying-in, confinement—including labour, and the period of confinement subsequent to it. 2. A new-born child.

Puerperogonorrhœal salpingitis. See under *Salpingitis*.

Puerperopyra. (*Puerperium*; πυρ, a fever.) *Puerperal fever*. (Eisenmann.)

Puerperotyphus. Term for the typhoid state when it comes on during the course of any disease of the puerperium.

Puerperous. The same as *Parturient*.

Puerpery. The *Puerperium*.

Puff, veiled. (F. *souffle voilé*.) A modification of *cavernous breathing* described by Laennec, in which there is a sound as of the to-and-fro movement of some kind of solid partition ("veil") between the cavity and the ear listening.

P. ball. The Genus *Lycopodon*. Common name of *Lycopodon giganteum*.

P. fist. Syn. for *Puff-ball*.

Puffiness. Soft swelling. Applied to cedema.

Puffy swelling, Pott's. See *Pott's puffy swelling*.

Pug. An abbreviation of *pugillus*, used in prescriptions.

Pugillus. (A handful. Dim. from L. *pugnus*, the fist. F. *poignée petite*.) Pharm. A small handful, or pinch; usually estimated as about one-eighth of a complete handful.

Pugioniform. (L. *pugio*, a dagger; forma, shape.) Dagger-shaped.

Pugnus. (L. *pugnis*, the fist.) The same as *Manipulus*.

Puke. Vulgar term for *Vomit*.

Puke-weed. A common name for the *Lobelia inflata*.

Puking. Vomiting.
P. fever. Milk fever.
Pulaski. A county of Virginia, noted for its chalybeate springs.
Pulassar's bark. Name for the bark of the *Alyxia stellata* (q. v.).
Pulbion. Old term synonymous with *Pulvinar*.
Pulegiolides. Resembling the *Pulegium*.
Pulegium. (L. *pulex*, a flea. F. *pouliot*; G. *Floh-kraut*.) Penny-royal, fleabane, or flea-wort. The pharmacopœial name of the dried herb *Mentha pulegium*.
P. cervinum. Hart's pennywort. *Mentha cervina*, (Linn.)
Puleium. The same as *Pulegium*.
Pulex. (L. *pulex*, pulicis, the flea. F. *puce*; G. *Floh*.) A genus of the *Aphaniptera*, Class *Insecta*.
P. irritans. (L. *irrito*, to excite.) The common flea.
P. penetrans. (L. *penetro*, to enter.) The Chigoe or Jigger of the West Indies and South America. Its habitat is the cellular tissue, generally of the feet, where the female lays her eggs, and sets up irritation, often causing sloughing.
Pulicaria dysenterica. Syn. for *Inula dysenterica*.
Pulicaris. The same as *Pulicarius*.
P. hernia. (L. *hernia*, a rupture.) A name for the *Plantago psyllium*.
P. morbus. A descriptive term for *Typhus*, from the *petechia* occurring in that disease.
Pulicarius. (L. *pulex*, the flea.) Having spots like flea-bites.
Pulcatio. (*Pulex*.) The condition of being infested with fleas.
Pulcene. (*Pulex*.) Belonging to fleas.
Pulicose. (*Pulex*.) Abounding in fleas.
Puller's springs. Warm mineral springs in Upper Ruby Creek, Madison County, Montana. (Billings.)
Pullna. In Bohemia. Noted for its two mineral springs.
 1. *Hegrat's Rudolfsquelle* contains, in 1000 parts, 8.83 of sodium sulphate and 9.03 of magnesium sulphate.
 2. The *Bitterwasser* contains, in 1000 parts, 12.87 of sodium sulphate and 15.16 of magnesium sulphate.
Pullulate. (L. *pullulo*.) To sprout, or bud.
Pullulation. (L. *pullulo*, to sprout.) Budding, or sprouting. Also, a morbid growth or sprouting of tissue.
Pulmentum. (L.) The same as *Puls*.
Pulmo. (L.) The lung.
Pulmo-aortic. Belonging to the lungs and aorta, or to the pulmonary artery and aorta.
P. canal. The *Ductus arteriosus*.
Pulmobranchiæ. The modified gills of certain animals (Arachnida, air-breathing Mollusca) adapted for air-breathing.
Pulmo-branchial. See *Pulmo-branchiate*.
Pulmo-bran'chiate. Having *Pulmo-branchiæ*.
Pulmo-cardiac. Belonging to the lung and heart.
P. re'gion. That portion of the surface of the thorax where the lung overlaps the heart.
Pulmo-gas'tric. Belonging to the lung and stomach.

P. re'gion. That part of the surface of the thorax where the spleen and part of the stomach are overlapped by lung.
Pulmo-hepatic. Belonging to the lung and liver.
P. re'gion. That part of the surface of the thorax where the liver is overlapped by lung.
Pulmo-meter. (L. *pulmo*, the lung; Gr. μέτρον, a measure. F. *pulmonètre*.) An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs; see *Spirometer*.
Pulmo-metry. The determination of the capacity of the lungs in reference to the quantity of air respired.
Pulmonar. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Having lungs, or organs analogous to lungs.
Pulmonaria. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) A Genus of plants, Order *Boraginaceæ*.
 Also, a syn. for *Pneumonia*.
P. arbo'rea. The *Lichen pulmonarius*.
P. gallica. The *Hieracium murorum*.
P. lutea. The *Hypochaeris maculata*.
P. macula'ta. The *P. officinalis*.
P. officina'lis. (F. *sauge de Jérusalem*, *herbe du cœur*.) The spotted lungwort, or Jerusalem cowslip or sago. Its leaves have been credited with demulcent properties, and recommended in bronchial and pulmonary affections.
P. virgin'ica. The *Merteria virginica*.
Pulmonar'ious. (*Pulmo*.) Affected with disease of the lungs.
Pulmonary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung. F. *pulmonaire*.) 1. Belonging to the lungs. 2. Belonging to the pulmonary artery.
P. air-cells. See *Lung*, *air-cells* of.
P. alve'oli. The same as *P. air-cells*.
P. ap'oplexy. (Αποπληξια, to cripple by a stroke. F. *apoplexie pulmonaire*; G. *Lungenschlagader*.) A term which has arisen by attaching a name descriptive of a phenomenon, to one of the commoner pathological conditions with which that phenomenon is associated. Thus, the term *Apoplexy* denotes a sudden striking down; but the commonest cause of this condition being hæmorrhage into the brain, the word became transferred to this, in defiance of its real etymological sense, and further, to hæmorrhage in other places. The term *Pulmonary Apoplexy* denotes a form of hæmorrhage into the interalveolar texture of the lungs and air-cells, a condition depending usually upon thrombosis, which in its turn depends upon obstructed, or feeble circulation, or both. It occurs most commonly in heart disease, but also in Bright's disease, embolism of the pulmonary artery, pneumonia, and pyæmia. The post-mortem appearances are those of a number of dark red, airless patches, of brittle texture, and various sizes, commonest at the bases, and on or near the surface of the lung. They undergo decolorisation.
P. artery. (L. *arteria pulmonaris communis*; F. *artère pulmonaire*; G. *Lungenschlagader*.) The main trunk whereby the blood is carried from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs, about two inches in extent, dividing into *right* and *left* pulmonary arteries, which carry the blood to their respective lungs.
P. capill'aries. A minute and delicate vascular meshwork, the ultimate branches of the pulmonary arteries, which ramifies on the walls of the air-cells and intercellular passages of the lungs, directly below the mucous membrane.
P. cartilage. *Med.* Clinical term for

the second left costal cartilage, the seat of election for auscultating either the pulmonary or tricuspid valve of the heart.

P. catarrh'. (F. *catarrhe pulmonaire*; G. *Lungenkatarrh*.) Term formerly in use for *Bronchitis*.

P. circulation. The same as *Pulmonic circulation* (q. v.).

P. collapse'. A state of *carnification*, usually of a part or parts of the lung, the affected part becoming empty of air, and shrinking. *Atelectasis* presents a condition indistinguishable from that of true collapse, and is sometimes included under this heading.

P. consumption. (*Phthisis pulmonalis*. F. *phthisie*; G. *Schwindsucht*.) See *Phthisis*, *pulmonary*.

P. emphyse'ma. See *Emphysema of lung*.

P. fistula. A communication formed between the parenchyma of the lung and one of the following: a bronchus, the pleura, or the exterior of the chest, formed by the breaking down and opening into one of these of a tuberculous cavity, a pulmonary abscess, a mass of gangrene, or by a wound of the lung. A pulmonary fistula opening into the pleura forms a *pyothorax*, *hydrothorax*, *hydropneumothorax*, or a *pneumothorax*. In some cases pus has been known to pass along a pulmonary fistula into the subcutaneous cellular tissue, either simply accumulating there or bursting through the skin. In the same way, in wounds of the lung, air has been known to track beneath the skin, forming a wide tract of subcutaneous *emphysema*.

P. glands. Term for the lymphatic glands in relation with the bronchioles within the lung substance.

P. groove. (L. *sulcus pulmonalis*. G. *Lungenfurcha*.) The deep groove on either side of the posterior wall of the thoracic cavity formed by the backward curve of the ribs between their vertebral end and angle.

P. hæmorrhage. This occurs under a variety of conditions. Its sources may be stated as follows:—Excessive hyperæmia of bronchial tubes or the walls of pulmonary cavities; bursting of aneurysms into the lungs or air-passages; laying open of arteries or veins by breaking-down of morbid growths, and especially of tubercle; and pulmonary apoplexy.

P. incompetence. Incompetence of the pulmonary valves of the heart—the rarest form of valvular lesion. It is due either to congenital abnormality, or as a consequence of some disease, such as ulcerative endocarditis. A diastolic murmur can be heard over the region of the *pulmonary cartilage*.

P. lobules. See *Lung*, *lobules of*.

P. lymphatics. See *Lung*, *lymphatics of*.

P. matter, black. The carbonaceous particles found distributed through the connective-tissue septa of the lung in adults who have lived in towns, or in any place where the air contains soot-particles.

P. murmur. 1. A normal phenomenon of the lungs; the vesicular murmur audible over the lungs in auscultation. 2. A morbid phenomenon of the *P. valve*; a bruit heard in the region over that valve.

P. mur'rain. A syn. for *Pleuropneumonia contagiosa*.

P. nerves. Branches of the pneumogastric nerve within the thorax. 1. The anterior pulmonary branches join with the sympathetic to

form the *pulmonary plexus, anterior* in front of the root of the lung. 2. The posterior pulmonary branches have the same arrangement at the back of the root of the lung, and form, with the sympathetic, the *pulmonary plexus, posterior*.

P. pleu'ra. See *Pleura, pulmonary*.

P. plex'us, anterior. The nerve-plexus formed on the front of the root of the lung by branches of the pneumogastric nerve, and filaments from the sympathetic.

P. plex'us, poste'rior. The nerve-plexus formed at the back of the root of the lung by the posterior pulmonary branches of the pneumogastric nerve, together with filaments from the sympathetic. It is considerably larger than the *P. plexus, anterior*. Both anterior and posterior plexuses give off branches for the supply of the lung.

P. si'nuses. Three pouches situated between the semilunar valve and the beginning of the *F. artery*. More commonly termed *Val-salva, sinuses of* (q. v.).

P. valves. The three semicircular folds of lining membrane supported by fibrous tissue which guard the orifice of the *F. artery*. Also called *semilunar valves*. Their convex margin is attached to the arterial wall, their straight margin is free.

P. veins. (Mod. L. *vena pulmonalis*. F. *veines pulmonaires*; G. *Lungenblutadern*.) The four vessels by which the blood is carried from the lungs into the *left auricle* of the heart,—two opening on the right side and two on the left. They are not guarded by valves.

P. ves'icles. Another name for *Lung, air-cells of*.

Pulmona'ta. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Neut. pl. Term for a Class of land or freshwater Molluscs which breathe by means of a pulmonary sac.

Pulmo'rate. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Having lungs, or similar organs of aerial respiration.

Pulmonectomy. See *Pneumectomy*.

Pulmo'nes. (L.) Plur. of *Pulmo*.

P. tartariza'ti. (Mod. L. *tartarizatus*, from *tartar*.) A term for *Lithiasis pulmonum*.

Pulmo'nia. (*Pulmo*.) Old term formerly used as syn. for *Peripneumonia*.

Pulmon'io. (L. *pulmo*, the lung. F. *pulmonique*; I. *polmonico*; G. *pulmonisch*.) Belonging to the lungs, pulmonary.

P. circula'tion. (G. *Lungenkreislauf*.) The course of the blood from the right ventricle of the heart through the lungs, and back again to the left auricle.

P. fe'ver. A syn. for *Pneumonia, to-day*.

Pulmoni'ferous. (L. *pulmo*, a lung; *fero*, to carry.) Lung-bearing. The same as *Pulmonate*.

Pulmoni'tis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung; Gr. termination *itis*; fem. adj. agreeing with [*νόσος*]. F. *pulmonite*.) More correctly *Pneumonitis* (q. v.).

Pul'mo-trache'al. Belonging to the lungs and trachea.

Pul'mo-vas'cular ré'gion. That part of the thorax where the origins of the large vessels are overlapped by the lung.

Pulp. (L. *pulpa*, the fleshy part of animal bodies or fruits. F. *pulpe*; I. *polpa*; G. *Pulpa*, *Brei*.) The soft part of fruits; the soft part of animal organs.

PULPA—PULSATION

P., athero'matous. Term for the products of fatty degeneration enclosed in a cavity whose walls are in a state of inflammation. See also *Atheroma*.

P. cavity. (L. *cavum dentis*; G. *Zahn-höhle*.) The cavity situated beneath the crown of a tooth, continuous with the canal which runs down the centre of the fang, and contains the dental pulp.

P., dental. (L. *pulpa dentis*. F. *pulpe dentaire*; G. *Zahnpulpa*.) The pulp of the teeth. The soft, vascular, highly nervous substance which is contained in the *pulp-cavity*. It consists of a loose connective-tissue and cells, with blood-vessels and nerves.

P., dig'ital. See *P. of fingers*.

P., fruit. See main heading.

P., hair. A syn. for *Papilla, hair*.

P. of digits. See *P. of fingers*.

P. of fingers. Term for the bulbous, highly sensitive extremities of the fingers.

P. of hair. See *P., hair*.

P. of intervertebral discs. The soft substance occupying the centre of the intervertebral discs, the remains of the notochord.

P. of tooth. See *P., dental*.

P., spleen. See *Spleen pulp*.

P., splenic. The same as *P., spleen*.

Pul'pa. (L.) *Pulp*.

P. Cas'siæ. See *Cassia pulpa*.

P. cerebra'lis. Cerebral pulp. Term for the brain substance.

P. den'tis. *Pulp of tooth*.

P. digito'rum. *Pulp of fingers*.

P. e fructibus cas'siæ. Name in the French Codex for *Cassia pulpa*.

P. lie'nis. (L. *lien*, the spleen.) Spleen pulp.

P. pi'll. The pulp of a hair, or *hair-bulb*.

P. pru'ni. See *Prun pulpa*.

P. pruno'rum sylvestrium con'dita. (L. *conditus*.) The *Conserva pruni sylvestris*.

P. tamarin'di. See *Tamarind's pulpa*.

P. testiculi. Testicular pulp. A syn. for *P. testis*.

P. tes'tis. See *Testis pulpa*.

Pulpal'gia. (*Pulpa*; Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.) A term for pain in the pulp of a tooth.

Pulpa'men. (L. *pulpamentum*.) A syn. for *Pulpa*.

Pulpa'tion. See *Pulping*.

Pulpefaction. (L. *pulpa*; *facio*, to make.) Reduction to a pulp.

Pul'per. (*Pulp*.) See under *Pulping*.

Pulpe'zia. An old term for *Apoplexy*. (Dornaus.)

Pul'ping. (*Pulp*.) The reduction of vegetable substances, such as fruits, to pulp. The substances are crushed in a mortar, and then pressed, by means of a wooden spatula called a *pulper*, through a hair sieve.

Pulpitis. (L. *pulpa*, Gr. adj. termin.-itis.) Inflammation of the pulp of a tooth.

Pulpo'sus. (*Pulpa*.) *Pulpy*.

Pulpy. Of the consistence of, or full of, *pulp*.

P. degenera'tion. Another name for *P. disease*.

P. disease. The same as *Tumor albus*.

Pulque. (Span.) A fermented liquor prepared by the Mexicans from the juice of several species of *Agave*.

P. brand'y. *Mescal*.

P. plant. Term applied to several species of *Agave* which are used as sources of *Pulque*.

Puls. (L. Gen. *pultis*. Gr. *πότης*.) A thick pottage made of meal, used by the Romans for diet, and also in sacrifices.

P. ex ovo et lacte. Pottage of eggs and milk, *oögalä*.

Pulsate. (L. *pulsare*, to beat.) To throb. **Pulsatile.** (L. *pulsatilis*, that beats. F. *pulsatile*; G. *pulsierend*.) That beats or pulsates.

Pulsatilla. (L. *pulso*, to beat; so named, because easily shaken by the air. F. *pulsatille*; G. *Küchenschelle*.) The flowering herb of several varieties of *Anemone*, especially *P. nigricans* (*Anemone pratensis*), and *Anemone pulsatilla*. The herb should not be kept longer than a year. From it are prepared *Anemonin* (*Pulsatilla camphor*), and *Tinctura pulsatilla*.

P. camphor. *Anemonin*. White, volatile, crumbling crystals, obtained from *P. nigricans* and other varieties of *Anemone*. Poisonous in large doses. Has been given in spasmodic affections in doses of 1-60th to 1-12th of a grain.

P. nigricans. The *Anemone pratensis*. A source of *Anemonin*.

P. patens. The *Anemone patens*.

P. pratensis. (L. *pratium*, a meadow.) The *Anemone pratensis*. A source of *Anemonin*.

P., tincture of. Dried herb one part, proof spirit to percolate 10 parts. In large doses an irritant of the alimentary canal and kidneys, and paralysed of the medulla oblongata and spinal cord. It has been recommended in orchitis and epididymitis; but it was found of no value at the Lock Hospital. (*Lancet*, 89, ii, 216.) Dose, 5 to 30 min.

P. vulgaris. The *Anemone pulsatilla*.

Pulsa'ting. Throbbing, evincing a rhythmic expansile movement.

P. aorta. An aorta whose pulsations can be abnormally readily felt or even seen. This phenomenon occurs in thin subjects, and generally in those who are either neurotic or anæmic.

P. bron'chocele. A syn. for *P. goitre*.

P. empy'e'ma. An empyema exhibiting pulsation through the chest-walls. It occurs usually on the left side, very rarely on the right. The pulsation from the heart is transmitted to the pus in the pleura.

P. goitre. A goitre exhibiting pulsation.

P. pleur'isy. This phenomenon hardly ever occurs in a serous pleurisy; when present it is almost invariably in an empyema. See *P. empyema*.

P. tu'mours. See *Tumours, pulsating*.

Pulsa'tio. (L. *pulsare*, -atum, to beat, throb.) Pulsation.

P. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.) A term for *Palpitation*.

Pulsation. (L. *pulsatio*, a beating, throbbing. F. *battement*; I. *pulsazione*; G. *Pulsiren*.) An expansile throb, such as that of the heart or arteries.

P., abdom'inal. This may be either *P., abdominal, idiopathic*, or consequent on the presence of a pulsating tumour. See *Tumours, pulsating*.

P., abdom'inal, idiopath'ic. Another name for *P., aortic*.

P., aortic. Term used in two senses, either to mean normal pulsation of the aorta in general, or *Pulsating aorta* (q. v.).

P., epigas'tric. Pulsation observable in the epigastrium, transmitted from the heart. It

PULSATIVUS—PULSE

occurs under certain pathological conditions:—enlargement of the right side of the heart, aneurysm of the aorta, tumours in connection with the aorta; and also, in health, under the influence of excitement or violent exercise.

P., hepatic. Pulsation of the liver, consequent on a backward pulse in the vena cava inferior transmitted from the heart through an incompetent tricuspid valve.

P., stair-case. Term for the increasingly long contractions of the frog's heart which has been experimentally filled with serum.

P., suprasternal. Pulsation observable in the suprasternal notch. This is an abnormal condition, and it may be due to aneurysm of the innominate artery or the aortic arch.

P., venous. See *Pulse, venous*.

Pulsativus. (Mod. L.) Pulsating.

Pulsatory. Pulsatile.

Pulse. (L. *pulsus*, beating. F. *pouls*; I. *polso*; G. *Puls*.) The expansive beat or throb felt in the arteries, corresponding with the contraction of the ventricles of the heart. It is due to an expansion-wave caused by the injection of blood into an already full aorta.

Also (L. *puls*, *pullis*; see *Puls*), general term for all kinds of grain contained in husks or shells.

P., abrupt. A syn. for *P., quick*.

P., allorhythmic. (ἄλλος, other; ῥυθμός, rhythm.) A pulse that varies in rhythm, from time to time.

P., anacrotic. See *Anacrotic*.

P., aneurysmal. The radial pulse characteristic of the presence of an aneurysm of the thoracic aorta or one of its large branches. There is a slow rise, long duration, and slow fall. The radial pulse on the affected side is often delayed.

P., angry. A syn. for *P., wiry*.

P., apoplectic. A term for the small, high-tension pulse of lithæmia and chronic interstitial nephritis.

P., arachnoid. (Ἀράχνη, a spider.) Old term for a small, feeble, flickering pulse.

P., ardent. A pulse with a quick and full wave, which seems, as it were, to rise to a point.

P., bounding. A frequent, full and tense pulse, the waves seeming to bound one after the other.

P., breath. See *Breath, pulse*.

P., capillary. A phenomenon sometimes seen in aortic regurgitation, the capillaries of the skin changing colour with every beat of the heart.

P., caprizant. (F. *pouls caprisant*.) The same as *P., goat-leap*.

P., catacrotic. See *Catacrotous*.

P., catacrotous. The same as *P., catacrotic*.

P., clock. An apparatus for recording on a dial the volume and tension of the pulse and the diameter of the artery under observation.

P., collapsing. A syn. for *P., Corrigan's*.

P., compressible. A pulse that is readily compressed, or obliterated by pressure. Also termed *P., soft*.

P., contracted. Term for a small, hard pulse.

P., convulsive. Term for a pulse which is irregular either in frequency or tension, resembling the irregular, convulsive contractions of a muscle-fibre.

P., Corrigan's. See *Corrigan's pulse*. Also known as the "Water-hammer Pulse," or "Pulse of unfilled arteries."

P., critical. A pulse which becomes full and soft after having been small, hard and frequent. It is considered to be the characteristic pulse of the *crisis* in a disease.

P., curve. The curve of the pulse (the radial being most commonly taken) as registered by the sphygmograph.

P., decurtate. (L. *decurtatus*, shortened, curtailed.) A syn. for *P., myurous*.

P., deep. Term for a pulse which cannot be felt without using firm pressure.

P., deficient. Another name for *F., flickering*.

P., depressed. A pulse which is difficult to feel and, at the same time, is weak.

P., developed. Term for a full, strong and frequent pulse.

P., dicrotic. See *Dicrotic pulse*.

P., double. Syn. for *Pulsus bigeminus* (q. v.)

P., drop'ed-beat. A syn. for *F., intermittent*.

P., elastic. The same as *F., supple*.

P., endopleural. Term for that degree of pulsation in a *Pulsating pleurisy* which can only be made manifest by means of the manometer.

P., entoptic. (ἔντρος, within; ὀπτικός, belonging to sight.) The phenomenon of a subjective illumination of a dark visual field corresponding with each beat of the heart. It occurs after excessive exertion.

P., epigastric. See *Pulsation, epigastric*.

P., equal. Term for a pulse that is regular in character and volume, and also in rhythm.

P., exopleural. Term for pulsation in a *Pulsating pleurisy* which is readily visible externally. (cp. *P., endopleural*.)

P., false, intermission of. See *P., intermission of, false*.

P., febrile. The feverish pulse, or pulse characteristic of fever. This, in its most marked form, is frequent, full and soft, and exhibits a well-marked dicrotism.

P., filiform. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, resemblance.) The *P., thready*.

P., flick'ering. A pulse so feeble that some of the beats are imperceptible, and the pulsation seems about to cease.

P., formicant. (L. *formica*, an ant.) A small, feeble pulse, supposed to resemble the movements of an ant.

P., frequent. A pulse which recurs frequently or at short intervals, as distinguished from a *quick* pulse, in which the pulse-wave has a quick rise.

P., full. A pulse in which the artery becomes well filled at each pulsation.

P., gaseous. A term for *P., running*.

P., goat-leap. A form of pulse in which there is a feeble, incomplete beat, followed by a fuller, complete one; supposed to resemble the leaping of a goat.

P., gut'tural. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) A pulse of a certain character which was at one time considered prognostic of a fatal termination in throat affections.

P., hæmorrhagic. The pulse typical of the period immediately following a hæmorrhage. It is a *P., running*; or, if the hæmor-

PULSE

rhage has been extreme, it may be a *P., flickering*.

P., hæmorrhoid'al. A variety of critical pulse (see *P., critical*), irregular in force and rhythm, which was supposed to be indicative of a hæmorrhoidal flux.

P., hard. A pulse may feel hard either from being a high-tension pulse (see *P., high-tension*), or from hardness of the arterial wall due to calcareous degeneration, whether primary or consequent upon atheroma. The former only is, correctly speaking, the hard pulse.

P., hectic. The feeble, soft and frequent pulse usually observed in cases of hectic fever.

P., hepatic. A certain character of pulse which was supposed to indicate affections of the liver.

P., heterochron'ic. (Ἑτερος, other, different; χρόνος, time.) A syn. for *P., irregular*.

P., high-ten'sion. The pulse present where the peripheral resistance of the circulation is increased, and the heart-beats still retain their force, as in lithæmia and chronic interstitial nephritis. The impulse is gradual, the duration long, the fall gradual, and the artery can be felt like a firm cord, between the pulse-beats.

P., hyperdicrot'ic. See under *Hyperdicrotic*.

P., hyperdi'crotous. The same as *P., hyperdicrotic*.

P., infre'quent. A pulse in which the repetition of beats is infrequent, as distinguished from the so-called *slow* pulse, in which the pulse-wave has a slow rise.

P., intercur'rent. A form of irregular pulse in which there is an interposition of an extra beat, from time to time.

P., intermis'sion of. See *P., intermittent*.

P., intermis'sion of, false. This occurs in cases in which the ventricular systole is, at certain regular or irregular intervals, too weak to give rise to a perceptible pulse.

P., intermitt'ent. A pulse in which a beat is entirely dropped from time to time, usually at regular intervals. The regularly intermittent pulse is the least serious of all varieties of irregular pulse, being usually due to reflex nervous influence consequent upon some gastric disorder.

P., intesti'nal. A variety of *Critical* pulse supposed to indicate an intestinal evacuation.

P., in'tricate. Term for a small, infrequent and irregular pulse.

P., irreg'ular. A pulse may be irregular in frequency, force, or volume, or in all of these.

P., jar'ring. Another name for *P., vibrating*.

P., jerk'ing. A variety of the *P., sharp* which has a large wave.

P., ju'gular. Pulsation observable in the jugular veins in the neck. It may be merely transmitted from the adjacent carotid artery, or may be true venous pulsation from tricuspid regurgitation.

P., lan'guid. An infrequent, feeble pulse.

P., large. One in which the pulse-wave is an ample one.

P., long. A pulse with a long pulse-wave.

P., low. A pulse so small as to be only with difficulty perceptible.

P., low-ten'sion. A pulse that has a quick rise and quick fall, and in which the artery is collapsed and impalpable between the beats.

P., meas'urer. An instrument which communicates the movements of the pulse to a column of fluid; used to estimate the amplitude of the pulse.

P., monocrot'ic. A pulse in which there is merely a single rise and fall, without a secondary wave. It indicates circulatory failure.

P., mono'crotous. The same as *P., monocrotic*.

P., myu'rous. See *Myurous* pulse.

P., na'sal. Old term for a certain kind of pulse which was rather fancifully supposed to indicate the termination of any irritation in the nasal cavity.

P., natural. The pulse of health; one which, varying within fairly wide limits in different individuals, does not show any unnatural or morbid characteristics.

P. of irrita'tion. A small, frequent, hard pulse, characteristic of nervous irritation.

P. of sweat. A variety of *P., critical*, supposed to indicate the onset of sweating.

P., organ'ic. A variety of pulse occurring in disease, supposed to indicate, by its characters, the organ affected.

P., paradox'ical. See *Pulsus paradoxus*.

P., pec'toral. A variety of *P., critical* occurring towards the termination of pulmonary affections.

P., polycrot'ic. See *Polycretic*.

P., quick. A pulse which has a quick-rising wave, as distinguished from a pulse which has a *frequent* rhythm.

P., rate. The number of beats of the pulse in a given time, the time taken being usually understood to be a minute.

P., recur'rent. Term for the phenomenon of the appearance of a pulse on the distal side (side further from the heart) of the point of compression of an artery, the compression being strong enough to obliterate the pulse to begin with.

P., re'nal. A term given to *P., high-tension*, because it is in chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys that this pulse is most commonly observed.

P., resist'ing. The same as *P., hard*.

P., respir'atory. Term for the pulsation observable consequent on variation in fulness with the respiratory movements of the large arteries of the neck.

P., rhythm. The relation of the successive beats of the pulse in time; whether separated by equal or unequal intervals. Variations in rhythm fall into two main classes, intermittence and irregularity.

P., run'ning. An extremely feeble, frequent pulse, with low tension in the arteries, in which one pulse-wave seems to run into the next, with no apparent interval. It is present notably after considerable hæmorrhage.

P., se'nile. The pulse characteristic of old age. The arteries are inelastic; the secondary waves on the descending line are prominent, as shown by the sphygmograph, and the first descending wave is relatively large.

P., sharp. The same as *P., quick*.

P., sharp-tailed. See *Myurus*.

P., short. A pulse with a short wave.

P., slow. A pulse which has a slowly-

rising wave, as distinguished from a pulse which has an *infrequent* rhythm.

P., small. A pulse with a wave of but small amplitude.

P., soft. An easily compressible pulse.

P., splashing. A syn. for *P., jerking*.

P., steel-hammer. Term for the abrupt full pulse in the arteries in connection with a joint affected with acute rheumatism.

P., strong. A pulse with a strong wave, indicating a powerfully contracting left ventricle.

P., subungual capillary. A pulsation observed in the matrix of the finger-nail by raising the free edge of the nail. It is believed to be due to a serous reflux synchronous with the cardiac systole.

P., supple. Term for a soft, full pulse.

P., supradicrotic. Wolff's term for a dicrotic pulse in which the dicrotic wave is very similar in character to the wave produced by the heart-beat itself.

P., tense. See *P., high-tension*.

P., thread'y. A small, feeble, flickering pulse, feeling like a thread beneath the finger; indicative of great physical prostration.

P., throbbing. A syn. for *P., collapsing*.

P., trac'ing. The phenomenon of the pulse as registered by the sphygmograph.

P., tremulous. A pulse in which a number of oscillations can be distinguished, giving to each beat a tremulous character.

P., tricrotic. Term for the normal pulse, because of its possessing a primary and two secondary waves.

P., undulating. Term for a full, soft pulse, in which the pulse-waves follow one another without apparent interval.

P., unequal. A pulse which varies in strength.

P., urinal. Term for a pulse which was supposed to precede a flow of urine.

P., uterine. Term for a pulse which was supposed to indicate the menstrual flow, or the onset of metrorrhagia.

P., vaginal. The pulsation of the vaginal artery, which becomes very marked during pregnancy.

P., venous. A term applied to different conditions. 1. To a pulse carried on from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, *e. g.* in a secreting salivary gland.

2. To the backward propagation of a pulsation, *e. g.* in tricuspid regurgitation, when pulsation is seen in the great veins and the liver.

3. To variations of pressure in the great veins due to the movements of respiration.

P., vermicular. Term for a pulse in a tortuous artery, which feels like the movements of a worm under the finger.

P., vibra'ing. Term for a tense pulse with a quickly-rising wave, which feels like the vibrations of a tense piece of catgut.

P., water-hammer. See *P., Corrigan's*.

P.-waves. The component elements of the apparently simple movement of the pulsating artery, as detected by the sphygmograph. These are chiefly the *summit* wave, in which the line of ascent ends; the *tidal* or first secondary wave, due to the distension of the arteries; and the *dicrotic* or great secondary wave, produced probably by the aortic recoil.

P., wiry. Term for a small, frequent,

tense pulse in which the artery feels like a wire when rolled under the finger. The characteristic pulse of peritonitis is a typically wiry pulse.

Pulseless. (*Pulse*; *less* = *loose*, signifying devoid of, free from.) Without pulse or pulsation.

Pulselessness. The condition of being *pulseless*.

Pulsella. Pl. of *Pulsellum*.

Pulsillum. (Dim. of *Pulsus*. Pl. *Pulsella*.) The modified flagellum of a spermatozoon.

Pulsific. (*Pulse*; *L. facio*, to make.) Giving rise to pulsation.

Pulsilegium. (*L. Pulsus*; *lego*, to read.) The same as *Pulsometer*.

Pulsilogium. (*L. pulsus*; *lego*, to read.) See *Pulsilegium*.

Pulsil'ogon. The same as *Pulsilogium*.

Pulsil'ogram. Term for the recorded tracing of a *Pulsilogium*; a syn. for *Sphygmogram*.

Pulsimanti'a. (*L. pulsus*; *Gr. manteia*, divination.) A prognostication founded on the characters of the pulse.

Pulsimeter. See *Pulsometer*.

Pulsograph. See *Sphygmograph*.

Pulso'meter. (*L. pulsus*; *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.) Syn. for *Sphygmometer*.

Pulsus. (*L.*) The pulse.

P. abnormal'is. Abnormal pulse. A syn. for *Pulse, irregular*.

P. acriticus. (*L. acritudo*, sharpness.) The pulse of irritation.

P. æqual'is. The *Pulse, equal*.

P. alter'nans. A variety of pulse sometimes observed in cerebral cases, where a large pulsation alternates with a small one.

P. annuens et circumnuens. (*L. annuo*, to nod; *circumnuo*, to nod around.) The same as *Pulse, deficient*.

P. araneosus. (*L. araneosus*, full of spiders' webs.) The *Pulse, arachnoid*.

P. dicrotus. The *Pulse, dicrotic*.

P. bisferiens. See *P. bisferiens*.

P. bigeminus. Traube's term for an irregular pulse in which the rhythm is constituted by two pulsations followed by a pause.

P. bisferiens. (*L. bis*, twice; *feriens*, striking.) A syn. for *P. bigeminus*.

P. bisil'ens. A syn. for *P. bigeminus*.

P. bis pul'sans. A syn. for *P. bigeminus*.

P. caprixans. The *Pulse, caprizant*, or *P., goat-leap*.

P. celer. (*L.*) The *quick* pulse (see *Pulse, quick*), as distinguished from the *frequent* pulse.

P. celer tricrotus. A syn. for *P. tricroticus*.

P. cerebra'lis. The cerebral pulse. Term for a slow, tense pulse sometimes observed in apoplexy. Also, term for a pulse, irregular both in volume and rhythm, observed in cerebral cases, especially in meningitis.

P. contractus. Contracted pulse. Term for a small, high-tension pulse.

P. contur'nisans. Term for a double or treble compound pulse (Foster's Dict.).

P. cordis. (*L.*) "The pulse of the heart."

A term for the præcordial impulse.

P. cras'sus. (*L. crassus*, thick.) Term for a strong, full pulse.

P. creber. The frequent pulse.

P. debilis. The weak pulse.

P. deficiens. (*L.*) The *Pulse, deficient*.

PULSUS—PULVERISABLE

P. dicrot'icus. The dicrotic pulse. See *Pulse, dicrotic.*

P. dicrotus. The same as *P. dicroticus.*

P. differens. The differing pulse. Term for unequal pulses on the two sides.

P. doread'isans. (L.) The same as *P. caprizans.*

P. duplex. (L.) The same as *P. dicroticus.*

P. durius'culus. The somewhat harder pulse. A syn. for *Pulse, high-tension.*

P. durus. The *Pulse, hard.*

P. elasticus. The *Pulse, elastic.*

P. endopleur'icus. The *Pulse, endopleural.*

P. exopleur'icus. The *Pulse, exopleural.*

P. fibrans. The *Pulse, jerking.*

P. filiformis. The *Pulse, filiform.*

P. fluctuo'sus. Fluctuating pulse; another name for the *Pulse, undulating.*

P. flu'ens. Flowing pulse; the same as *P. fluctuosus.*

P. formi'cans. The *Pulse, formicant.*

P. fortis. The *Pulse, strong.*

P. fre'quens. (L.) The *frequent* pulse (see *Pulse, frequent*), as distinguished from the *quick* pulse.

P. fusa'lis. Another name for *P. caprizans.*

P. gazell'ians. Another name for *P. caprizans.*

P. heterochron'icus. Heterochronic pulse.

P. hu'milis. The *Pulse, low.*

P. hyperdicrot'icus. The *Pulse, hyperdicrotic.*

P. imminu'tus. A syn. for *P. myurus.*

P. inæqua'lis. Unequal pulse. The same as *P. differans.*

P. ina'nis. Empty pulse. A syn. for *Pulse, thready.*

P. in'cidens sola'ni. A syn. for *Pulse, undulating.*

P. inflammato'rius. Inflammatory pulse. The full, tense pulse of acute inflammation.

P. inspiratio'nē intermit'tens. The pulse intermittent during inspiration. See *P. paradoxus.*

P. interci'dens. (L. *intercido*, to cut asunder part in the midst.) The *Pulse, intermittent.*

P. interci'sus. (L. *intercisus*, cut asunder in the midst.) A syn. for *P. dicroticus.*

P. intercur'rens. The *Pulse, intercurrent.*

P. intermit'tens. (L.) The *Pulse, intermittent.*

P. intestina'lis. The *Pulse, intestinal.*

P. intrica'tus. The *Pulse, intricate.*

P. irregularis. The *Pulse, irregular.*

P. len'tus. The *Pulse, slow.*

P. mag'nus. A large, full pulse.

P. mallea'ris. A term for the *Pulse, dicrotic.*

P. mol'lis. (L.) The soft pulse. See under *Pulse.*

P. myu'rus. The *Pulse, myurous.*

P. myu'rus defici'ens. A variety of *P. myurus* in which the waves become gradually so small as to be inappreciable.

P. nervi'us. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The *Pulse of irritation.*

P. paradox'icus. See *P. paradoxus.*

P. paradox'us. (Παράδοξος, contrary to opinion.) Paradoxical pulse. A pulse in which the natural tendency of inspiration to lessen the size of the beats, and of expiration to increase them, is markedly exaggerated.

P. ple'nus. The *Pulse, full.*

P. polyeroticus. The polyerotic pulse. See under *Pulse.*

P. quadrigem'inus. A pulse with a longer interval after every group of four beats.

P. quinquigem'inus. A pulse with a longer interval after every group of five beats.

P. rar'us. The *Pulse, infrequent.*

P. remit'tens. Remittent pulse. The *Pulse, intermittent.*

P. resili'ens. Rebounding pulse. A syn. for *P. dicroticus.*

P. retard'us. A delayed pulse.

P. serra'tus. (L. *serra*, a saw.) Serrate pulse. Term for a hard, full pulse.

P. serrin'us. (L. *serra*, a saw.) The same as *P. serratus.*

P. sudora'lis. (L. *sudor*, sweat.) The *Pulse of sweat.*

P. tar'dus. The *Pulse, slow.*

P. tricrot'icus. The tricrotic pulse. See under *Pulse.*

P. trigem'inus. A pulse in which every group of three beats is followed by a longer pause.

P. undu'sus. The same as *P. undulosus.*

P. undulo'sus. The *Pulse, undulating.*

P. vacilla'ns. Vacillating pulse. A syn. for *P. intermittens.*

P. vacu'us. The empty pulse; best exemplified in the "pulse of unfilled arteries," characteristic of aortic valvular insufficiency.

P. vagina'lis. The *Pulse, vaginal.*

P. vari'us. A various or changeable pulse.

P. venar'um. The *Pulse, venous.*

P. veno'sus. The *Pulse, venous.*

P. vi'brans. The *Pulse, vibrating.*

Pulsus. Plur. of *Pulsus*. Also, gen. sing. of *Pulsus*.

P. priva'tio. Absence of pulse. A term for *Syncope*.

Pulta'ceus. (Puls. F. *pultacé*; I. *pultaceo*; G. *breig.*) Relating to, or of the consistency of, *puls*; semi-fluid.

Pulta'tio. (Puls.) A reducing to the consistency of *puls*. Old term formerly used as synonymous with *Atheroma*.

Pulv. A Pharmaceutical abbreviation for *Pulvis*.

Pul'ver. (L.) Old form of word *Pulvis*.

Pulvera'ceous. (L. *pulvis*, powder.) Bot. Covered with powder.

Pulvera'tio. (Mod. L.) *Pulverisation.*

Pulveres. (L.) Plur. of *Pulvis*. For *Pulveres* of B. Ph., see separate headings under *Pulvis*.

P. aëro'phori. Another name for *Powders, soda.*

P. effervescentes. The same as *P. aërophori.*

P. effervescentes aperient'es. A name for Seidlitz powders. See *Powder, Seidlitz.*

Pulveres'cence. (L. *pulvis*, a powder.) Bot. Covered over with a powdery substance.

Pulveris. Gen. sing. of *Pulvis*.

Pulveris'able. Capable of undergoing *pulverisation.*

Pulverisation. (*L. pulvis*, powder. *F. pulvérisation*; *I. pulverisazione*; *G. Pulverisierung*.) The process of reducing solids to powder. It includes a variety of methods, such as drying and grinding in a mill; bruising in mortars, grinding and trituration, with subsequent sifting through muslin or netting; addition of alcohol and trituration, &c.

Pulverised iron. (*G. Eiserpulver*.) Triturated iron filings.

Pulveriser. Any instrument used for reducing medicinal solid substances to powder.

Pulverization. See *Pulverisation*.

Pulvermacher's chain. The same as *P.'s hydroelectric chain battery*.

P.'s hydroelectric chain battery. A modification of the voltaic pile which can be used as a local therapeutic agent.

Pulverous. (*Pulvis*.) Consisting of powder.

Pulverulence. The state of being pulverulent.

Pulverulent. (*L. pulvis*, *pulveris*, powder. *F. pulvérulent*.) Of the consistence of powder or dust; also, readily reducible to powder.

Pulvillar. (*Pulvillus*.) Resembling a cushion.

Pulvilliform. Shaped like a *Pulvillus*.

Pulvillus. (*Dim. from L. pulvinar*.) A small cushion or pillow. In *Surgery* (*F. bourdonnet*), a small olive-shaped mass of lint used for plugging deep wounds.

P. e linamentis confectus. (*L. linamentum*, lint; *confectus*, composed.) *Surg.* Another name for *Pulvillus*.

P. rotundus. (*L. rotundus*, round.) *Surg.* Another name for *Pulvillus*.

Pulvinar. (*L. pulvinar*, -*aris*, a cushioned seat.) *Anat.* Term applied to the posterior tubercle of the *optio thalamus*, which projects over the two brachia of the corpora quadrigemina.

Also, the mass of fat partly filling up the acetabulum.

Also, a medicated cushion.

P. epiglottidis. The cushion, or tubercle, of the epiglottis.

P. humuli. (*Humulus lupulus*.) The hop pillow. See *Humulus lupulus*.

P. medicatum. A medicated pillow, *e. g. P. humuli*.

P. parvum. Lit., a small pillow. *Surg.* Term for a pad.

P. ventriculi. (*L. ventriculus*, the stomach or paunch.) A term for the *Pancreas*.

Pulvinate. (*L. pulvinus*, a cushion.) Belonging to, or resembling, a cushion.

Pulviniform. (*L. pulvinus*, a cushion; *forma*, shape.) Shaped like a cushion.

Pulvinulus. (*L.*) Syn. for *Pulvillus*.

Pulvinus. (*L. pulvinus*, a cushion.) *Biol.* Term for a cushion-like enlargement at the base of some leaves and leaflets.

Pulvis. (*L. pulvis*, *pulveris*, a powder. *F. poudre*; *G. Pulver*.) *Pharm.* A powder formed of one or more medicinal substances.

P. ad guttatem. *Pharm.* Term for an ancient powder which was considered efficacious in epilepsy, and was composed of cassuminiar root, dittany of Crete, wild valerian, peony, human skull, elk's hoof, castor, red coral, and oil of rye.

P. ad partum. (*L. partus*, a bringing forth; from *pario*.) A name for *Ergot*.

P. adpersorius. A syn. for *Catapasma*.

P. aërophorus. Another name for soda powder. See *Powders*, *soda*.

P. alexiterius. Another name for *P. contrayervæ compositus*; also, used for *P. ipacacuanhæ compositus*.

P. algarothi. Syn. for *Algaroth*.

P. aloes compositus. Aloes 1½ oz., guaiac resin 1 oz., compound powder of cinnamon ½ oz. Dose, 10 to 20 gr. (*Ph. L.*)

P. aloes cum canella. Aloes 1 lb., canella alba 3 oz.; rub together. Dose, 10 to 20 gr. (*U.S. Ph.*, 1873.)

P. aloes cum guaiaco. Syn. for *P. aloes compositus*.

P. aloeticus. Syn. for *P. aloes cum canella*.

P. aluminis compositus. The same as *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus*.

P. aluminis kinosatus. A syn. for *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus*.

P. aluminosus. A syn. for *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus*.

P. amygdalæ compositus. *B.Ph.* A preparation of *Amygdala dulcis*. Sweet almonds 8 parts, refined sugar 4, gum acacia 1. Dose, 60 to 120 grains.

P. angelicus. Syn. for *P. algarothi*.

P. anodynus. A name for *P. ipacacuanhæ compositus*.

P. antiacidus. A name for *P. cretæ compositus*; also, for *P. de magnesia compositus*.

P. antilyssus. (*Ἀντί*, against; *λύσσα*, raging madness.) Also called "Mead's powder against the bite of a mad dog." Invented by Dr. Mead. It was composed of ash-coloured liverwort powdered, and black pepper, equal parts. Dose, 1½ drachms.

P. antimonialis. *B.Ph.* A preparation of *Antimonii oxidum*. Oxide of antimony 1, phosphate of calcium 2 parts. Dose, 3 to 5 grains.

P. aromaticus. A syn. for *P. cinnamomi compositus*.

P. arsenicalis Cos'mi. Powder, arsenical, of Côme (*q. v.*).

P. auræ. (*L. aurum*, gold.) Powder of gold. A name for metallic gold in a fine state of division. Prepared by forming an amalgam of gold with mercury, and decomposing by means of heat, when the volatile mercury is driven off. It was formerly used medicinally for the same class of cases as were the other preparations of gold. See *Gold*.

P. basilicus. (*Βασιλικός*, royal.) Basilic or royal powder. Name for an ancient preparation composed of *diagrydium*, cream of tartar, and calomel, formerly used as a vermifuge for children.

P. bismuthi compositus. Also termed "Ferrier's snuff." Hydrochlorate of morphia 2 grains, powdered acacia 2 drachms, subnitrate of bismuth 6 drachms. From a quarter to a half the above to be used as snuff in the twenty-four hours. (*Lancet*, '76, 525.)

P. bleaching. *Calc chlorinata*.

P. bonducellæ compositus. Compound powder of *Bonduce seeds*. Powdered bonduce seeds deprived of shell, and mixed with an equal quantity of black pepper. Dose, 15 to 30 grains. (*Pharmacopœia of India*.)

PULVIS

P. boracis compos'itus. Compound borax powder. Powdered capsicum 15, borax 20, ammonium carbonate 10 parts. A snuff used in hay-fever.

P. calotropis. See *Calotropis pulvis*.

P. carthusiano'rum. The Carthusians' powder. A name for *Antimoni sulphuretum rubrum*.

P. cat'echu compos'itus. B. Ph. Catechu 4 parts, kino 2, rhatany root 2, cinnamon bark 1, nutmeg 1. *Dose*, 20 to 40 grains. Aromatic and astringent.

P. cathart'icus. Syn. for *P. scammonii compositus*.

P. caust'icus. Caustic powder. A name for *Potassa cum calce*.

P. caust'icus viennen'sis. The same as *P. caust'icus*.

P. caust'icus vindobonen'sis. The same as *P. caust'icus viennensis*.

P. cinchoninæ compos'itus. Ex. Ph.) Compound powder of Cinchonine. Cinchonine 12 parts, bicarbonate of sodium 1, sugar of milk 60. *Dose*, 3 to 12 grains, according to age. A tasteless febrifuge for children.

P. cinnamo'mi compos'itus. B. Ph. Cinnamon bark 1, cardamom seeds 1, ginger 1 part. *Dose*, 3 to 10 grains. Used in the preparation of *Pilula aloes et ferri*, and *Pilula cambogia composita*.

P. comitis Warwicen'sis. The Earl of Warwick's powder, or *Pulvis Cornachinus*.

P. comitis'sæ. The countess' powder. A name for powdered *Cinchona*.

P. Cornachini. The same as *P. Cornachinus*.

P. Cornachinus. See *Cornachinus pulvis*.

P. cor'nu us'ti cum o'pio. Powder of burnt hartshorn with opium. Opii dur. cont. ʒj, corn. ust. præp. ʒj, cocco'r. cont. ʒj. Misce. Ft. pulv. (P. L.) Action, anodyne.

P. Cos'mi. A syn. for *Powder, arsenical, of Cône*.

P. creaso'ti et am'yli. Powder of creasote and starch. Creasote 10 min., starch in powder 1 oz. Used as a dusting powder in erysipelas.

P. cre'tæ'ceus. Cretaceous powder. Another name for *P. cre'tæ compositus*.

P. cre'tæ aromaticus. B. Ph. Aromatic chalk powder. Prepared chalk 11 parts, cinnamon 4, nutmeg 3, saffron 3, cloves 1½, cardamom seeds 1, refined sugar 25. *Dose*, 10 to 60 grains.

P. cre'tæ aromaticus cum o'pio. B. Ph. Aromatic chalk powder with opium. Aromatic chalk powder (*P. cre'tæ aromaticus*) 39 parts, opium, in powder, 1 (1 of opium in 40). *Dose*, 10 to 40 grains.

P. cre'tæ compos'itus. Compound chalk powder. *Cre'tæ præcip. lb. ss.*, cinnamon ʒiv, tormentilla, acacia, sing. ʒiij, piperis long. ʒiv. Red. ad pulv. et misce. Ft. pulv. (P. L.) Used as an antacid and stomachic. *Dose*, 20 to 40 grains.

P. cre'tæ compos'itus cum o'pio. Compound chalk powder with opium. Pulv. cre't. co. ʒviss, opii dur. cont. gr. lxxx. Misce. Ft. pulv. (P. L.) An anodyne. *Dose*, 20 to 40 grains.

P. cum citra'te magne'sico et sac'charo. Name used in the French Codex for *Magnesiæ citras granulatus* (q. v.).

P. de jala'pa et scammo'nio compos'itus. A syn. for *P. scammonii compositus*.

P. de phosphat'e calc'is et stib'i compos'itus. Compound powder of phosphate of lime and antimony. A name for *P. antimoniæ*.

P. de trib'us. Syn. for *P. Cornachinus*.

P. diaphoret'icus. Diaphoretic powder. A name for *P. ipecacuanhæ compositus*.

P. diapno'icus. A name for *P. ipecacuanhæ compositus*.

P. diarom'aton. A name for *P. cinnamomi compositus*.

P. diase'næ. A name for *P. sennæ compositus*.

P. diatur'pethi compos'itus. A name for *P. jalapæ compositus*.

P. Do'veri. *Dover's powder*.

P. du'cis Portlan'diæ. The Duke of Portland's powder. See under *Powder*.

P. e bo'lo compos'itus cum o'pio. A syn. for *P. cre'tæ compositus cum opio*.

P. e bo'lo compos'itus sine o'pio. A syn. for *P. cre'tæ compositus*.

P. efferves'cens compos'itus. A name for *Seidlitz powder*.

P. elaterini compos'itus. B. Ph. Compound powder of elaterin. Elaterin 1, sugar of milk 39. *Dose*, ½ grain to 5 grains.

P. escharot'icus. Escharotic powder. Another name for *P. arsenicalis Cosmi*.

P. febrifugus Jacobi. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to put to flight; *Jacobus* = James.) James' febrifuge powder. Another name for *James' powder*.

P. glycyrrhizæ compos'itus. B. Ph. Compound liquorice powder. Senna and liquorice root in fine powder, of each 2 parts, fennel fruit in powder, sublimed sulphur, of each 1, refined sugar in powder 6. *Dose*, 1 teaspoonful or more for adults. A mild aperient.

P. hydrargyri ciner'us. Another name for *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*.

P. hydrargyri cum cre'ta et belladon'næ. Hydrargyrum cum cre'ta 2 parts, powdered belladonna leaves 1 part, sugar in powder 2 parts. *Dose*, 5 grains. (Pharm. of Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp.)

P. hypnot'icus. Hypnotic powder. A name for *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*.

P. imperatoris. (L. *imperator*, a commander.) A name for *P. cinnamomi compositus*.

P. ipecacuan'hæ compos'itus. B. Ph. Compound ipecacuanha powder. Powdered ipecacuanha 1 part, opium in powder 1, sulphate of potassium 8 (1 of opium in 10). *Dose*, 5 to 15 grains. An anodyne diaphoretic. Useful in dysentery and diarrhoea, combined in the latter case with calomel. In doses of 3 or 4 grains it relieves heartburn, apparently by allaying nervous irritability. (Squire.)

P. ipecacuan'hæ et o'pii. The U.S. Ph. name for *P. ipecacuanhæ compositus*.

P. Jacobi. (L. *Jacobus* = James.) James' powder.

P. jala'pæ compos'itus. B. Ph. Compound jalap powder. Jalap in powder 5 parts, acid tartrate of potassium 9, ginger in powder 1. *Dose*, 20 to 60 grains.

P. jala'pæ salin'us. A syn. for *P. jalapæ compositus*.

P. jala'pæ tartar'icus. A syn. for *P. jalapæ compositus*.

P. Jame'sii. James' powder.

P. jesuit'icus. Jesuits' powder. A name for *Cinchona*. Also termed "Jesuits' bark."

P. Joan'is de Vîgo. A name for *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

P. kaladanae compos'itus. Compound powder of kaladana (*Pharbitis nil*). It has a similar action to *P. jalapæ compos'itus*.

P. kî'no compos'itus. B. Ph. Powdered kino 15 parts, powdered opium 1, powdered cinnamon 4 (1 of opium in 20). *Dose*, 5 to 20 grains.

P. lax'ans. A name for *P. jalapæ compos'itus*.

P. lax'ans cum sal'e. (L. *sal*, *salis*, salt.) A syn. for *P. laxans*.

P. laxat'ivus vegetab'ilis. A syn. for *P. laxans*.

P. lini. (L. *linum*, flax.) Powdered flax or linseed, linseed meal. See *Lini semina*.

P. lini seminum. Powdered linseed. See *P. lini*.

P. liquiritiæ compos'itus. P. G. Compound liquorice powder. The same as the *P. glycyrrhizæ co.* B. Ph.

P. lobeliæ compos'itus. Ex. Ph. Compound powder of lobelia. Nitrate of potassium 2 ounces, boiling distilled water 2 ounces. Dissolve, and add to lobelia in powder, stramonium leaves in powder, black tea in powder, of each 2 ounces. Mix, dry, and add 4 minims of oil of anise. The fumes of half a teaspoonful or more to be burnt on a plate and inhaled six or eight times a day, and the bedroom to be fumigated with the same.

P. mercurialis cinereus. Grey mercurial powder. A syn. used formerly for *Hydrargyri oxidum*.

P. morphinæ compos'itus. U.S. Ph. Compound morphine powder. Sulphate of morphine 8 grains, camphor, liquorice, and precipitated chalk, of each 110 grains, alcohol a sufficiency.

P. opiat'us. A syn. for *P. cornu usti cum opio*.

P. opii compos'itus. B. Ph. Compound opium powder. Opium 3 parts, black pepper 4, ginger 10, caraway fruit 12, tragacanth 1; all in powder (1 of opium in 10). *Dose*, 2 to 5 grains.

P. oxydi stib'ii compos'itus. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) Compound powder of oxide of antimony. A syn. for *P. Cornachinus*.

P. pancreat'icus alkali'nus. (Benger.) A powder consisting of pancreatic enzymes mixed with bicarbonate of sodium, 20 grains in each. Used as a peptoniser of food.

P. parturiens. (L. *parturio*, to labour with young.) A name for *Ergot*.

P. pectoralis. (Kurellæ.) Pectoral powder. A name for the *P. glycyrrhizæ compos'itus*, B. Ph.

P. plumbi oleat'i compos'ita. Compound powder of oleate of lead. Lead oleate 1, starch 4 parts.

P. principis. A syn. for *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

P. purgans. A syn. for *P. jalapæ compos'itus*.

P. quercetanus. A name for *Calomel*.

P. quercus marinæ. Powder of *Quercus marina*, or *Fucus vesiculosus*. Also termed *Ethiops vegetabilis* (q. v.).

P. rhei compos'itus. B. Ph. Compound rhubarb powder, Gregory's powder.

Powdered rhubarb root 2 parts, light magnesia 6, powdered ginger 1. *Dose*, 20 to 60 grains for children.

P. salicylicus cum tal'eo. P. G. Salicylic powder with talc. Salicylic acid 3 parts, wheaten starch 10, talc 87. Used to correct fetid or excessive sweating of the feet.

P. scammonii antimonial'is. A syn. for *P. Cornachinus*.

P. scammonii compos'itus. B. Ph. Compound scammony powder. Scammony resin 4 parts, jalap 3, ginger 1; all in fine powder. *Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

P. scarot'icus. A name for arsenical powder.

P. Seidlitz. See *Powder, Seidlitz*.

P. seminum lini. Name in French Codex for *P. lini seminum* (q. v.).

P. sen'næ compos'itus. Compound senna powder. Senna, potass. supertart. aa. 3ij, scammonia 3ss, zingib. 3ij. (P. L.) *Dose*, 20 grains to 1 drachm. A hydragogue purgative.

P. sodæ tartaratiæ efferves'cens. B. Ph. Effervescent powder of tartarated soda. Commonly known as *Seidlitz powder*. Tartarated soda in dry powder 120 grains, bicarbonate of sodium in dry powder 40 grains; mix and wrap in blue paper. Tartaric acid in dry powder 38 grains; wrap in white paper. *Dose*, the former powder dissolved in nearly one pint of cold or warm water, and the latter powder added.

P. stan'ni. (L. *stannum*, tin.) Another name for *Stannum granulatum*.

P. stibiat'us. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) Syn. for *P. antimonialis*.

P. stypticus Helvetii. See *Helvetii pulvis stypticus*.

P. terrest'ris. A syn. for *P. cretæ compos'itus*.

P. tragacanthæ compos'itus. B. Ph. Compound tragacanth powder. Tragacanth in powder 1 part, powdered gum acacia 1, powdered starch 1, refined sugar in powder 3. *Dose*, 20 to 60 grains.

P. tri'um diabol'o'rum. (L. *tres*, three; *diaboli*, devils.) Syn. for *P. Cornachinus*.

P. viennensis albus virgin'eus. (L.) *Pharm.* Virgin-white Vienna powder. Name for an ancient powder which was made by calcining *glacies maris* and *lapis specularis*, rubbing them together, and separating the finer parts by washing.

P. vitæ imperato'ris. A syn. for *P. cinnamomi compos'itus*.

P. zin'ci et hydrarg'ryri subchlo'ridi. Powder of zinc and subchloride of mercury. Oxide of zinc, calomel, tannic acid, and starch, equal parts. (Westminster Hosp. Pharm.)

P. zin'ci oleat'i. Ex. Ph. Powder of oleate of zinc. Castile soap 1 lb., boiling water 6 pints; heat till dissolved. Sulphate of zinc 2 oz., boiling water 16 oz.; dissolve and add to above solution. Stir; separate oleate, wash with hot water to free from sulphate, then cool, dry, and reduce to fine powder. Used for dusting on eczematous surfaces and parts excreting an excess of perspiration.

Pumacu'chu. (Peruvian; signifying lion's mane.) Peruvian name for that *Rhatany* which grows in the province of Tarina. (Littre.)

Pumex. (L. Originally *spumeus*, from *spumo*, to foam; from its supposed likeness to a mass of foam.) *Pumice*.

PUMICE—PUNCTUM

Pum'ice. (L. *pumex*. F. *pouce*; G. *Bimstein*.) A light, spongy, porous stone of volcanic origin, and of mixed chemical constitution, consisting mainly of silico-aluminates. Used to polish metals, as a dentifrice, and to soften hard skin.

Pum'ice-stone. The same as *Pumice*.

Pum'iceous. Belonging to, or consisting of, *pumice*.

Pum'iciform. (*Pumex*; *forma*, shape.) Resembling pumice-stone in appearance.

Pum'iline. A syn. of *Pinot* (q. v.).

Pum'ilio. (L. *pumilus*, dwarfish.) A dwarf.

Pum'mel-foot. (*Pummel*.) A name for *Club-foot*.

Pump, breast-. See *Breast-pump*.

P., den'tal. An apparatus for removing saliva from the mouth during dental operations.

P., lift-. Term for a suction-pump.

P., stom'ach-. See *Stomach-pump*.

Pump'ion. Common name for the *Cucurbita pepo*.

Pump'kin. (F. *potiron*; G. *Pfefe*; *Kürbis*.) The fruit of *Cucurbita pepo*.

P. seeds. (F. *semences de potirons*; G. *Kürbissamen*.) The seeds of *Cucurbita pepo*. Used as a *tanifuge*.

Puna. A term used in South America to denote the mountain sickness of the Andes. See *Mountain sickness*.

Punch. (Pers. *punji*, or Sans. *pancha*, five; from the number of its ingredients. The drink is supposed to be of oriental origin.) An alcoholic drink made of spirit or wine, lemon-juice, sugar and water, &c. There are several different kinds of punch.

Also (from the verb to *punch*), name for a now obsolete form of *dental elevator*.

Punch's voice. A peculiar nasal, resonant tone of voice, resembling that of Punch in a Punch-and-Judy show, sometimes noticeable among insane patients, and believed by some to occasionally precede homicidal attacks. (Gould's Dict.)

Puncha springs. Hot springs in south-west Colorado. Their temperature is 120° F. (Billings.)

Puncta. (L.) Plur. of *Punctum*.

P. cruent'a. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) Syn. for *P. vasculosa*.

P. dolor'o'sa. (L.) Painful points. See *Points, painful*.

P. lachryma'lia. (Pl. of *Punctum lachrymale*. F. *pointes lachrymales*; G. *Thränenpunkte*.) The minute openings of the lachrymal canaliculi on the *papilla lachrymalis* near the inner canthus on either eyelid.

P. ossificatio'nis. Points, or centres, of ossification.

P. vasculo'sa. The minute red points which stud the surface of the white central mass of the brain, as seen post mortem; produced by extravasation from divided blood-vessels.

Punctate. (L. *puncto*, to point.) Having, or covered with, *puncta*.

Punctated. The same as *Punctate*.

Puncta'tion. (L. *punctum*, a point.) One of the four varieties of *Tapotement* (q. v.) used in massage.

Punctic'ula. Plur. of *Puncticulum*.

Punctic'ular. (L. *puncticulum*.) Having *puncticula* or small points.

Punctic'ulate. A syn. for *Puncticular*.

Punctic'ulose. A syn. for *Puncticular*.

Punctic'ulum. (Dim. of L. *punctum*.) A small point; used as synonymous with *pe'techia*.

Punct'iform. (L. *punctum*; *forma*, resemblance.) In the form of a point or points.

Punctill'um. The same as *Puncticulum*.

Punct'io. (L.) A pricking, puncture.

Punctulate. Furnished with *Punctules*.

Punctule. (L. *punctulum*, dim. of *punctum*.) A small point or dot.

Punctum. (L. *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick. F. *point*; G. *Punkt*.) A prick, dot, or point.

P. adhesio'nis. (L. *adhesio*, adhesion.) Point of adhesion. Term for the point of origin of a muscle.

P. ala'e vo'meris. The point of the ala of the vomer. A name for the *Hormion*. (See *Hormion* in Appendix.)

P. aur'eum. (L. *aureus*, golden. F. *point d'or*; G. *der goldene Punkt*.) Syn. for *Macula lutea*.

P. breg'matis. (*Bregma*; *-atis*.) Another name for *Bregma*.

P. cœ'cum. (L. *cæcus*, blind.) The blind spot. The point on the retina, about one-tenth of an inch to the inner side of the *macula lutea*, where the optic nerve spreads out its fibres.

P. fix'um. Fixed point. Term for the point of origin of a muscle.

P. foram'inis incis'ivi. The point of the incisive foramen. Lissauer's term for a point in the median line at the junction of the two superior maxillary bones immediately behind the incisive foramen.

P. foram'inis mag'ni ante'rius. The anterior point of the foramen magnum. Another name for the *Basion*.

P. foram'inis mag'ni poste'rius. The posterior point of the foramen magnum. Another name for the *Opisthion*.

P. insertio'nis. Point of insertion (of a muscle).

P. lachryma'lē. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) See *Puncta lachrymalia*.

P. mo'bilē. (L. *mobilis*, moveable.) Moveable point. A syn. for *P. insertionis*.

P. nasalē infe'rius. The inferior nasal point. Another name for the *Rhinion* (q. v.).

P. na'so-frontalē. Naso-frontal point. Another name for the *Nasion* (q. v.).

P. occipitalē. The occipital point. Another name for the *Lambda* (q. v.).

P. ossificatio'nis. (F. *point d'ossification*.) Point, or centre, of ossification.

P. præmaxilla'rē. Premaxillary point. Another name for the *Alveolar point* (q. v.).

P. proxim'um. (G. *Nähepunkt*.) The nearest point. Term for the nearest point at which the smallest readable type can be clearly seen.

P. remo'tum. The far point. The farthest point of distinct vision.

P. saliens. (L. *salio*, to leap. F. *point bondissant*; G. *Hüpppunkt*.) The leaping point. *Embryol.* Term applied to the heart of the embryonic chick, which appears first as a slight projection below the cephalic extremity.

P. spin'æ nasal'is ante'rioris. The point of the anterior nasal spine. Another name for the *Subnasal point* (q. v.).

P. spin'æ nasal'is poste'rioris. The

PUNCTURA—PUPILLARY

point of the posterior nasal spine. Another name for the *Staphylion* (q. v.).

P. vegetatio'nis. Point of vegetation.

A syn. for *Point*, growing.

Punctura. (L.) A puncture.

P. aurea. Syn. for *Punctum aureum*.

P. saliens. Syn. for *Punctum saliens*.

Puncturatio. (L. *punctura*, a pricking.) The process of puncturing.

Puncture. (L. *punctura*, a pricking. F. *piqûre*; I. *puntura*; G. *Punktur*.) A small, straight, deep wound made with a pointed instrument, either accidentally or intentionally. See also *Wounds*, *punctured*.

P., capillary. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) Hair-like puncture. A puncture made with a very fine needle.

P.-diabetes. Term for diabetes set up in animals by puncture of the medulla oblongata at the *diabetic centre*.

P., diabetic. Puncture of the medulla oblongata giving rise to *P.-diabetes* (q. v.).

P. doctors. A nickname applied at one time in the Paris hospitals (*piqueurs médecins*) to a school of physicians who went in extensively for acupuncture.

Punctus. (Gen. *punctus*.) The same as *Punctum*.

P. ruber saliens. (L. *ruber*, red; *saliens*, leaping.) A syn. for *Punctum saliens*.

Pungency. The state of being *pungent*.

Pungent. (L. *pungens*, *pungo*, to prick.) Pricking, stinging; used especially of odours and flavours.

Punica. (L. *punicus*, belonging to Carthage or to Africa; also, scarlet-red. So named either from plants of this genus having been originally brought from Africa, or from the scarlet colour of their flowers.) A Genus of the *Myrtaceæ*.

P. granat'um. (F. *gréna'dier*; G. *Granat-baum*.) The pomegranate tree. Hab. Southern Europe. From it is obtained the *Granat' radice's cortex*, B. Ph., and from this bark is obtained *pelletierine* (q. v.).

Puniceus. (L. *punicus*, of Phœnician colour.) Red.

Punicin. A variety of mannite obtained from the bark of *Punica granatum*.

Punico-tannic acid. A variety of tannic acid obtained from the bark of *Punica granatum*.

Punicum. (L. *punicus*.) A pomegranate.

P. mal'um. The same as *Punicum*.

Pu'nicus. (L.) Punie or Carthaginian.

P. arbor. The pomegranate.

P. ar'bos. (L. *arbos* = *arbor*.) The same as *P. arbor*.

Puntos. (Span.) Name for an exanthematous fever which was epidemic in Spain during the sixteenth century.

Puogenia. See *Puogenia*.

Pupa. (L. *pupa*, a girl; also, a puppet. F. *pupe*.) The second stage in the metamorphosis of Insects. Also termed *nympha*, or *chrysalis*; the first stage being that of the *larva*, and the third that of the *imago* or perfect insect.

Pupal. Belonging to a *Pupa*.

Puparium. Term for a *Pupa* which is still enclosed in the larval skin.

Pupate. To become a *Pupa*.

Pupation. The act of becoming a *Pupa*.

Pu'piform. Having the appearance of a *Pupa*.

Pu'pigenous. (L. *pupa*; *gigno*, *genitum*, to beget.) The same as *Pupiparous*.

Pu'pigerous. (L. *pupa*; *gero*, to carry.) Carrying a *Pupa*; epithet applied to a *Puparium*.

Pu'pil. (L. *pupilla*. F. *pupille*; I. *pupilla*; G. *Schloch*.) The central opening in the iris, by which light enters the eye.

P., Argyll-Robertson. A symptom in locomotor ataxy, usually noticeable early in the case, in which the pupils are inactive to light, but react to accommodation. This phenomenon was first described by Argyll-Robertson.

P., artificial. A modification of the position or size of the pupil by the removal of a portion of the iris, e. g. in leucoma. The new pupil, where possible, is made downwards and inwards or downwards.

P., artifi'cial, opera'tion for forma'tion of. See *Iridectomy*.

P., cat's-eye. Term for a slit-like pupil resembling that of the cat's eye.

P., exclu'sion of. A condition of the eye in which the pupillary edge of the iris is adherent along the whole circumference of the pupil. In this case atropine causes little or no dilatation.

P., Hut'chinson's. Term for a phenomenon first pointed out by Hutchinson; namely, one-sided dilatation of the pupil occurring on the side of the lesion in many cases of hæmorrhage from the middle meningeal artery.

P., imper'forate. A condition sometimes seen in new-born infants, occurring as a result of persistence of the *Pupillary membrane*. More commonly termed *Synizesis pupillæ* (q. v.).

P.s., inequal'ity of. A condition which is rarely permanent except in marked difference in refraction of the two eyes, or in disease. See also *P., Hut'chinson's*.

P., mul'tiple. The presence of bands dividing up the pupil into several portions. This abnormality is due to persistence after birth of portions of the foetal *Pupillary membrane*.

P., occlu'sion of. A result of inflammatory exudation into the pupil associated with iritis, keratitis, or both, where the pupil becomes filled up by a film or dense membrane.

P., pin-hole. The same as *P., pin-point*.

P., pin-point. A term applied to extreme contraction of the pupil, associated with certain morbid conditions, e. g. *tabes dorsalis*, opium poisoning, &c.

Pupilla. (L.) *Pupil*.

P. facti'tia. An artificial pupil. See *Pupil, artificial*.

Pupillæ. Plur., and also gen. sing., of *Pupilla*.

P. ve'lum. The curtain of the pupil. Term for the *Pupillary membrane*.

Pupillary. (L. *pupillus*. F. *pupillaire*; G. *pupillar*.) Belonging to the pupil.

P. cataract. A syn. for *Synizesis congenital*.

P. mem'brane. A vascular membrane which, in foetal life, occludes the pupil, being reflected from the lens upon the iris. See also *Persistent pupillary membrane*.

P. mem'brane, persis'tent. See *Persistent pupillary membrane*.

P. phthis'is. The same as *P. cataract*.

P. reflex. See *Reflex, pupillary*.

Pupillate. Furnished with a *Pupil*. Also, in *Biol.*, resembling the pupil of the eye.

Pupillo'meter. (*Pupilla*; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for estimating the size of the *Pupil*.

Pupillo'scopy. (*Pupilla*; σκοπέω, to view.) *Keratotomy*, or *Retinoscopy*.

Also, used in a more exact sense to mean inspection of the pupil for the purposes of diagnosis.

Pupillostato'meter. (L. *pupilla*; Gr. στατός, standing, fixed; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument devised for measuring the distance between the centres of the two pupils.

Pupiparous. (L. *pupa*; pario, to bring forth.) Bringing forth a pupa or pupæ.

Pup'pet-root. One of the popular names in America for the root of *Veratrum viride*.

Pup'pis. (L.) The stern of a ship. In *Anat.*, old term for the *Sinciput* or forehead.

P. os. (L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone.) A name for the *Frontal* bone.

Pup'ula. The same as *Pupilla*.

Pupulæ. Plur. of *Pupula*; but used, in Anatomy, to designate the tips or pulps of the fingers.

Pu'a-au. The Tahitian name for the *Cratæva religiosa*.

Pure. (L. *purus*; connected with Gr. ὑπὸ, fire.) Uncontaminated, unmixed.

Purgament'a. Plur. of *Purgamentum*; but used in the sense of *Excretions*.

P. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) A term for *Leucorrhœa*.

P. infan'tis. (L. *infans*, an infant.) A term for *Meconium*.

P. puerper'il. (*Puerperium*.) A term for *Lochia*.

P. uteri. (*Uterus*.) The same as *P. puerperii*.

Purgament'um. (L. *purgo*, to cleanse.) A purge, a cathartic dose. Plur. *Purgamenta*, q. v.

Purgans. (Pres. participle of L. *purgo*, to cleanse.) Purging.

P., medicament'um. A purging medicine.

Purgant'ia. (L. *purgans*.) Purging medicines.

Purga'tio. Purgation.

P. al'vi. (L. *alvus*, the belly.) Purgation.

P. muliebris al'ba. (L. *muliebris*, belonging to woman; *albus*, white.) A term for *Leucorrhœa*.

P. puerpe'ril. (*Puerperium*.) A term for *Lochia*.

Purga'tion. (L. *purgo*, to cleanse. F. *purigation*; I. *purgazione*; G. *Purgiren*, *Abführung*.) The process of evacuating the bowels by means of a *purgative*.

Purgatio'nes. Plur. of *Purgatio*; but used in the sense of *Menses*.

P. men'strua. (L. *menstruus*, pertaining to the menses.) The same as *Purgationes*.

Purgative. (L. *purgo*, to cleanse. F. *purgatif*; G. *purgana*.) Causing purgation.

Also (F. *purgatif*; G. *Abführmittel*), a class of drugs that increase the alvine excretions in various ways, e.g. by exciting peristaltic action, promoting mucous secretion, or checking absorption.

P. en'ema. An enema given to produce purgation.

Purge. (L. *purgo*, to cleanse.) As a *substantive*, a drug inducing purgation; as a *verb*, to induce purgation.

P. root. The same as *Purging root*.

Pur'ging. (*Purge*.) Inducing purgation; applied as an epithet to drugs which induce purgation.

Also, as a *substantive*, the act of purgation.

P. agar'ic. The *Agaric*, *white*.

P. ber'ries. Name for the fruit of *Rhamnus catharticus*.

P. cas'sia. Common name of *Cassia fistula*.

P. flax. Common name of *Linum catharticum*.

P. nut. Syn. for *Physic nut*.

P. root. A name for the root of *Euphorbia corollata*.

Purificans. (L. *purifico*, to make clean.) Purifying.

Purifican'tia. (Neut. pl. of *purificans*.) Term for drugs that purify the blood.

Purification. (L. *purifico*, to make clean.) The process of purifying; in *Anat.*, applied to the process of cleaning the bones of the skeleton.

Pur'ified. (L. *purificatus*. F. *purifié*; G. *gereinigt*.) Freed from impurities.

P. anim'al char'coal. See *Carbo animalis purificatus*.

P. antimony sulphide. *Antimonium nigrum* (q. v.).

P. bis'muth. See *Bismuthum purificatum*.

P. chlor'iform. See *Chloroform*, *purified*.

Pur'iform. (L. *pus*, *puris*, matter; *forma*, likeness. F. *puriforme*; G. *eiterförmig*.) Resembling pus in appearance or consistency.

Puritic. Belonging to *Pus*.

Purkinjé. A Hungarian anatomist and physiologist. Born 1787, died 1869.

P., axis-cyl'inder of. See *Axis-cylinder*.

P.'s cells. (G. *Purkinje'sche Zellen*.) The large pyramidal ganglion cells with processes, present in the deeper layers of the cortical grey matter of the brain.

P., corpuscles of. A name for *Bone corpuscles* (q. v.).

P.'s fibres. (G. *Purkinje'sche Fäden*.) Certain branching fibres occurring in the tissue beneath the endocardial epithelium of the ventricles in the foetal, and occasionally in the adult, heart.

P.'s fig'ures. (G. *Purkinje'sche Linsenbilder*.) A reversed image of the retinal vessels projected before the eye, made visible by a lighted candle moved to and fro close to the eye in a dark room, while the eyes look forwards. This phenomenon is produced by the shadows of the retinal vessels cast by the candle.

P., gan'gion cells of. Syn. for *P.'s cells*.

P.'s gran'ular lay'er. Another name for *Czermak, interglobular spaces of*, in dentine.

P., im'age of. Another name for *P.'s figures*.

P.-San'son's exper'iment. The exhibition of *P.-San'son's images* (q. v.).

P.-San'son's im'ages. Term for the three pairs of images of an object which can be seen in the pupil of an eye whose vision is directed upon the said object. The first is erect and virtual, and is reflected from the front surface of the cornea; the second is also erect and

PURL—PURPURA

virtual, and is reflected from the front surface of the lens; the third is inverted and real, and is reflected from the back of the lens.

P.'s vesicle. Term for the nucleus of the human ovum, or *germinal vesicle*, first discovered by Purkinjé in 1830.

Purl. Common name for a fermented malt liquor in which were infused wormwood and aromatic substances. Formerly a favourite drink in England.

Purohepatitis. (L. *pus*, *puris*, matter; Gr. *ήπαρ*, the liver; -*ιτις*, Gr. fem. adjectival termination.) Purulent hepatitis.

Puro-mucous. Mucopurulent.

Purple avens. The *Geum rivale* (q. v.); also termed water avens.

P.-carmine. A syn. for *Murexide*.

P. cone-flower. The *Echinacea purpurea* (q. v.).

P. fever. See *Cerebro-spinal fever*.

P., mineral. A syn. for *P. of Cassius*.

P. of Cassius. See under *Cassius*.

P., visual. See *Visual purple*.

P. willow-herb. The *Lythrum salicaria* (q. v.).

Purples. A common name for *Purpura hæmorrhagica*; also, for *Swine fever*.

Purposive. Having a purpose.

Also, carrying out a purpose in the living organism; functional.

P. acts. Acts initiated by an effort of the will.

Purpura. L. (Πορφύρα, purple-fish; purple dye obtained therefrom. *F. purpura*; I. *porpora*; G. *Morbus maculosus Werthofii*, *Blut-fleckenkrankheit*.) A condition depending on a morbid state of the blood or blood-vessels, characterised by the following symptoms. Small, purple, hæmorrhagic patches, not disappearing on pressure, are seen in the skin, sometimes associated also with mucous and serous hæmorrhages. Severe constitutional symptoms are observed in some cases, and fever is occasionally present, often of a remittent type. Death, in fatal cases, occurs from asthenia, syncope, or sudden and profuse hæmorrhage into the brain-substance. The disease has been divided into *P. simplex*, the mild form, in which constitutional disturbance is only slight, and *P. hæmorrhagica* (q. v.). So-called purpuric hæmorrhages occur secondarily in the course of certain diseases, e.g. typhus, small-pox, liver-disease, heart-disease, &c.; but these are not strictly speaking purpuric.

P. alba. (L. *albus*, white.) A term that has been applied by some old writers to a form of *Miliary fever* in which there are white pustules.

P. alba benigna et maligna. The same as *P. alba*.

P. apyretica. A syn. for *P. simplex*.

P., aqueous. A syn. for *Hæmophilia*.

P. bullo'sa. Bulloous purpura. A syn. for *P. hæmorrhagica*.

P. febrilis. Febrile purpura; purpura accompanied by a rise of temperature.

P. fulminans. (L. *fulmino*.) Term for *Purpura* in which there is a rapid and extensive formation of ecchymoses.

P. hæmorrhagica. The severer form of *Purpura*, in which, in addition to the usual petechiæ, hæmorrhages occur from the mucous membranes, urinary tract, lungs, serous cavities, brain, &c., with or without fever. Death may

ensue from exhaustion, or with "typhoid symptoms." See also main heading.

P. hypertrophica. Hypertrophic purpura. A syn. for *P. tuberculosa*.

P. iodica. *Purpura* occasionally attending the internal administration of iodine or the iodides.

P. maligna. Syn. for *P. hæmorrhagica*.

P. medicamento'sa. General term for purpura due to the action of drugs.

P. menstrua'lis. *Purpura* coming on at the menstrual periods.

P. miliar'is. Syn. for *Miliary fever*.

P. mineralis Cassii. Syn. for *Purple of Cassius*.

P. nautica. A name for *Scurvy*.

P. neonatorum. A condition attended with the eruption of petechiæ occurring in newly-born infants.

P. neurotica. Neurotic purpura.

P. papulo'sa. A form of *Purpura* in which small livid papules are present between the ecchymoses.

P., pestilential. A syn. for *Cerebro-spinal fever*.

P. puerperalis. The same as *P. puerperarum*.

P. puerperarum. (*Puerpera*.) A purpuric rash occurring sometimes in lying-in women, and probably septicæmic in origin.

P. pulico'sa. (L. *pulex*, the flea.) A name for a flea-bite.

P. rheumatica. A disease resembling *P. simplex*, with the addition of stiffness, pain, and it may be redness and swelling, in the joints and limbs.

P. rubra. (L. *ruber*, red.) A term that has been applied by some old writers to designate a form of *Miliary fever* in which there were red pustules.

P. scorbutica. Term for petechiæ and blotches of *Scurvy*.

P. senilis. Senile purpura.

P. simplex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) See main heading.

P. symptomatica. *Purpura* complicating sundry diseases, especially some of the acute fevers, e.g. measles, scarlatina, typhus, small-pox, &c.; and certain other diseases—pernicious anæmia, Hodgkin's disease, splenic leucæmia, ulcerative endocarditis, &c.

P. syphilitica. Syphilitic purpura. It may be either localised or general in distribution.

P. thrombotica. *Purpura* occurring as a result of *thrombosis*.

P. toxica. Toxic purpura. *Purpura* occurring as a result of a poison.

P. traumatica. Traumatic purpura. A localised purpuric rash consequent on an injury.

P. tuberculo'sa. A rare form of purpura, also termed *P. hypertrophica*, in which the purpuric rash is associated with tubercular nodules in the skin, with surrounding oedema.

P. urtica's. (L. *urtica*, a nettle.) A variety of erythema, and especially of *Erythema multiforme*, in which the wheals or rings acquire a purpuric character.

P. urtica'ta. A syn. for *Urticaria*.

P. variolo'sa. A syn. for *Small-pox*, hæmorrhagic.

P., vascular. Term applied to *Purpura* because of its occurring as a consequence of changes in the vessel-walls or in the composition of the blood.

PURPURACEOUS—PUSTULA

Purpura'ceous. Purple-coloured.
Purpuræ'mia. (L. *purpura*; Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.) Malarial fever complicated by hæmorrhages.

Purpurate. (L. *purpura*.) Chem. A salt of *Purpuric acid*.

Also, of a purple colour (Gould's Dict.).

Purpuric. (L. *purpura*. F. *purpurique*.) Relating to *Purpura*, or to purple.

P. acid. $C_6H_5N_5O_6$. An acid not existing in the free state, as, when freed from combination with a base, it immediately breaks up into alloxan and uramil. It is formed by the action of nitric acid on uric acid.

P. fever. A term for *Cerebro-spinal fever*.

P. malignant fever. The same as *P. fever*.

P. urine. Urine containing *purpurin* (q. v.), which becomes deposited on standing. The condition in which this occurs has been termed *Porphyria*.

Purpurigenous. (L. *purpura*; *geno*, to beget.) Giving rise to purple.

Purpurin. (L. *purpura*.) 1. A substance contained in madder-root. It can also be artificially prepared by melting alizarin-sulphonic acid with caustic potash.

2. A red colouring-matter sometimes present in the urine, and supposed by some to be indicative of rheumatism or hepatic derangement.

Purpuriparous. (L. *purpura*; *pario*, to bring forth.) A syn. for *Purpurigenous*.

Purpuris'mum. A name for *Cinnabar*, the red sulphide of mercury.

Purre'ic acid. (*Purree*, Indian yellow, in which this acid occurs.) A syn. for *Euxanthic acid* (q. v.).

Purring thrill. (F. *frémissement cataire*; G. *Schnurren*.) A thrill, resembling the sensation conveyed by the purring of a cat, felt over the heart and great vessels in certain conditions; namely, aneurism, and some valvular lesions of the heart, especially mitral obstruction.

P. trem'or. The same as *P. thrill*.

Purse, shepherd's. Common name for the *Capsella bursa pastoris*.

P.-string operation. A name for *Stoltz's operation*.

Purslane. (L. *portulaca*. Old F. *pourcelaine*; I. *porcellana*.) Common name for the *Portulaca oleracea* (q. v.).

P., milk. Name used both for the *Euphorbia corollata* and *E. maculata*.

P., speed'well. The *Veronica peregrina*.

P., water. A name for the *Ludwigia palustris*; also used sometimes for the *Veronica beccabunga*.

Purulence. (L. *pus*, matter. G. *Purulentz*.) The condition of a suppurating part.

Purulent. (L. *pus*, matter. F. *purulent*; G. *eiterig*.) Having the quality or consistence of pus; producing pus.

P. catarrh. Inflammation of a mucous membrane, accompanied by suppuration.

P. dia'thesis. An incorrect term at one time used for *Pyæmia*.

P. fever. Term for the pyrexia accompanying suppuration.

P. infection. A term for *Pyæmia*.

P. oede'ma. An cedematous infiltration of pus.

Purulent'ia. A term for suppuration. (Dunglison.)

Pur'uloid. (*Pus*, *puris*; Gr. *εἶδος*, form, resemblance.) The same as *Pyoid*.

Purvain. The same as *Vervain* (q. v.).

P. U. S. Abbreviation for *United States Pharmacopæia*; more often written *U.S. P.*, or *U.S. Ph*.

Pus. (L. *pus*, *puris*, matter. F. *pus*; I. *marcia*, *pus*; G. *Eiter*.) A milky fluid of somewhat varying consistence, consisting of liquor puris and corpuscles, produced by suppuration, i.e. by a liquefactive necrosis of the intercellular part of the tissues, the cells themselves floating in the fluid and becoming fatty. Wandering leucocytes are also present in pus, and form, together with the above-mentioned cells, the pus-corpuscles.

P., blue. Pus coloured blue by the presence of the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.

P. bo'nus. A syn. for *P. laudabilē*.

P., con'crete. Term for fibrino-purulent coagula found in cases of *Infective endocarditis*.

P. cor'puscles. See main heading.

P. corrosi'vum. Corrosive pus. A syn. for *P. sanious*.

P., cur'dy. Pus containing curdy flakes which consist of broken-down tissue.

P.-disease'. A syn. for *Pyæmia*.

P. glob'ules. Syn. for *P. corpuscles*.

P., heal'thy. See *P. laudabile*.

P., ich'orous. (*Ixâp*, lymph.) Pus of a thin and acrid character.

P. laudabilē. *P., laudabile*.

P., laud'able. Also termed healthy pus. Term for normal pus (see main heading), such as is secreted in cases in which suppuration occurs in an otherwise healthy subject.

P. malig'nus. Malign pus. An old term which was used to include *P., ichorous*, and *P., sanious*.

P., mu'co-. See *Muco-pus*.

P. nutriti'vum. Nutritive pus. An old term synonymous with *P. laudabilē*.

P.-poi'son. Term for a chemical compound (e.g. the proteid extracts of certain bacteria, such as *tuberculin*) which gives rise to purulent inflammation of the tissues to which it gains access.

P., san'ious. (*Sanies*.) Pus mixed with blood, as in acute abscesses.

P., se'ro-. The same as *P., serrus*.

P., se'rous. Watery pus, such as that found in chronic abscesses.

P., strum'ous. Term for pus that contains flakes of tubercular matter.

P.-tube. A term occasionally used for *Pyosalpinx*.

P. ver'um. True pus. A syn. for *P. laudabilē*.

P., wat'ery. A syn. for *P., ichorous*.

Pusilla'tum. (L. *pusillus*, small.) Term for coarse powder.

Pus'sy willow. Common name in North America for the *Salix nigra*.

Pustula. (L. *pustula*; from *pus*, *puris*, matter.) A pustule. Also, *Erysipelas*.

P. aleppen'sis. Syn. for *Aleppo boil*.

P. ar'dens. Burning pustule. A term for *Eczema*.

P. gangrenosa. Gangrenous pustule. A syn. for malignant pustule. See *Pustule, malignant*.

P. liv'ida. The same as *P. livida Esthoniæ*.

P. liv'ida Esthoniæ. "The livid pus-

tule of Esthonia." A syn. for malignant pustule, or *Anthrax*.

P. maligna. Malignant pustule. See *Anthrax*.

P. oris. (L. *os, oris*, the mouth.) A term for *Aphthous stomatitis*. See under *Stomatitis*.

Pustulæ. Plur. of *Pustula*.

P. siccæ. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Dry pustules. A term for *Lichen*.

Pustulant. *Pharmacol. Adj.* Giving rise to pustulation. Also, as a *subst.*, a local irritant giving rise to pustulation.

Pustular. Consisting of, or relating to, pustules.

P. grease. A syn. for *Horse-pox* (*Variola equina*).

Pustulate. (L. *pustula*, a blister.) *Bot.* Having, on a dark surface or ground, small round elevations, or round white spots, resembling in appearance pustules.

Pustulation. (*Pustula*.) The formation of pustules.

Pustulatus. The same as *Pustulous*.

Pustule. (L. *pustula*, a blister. F. *pustule*; G. *Pustel*, *Eiterbeule*.) A small globular or conical elevation of the cuticle, usually surrounded by a red areola, containing pus beneath. It is always inflammatory in origin.

P., malignant. A syn. for *Anthrax*.

Pustuliform. Having the form or appearance of a pustule.

Pustulocrustaceous. (*Pustulous*; *crustaceous*.) Pustular, and also covered over with a crust or scab.

Pustulose. The same as *Pustulous*.

Pustulous. The same as *Pustular*.

Pusula. (L.) The same as *Pustula*.

Pusulatium. See *Pusillatum*.

Putamen. (L. *puto*, to trim.) Trimings, parings. *Bot.* Bark or shell. *Anat.* A term applied to the outer portion of the *Nucleus lenticularis* of the corpus striatum.

Also, in *Bot.*, the stone of a *drupe* or nut-shell.

Also, term syn. with *P. ovi* (q. v.).

P., ovi. Syn. for *Membrana putaminis*. See *Ovum*.

Putaminaceous. The same as *Putaminous*.

Putaminous. Belonging to the *Putamen*.

Putchuk. (Indian.) The root of *Saussurea lappa*. Also, the root of *Aristolochia recurvilabra*.

Putium. (Πόστιον.) The prepuce.

Putredo. (L. Gen. *putredinis*.) Rottenness, corruption. An old term for putrefaction; also, for hospital gangrene.

Putrefacient. Setting up *Putrefaction*. Also, any agent setting up putrefaction.

Putrefaction. (L. *putrefacio* to make rotten. F. *putréfaction*; G. *Fäulniss*.) The decomposition of nitrogenous organic matter by the action of microbes, attended with the exhalation of foul smells, which are due to the setting free of certain gases; namely, sulphuretted hydrogen, ammonia, &c.

P., gases of. See main heading.

Putrefactive. Giving rise to, or belonging to, *Putrefaction*.

Putrefied. That has undergone *Putrefaction*.

Putrefy. To undergo *Putrefaction*; also, to cause to undergo *Putrefaction*.

Putrescence. (L. *putresco*, to grow rotten.) The process of putrefying.

Putrescent. Undergoing putrefaction; becoming putrid.

P. poisons. Those poisons which are of animal origin. Also termed *Septic poisons*.

Putrescentia. (L. *putresco*, to grow rotten.) Putrescence.

P. uteri gravidi. Putrescence of the gravid uterus. A syn. for *Hysteromalacia*.

Putrescible. (L. *putresco*, to grow rotten; *habilis*, able.) Capable of putrefying.

Putrescibility. (L. *putresco*, to grow rotten; *habilitas*, ability.) Capacity for undergoing putrefaction.

Putrescine. (L. *putresco*, to grow rotten.) $C_4H_{13}N_2$. A poisonous ptomaine, which is an oily liquid at ordinary temperatures, and boils at $135^\circ C.$; is found in putrefying gelatin, meat, and fish, and gives rise to inflammation and necrosis.

Putrid. (L. *putridus*. F. *putride*; G. *fäulig*.) Rotten, putrefied.

P. fever. A syn. for *Typhus*.

P. infection. A term for *Septicæmia*.

P. sore throat. Also termed gangrenous pharyngitis. 1. As a primary disease this is extremely rare, and arises from acute blood-poisoning. It begins with sore-throat and feverishness; the breath soon becomes intensely fœtid, and gangrenous spots form about the palate or tonsils. It usually ends fatally, either from syncope or coma.

2. As a secondary disease, gangrenous patches sometimes form in the throat in cases of diphtheria, scarlatina, measles, smallpox, typhoid phlegmonous pharyngitis, retro-pharyngeal abscess, scurvy, and following operations on the throat. The prognosis in all the above cases is very unfavourable.

Putridity. (L. *putridus*. F. *putridité*; G. *Putridität*.) The condition of being putrid.

Putrilage. (L. *putrilago*, rottenness.) Putrid or gangrenous matter.

Putrilaginous. (L. *putrilago*, rottenness. F. *putrilagineux*.) Putrid, gangrenous.

Putrilago. (L. *putris*, rotten. F. *putrilage*.) The slough of a boil, or a carbuncle, or other form of gangrenous inflammation.

Putrivorous. (L. *putris*, rotten; *voro*, to devour.) Obtaining sustenance from putrid matter.

Putror. (L. *putror*, rottenness.) A term for putrefaction.

Putty, Horsley's. A mixture of yellow and white wax, carbolic acid, and vaseline, introduced by Victor Horsley for plugging bleeding vessels in cut bone.

Putzochill. Native name for *Peruvian balsam*.

Puxiri. The same as *Puchury*.

Puysegur, marquis of. See *Clairvoyance*, *Puysegurian*.

Puysegurian clairvoyance. (After the Marquis of *Puysegur*.) See *Clairvoyance*, *Puysegurian*.

Pyæmia. (Πύον, matter; αἷμα, the blood. F. *pyohémie*; G. *Pyämie*.) A condition of blood-poisoning attended with fever, rigors, and the severe constitutional disturbance characteristic of acute poisoning; also by other symptoms dependent upon the local lesions produced in the course of the disease, especially septic thrombosis, multiple abscesses in the connective

tissue and viscera, suppuration in joints and serous membranes, and skin eruptions. The starting-point of the disease is often some local lesion, and the efficient cause, in most cases, probably microbes of some kind. The disease may prove fatal in forty-eight hours, it may last a week or more, or may pass into a chronic condition, which last variety is often characterised by partial recoveries and relapses.

P., arterial. Term for a variety of pyæmia set up by the breaking down of a cardiac thrombus, with subsequent dissemination of emboli through the arterial system.

P., chronic. See main heading.

P., cryptogenetic. (Κρυπτός, hidden; γεννάω, to beget.) Term for a variety of pyæmia in which the primary suppuration occurs in the deeper tissues.

P., relapsing. See main heading.

Pyæmic. Belonging to, or affected with, *Pyæmia*.

P. arthrit'is. Arthritis occurring in *Pyæmia*.

P. infarc'tus. A pyæmic infarct, i. e. an infarct formed in the course of, and consequent on, *Pyæmia*.

Pyapostasis. (Πύον, matter; ἀπόστασις, a standing away from.) Old term for a collection of pus in an unusual situation.

Pyar. (Πύαρ, -ατος.) *Colostrum*.

Pyarthrosis. (Πύον, matter; ἄρθρωσις, articulation. *F. pyarthrosis*.) Suppurative arthritis.

Pyarthrum. (Πύον, matter; ἄρθρον, a joint.) A suppurating joint; one affected with *Pyarthrosis*.

Pyaulacomelē. (Πύον, matter; *aulacomelē* [q. v.].) *Surg.* A grooved needle or probe, used for exploring a doubtful area for pus.

Pycnanthemum. (Πυκνός, firm; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the *Labiata*.

P. incanum. The American mountain mint or wild basil. It is aromatic.

P. unifolium. The Virginia thyme. Its properties are similar to those of *P. incanum*.

Pycnimas'ia. The same as *Pycnismas'is*.

Pycnismas'is. (Πυκνός, firm; ἰκμάς, moisture.) Thickening of the fluids of the body.

Pycnimas'tica. (*Pycnismasia*.) A syn. for *Pachyntica*.

Pycnocardia. (Πυκνός, thick; καρδία, the heart.) See *Tachycardia*.

Pycnometer. (Πυκνός, firm, thick; μέτρον, a measure.) A syn. for *Hydrometer*.

Pycnophra'sia. (Πυκνός, thick; φράσις, speech.) Thickness of speech.

Pycnosis. (Πύκνωσις.) A thickening or condensation, e. g. of the animal juices; inspissation.

Pycnot'ica medicamen'ta. (Neut. pl. of *Pycnoticus*; L. *medicamentum*.) A syn. for *Pachyntica*.

Pycnot'icus. (Πυκνός, firm.) Making firm or consistent, e. g. *Pycnotica medicamenta*.

Pyecchysis. (Πύον, matter; ἔκχυσις, pouring out. *F. pyecchys*; G. *Eiterergiessung*.) An effusion of pus.

Pyelitis. Belonging to *Pyelitis*.

Pyell'is. (Fem. adj. agreeing with [υσός]. From πύελος, a trough. *F. pyélite*.) Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the

kidney. Its main causes are: bladder diseases, mechanical irritation from calculi, tumours, including tubercle, animal parasites. The symptoms are tenderness and pain in the loin, followed by the presence of a dull, semi-fluctuating swelling in the same region. The urine, which is usually acid, contains albumen and mucus, epithelial cells and pus corpuscles, and frequently blood.

Py., calculous. Pyelitis set up by the irritation of a calculus or calculi.

Py., hæmorrhagic. Pyelitis in which hæmaturia is a noticeable symptom.

Pyelo-cystitis. (Fem. adj. agreeing with [υσός]. From πύελος, a trough; κύστις, the bladder.) *Cystitis* associated with *Pyelitis*.

Pyelo-lithotomy. (*Pyelos*; lithotomy.) The removal of a renal calculus by incision into the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelol'trum. (Πύελος, a trough; λουτρόν, a bath.) A water-bath.

Pyelometer. (Πύελος = *Pelvis*; μέτρον, a measure.) Syn. for *Pelviometer*.

Pyelonephrit'ic. Belonging to *Pyelonephritis*.

Pyelo-nephrit'is. (*Pyelos*; *nephritis*.) *Pyelitis* accompanied by *Nephritis*.

Py., strumous. Pyelonephritis occurring in the course of strumous or tubercular disease of the urinary organs.

Pyelo-nephros'is. (*Pyelos*; νεφρός, the kidney or kidneys.) A syn. for *Pyelonephritis*.

Pyelos. (Πύελος, a trough.) *Anat.* The pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelotomy. (*Pyelos*; τομή, a cutting.) Incision of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyemesis. (Πύον, matter; ἔμεσις, a vomiting. *F. pyémess*; G. *Eiterbrechen*.) Vomiting of pus.

Pyencephalus. (Πύον, matter; ἐγκέφαλος, -ον, within the head.) Intracranial suppuration.

Pyesis. (Πύσις.) Suppuration. Also, pulmonary consumption (*Arctæus*).

Pyetia. (Πύετια; Πύός, colostrum.) Term for *Colostrum*; also, for *Rennet*.

Pyag'ra. (Πυγή, the rump; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Pain in the anal region; also, in a narrower sense, pruritus ani.

Pyag'ria. The same as *Pyag'ra*.

P. granula'ta. Eczema of the anal region.

Pygal. Belonging to the *Pygæ*.

Pygē. (Πυγή.) The rump, or nates.

Pygid'ial. Belonging to the *Pygidium*.

Pygid'ium. (*Pygē*; dim. term. -idium, from Gr. term. -ιδιον.) The hinder region of the body of certain Invertebrates.

Pygmæus. (Πυγμαίος.) A *pygmæ* in length; also, dwarfish.

Pygmē. (Πυγματή.) The fist; also, a measure of length from the elbow to the knuckles.

Pygmy. (*Pygmæ*.) A pigmy or dwarf.

Pygodidymus. (Πυγή, the rump; ίδυμος, double.) A syn. for *Dipygus* (q. v.).

Pygomelus. (Πυγή, the rump; μέλος, a limb.) Geoffrey St.-Hilaire's term for a monster with one or two supernumerary limbs behind or between the normal lower limbs.

Pygopagēs. (Πυγή, the rump; πήγνυμι, to fix.) See *Pygopagus*.

Pygopagus. (Πυγή, the rump; πήγνυμι, to fix. *F. pygopage*.) A foetal monstrosity

consisting of twins united together by the sacrum and coccyx.

Pygo-parasit'icus. (Πυγή, the rump; παράσιτος, one who eats at another's table.) A variety of *Pygopagus*, in which one foetus is parasitic upon the other.

Pygo'poda. (Πυγή, the rump; πούς, ποδός, a foot.) A syn. for *Brevipennata* (q. v.).

Pygostyle. (Πυγή, the rump; στυλος, a column.) The last bone in a bird's tail, which supports the tail-feathers.

Py'ic. (Πύον, matter. *F. pyique*; *G. eiterig.*) Relating to, or composed of, pus.

Py'in. (Πύον, matter. *F. pyine.*) A name given by Gütterbock to an albuminoid substance, or rather substances, found in pus. Under the influence of heat or strong acid, pyin is converted into a coagulum insoluble in an excess of acid.

Pyno'meter. See *Pycnometer*.

Pyla. (Πύλη, a gate.) Term for the orifice of communication between the mesial and lateral portions of the *Mesocæle*.

Pylæ'ma. (Pylë; αἷμα, blood. *F. pylème*; *G. Pfortaderblut.*) Term for the blood of the *Vena portæ*.

Pylë. (Πύλη, a gate.) The *Vena portæ*.

Pylemp'hrax'is. (Πύλη, a gate; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) Obstruction of the *Vena portæ*.

Pylephlebec'tasis. (Πύλη, a gate; φλέψ, a vein; ἑκτασις, a spreading out.) A dilatation of the portal vein; consequent either on obstruction to the circulation in the liver, or on nervous disturbance.

Pylephlebit'is. (Fem. adj. agreeing with [πόσις]. Πύλη, a gate; φλέψ, a vein. *F. pylephlebitis.*) Inflammation of the portal vein. Its commonest causes are ulceration of some part in relation with the tributaries of the *Vena portæ*, and direct perforation of those vessels. The ramifications of the portal vein within the liver become filled with pus or soft friable matter. Thrombosis generally takes place.

P. adhæ'siva. Adhesive pylephlebitis. A rare affection of the *Vena portæ*; it occurs in *Cirrhosis* of the liver, usually associated with thrombosis and ascites.

P. adh'e'sive. See *P. adhæsiva*.

P. suppurati'va. Suppurative pylephlebitis. The common form of pylephlebitis. See main heading.

Pylethrombo'sis. (Πύλη, a gate; θρόμβος, a clot.) Thrombosis of the *Vena portæ*. See *Pylephlebitis*.

Pylic. (Pylicus.) Belonging, or relating, to the *Vena portæ*.

Pylicus. (Πύλη, a gate.) *Pylic*.

Pylometer. (Πύλη, a gate; μέτρον, a measure.) Also termed *Cystopylometer*. An instrument designed for estimating an obstruction at the opening of the urinary bladder.

Pylephlebit'is. See *Pylephlebitis*.

Pyloroc'tomy. (Πυλωρός, the pylorus; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of the *Pylorus*.

Pyloric. (Πυλωρός. *F. pylorique.*) Relating to the *Pylorus*.

P. ar'tery. A branch of the *Hepatic artery*, which descends to the pylorus and runs along the lesser curvature of the stomach, anastomosing with the gastric artery.

P. ar'tery, inf'e'rior. Branches of the *gastro-duodenal artery*.

P. glands. The lymphatic glands seated close to the *Pylorus*.

P. plex'us. Branches of the *Hepatic plexus* accompanying the *pyloric* branch of the hepatic artery.

P. valve. See *Pylorus*.

P. vein. A vein running along the lesser curvature of the stomach, and opening into the *Portal vein*.

Pyloristeno'sis. See *Pylorostenosis*.

Pyloritis. (*Pylorus*; -itis, fem. adj. termination.) Inflammation of the *Pylorus*.

Pyloroche'sis. (*Pylorus*; ὄχησις, a bearing, carrying.) A syn. for *Pylorocleisis*.

Pyloroclei'sis. (*Pylorus*; κλείσις [κλήσις], shutting.) Obstruction of the *Pylorus*.

Pylorogastrocscir'rhus. (Πυλωρός; γαστήρ, the belly; σκίρρος, a hardened tumour.) Scirrhus of the pyloric end of the stomach.

Pyloroplasty. (*Pylorus*; πλαστός, from πλάσσω, to mould.) The plastic surgery of the *Pylorus*.

Pyloroscir'rhus. Scirrhus of the *Pylorus*.

Pylorostenoma. (Πυλωρός; στένωμα, a narrow pass.) The same as *Pylorostenosis*.

Pylorostenosis. (Πυλωρός; στένωσις, a narrowing.) Stenosis of the *Pylorus*.

Pylorus. (Πυλωρός, a gate-keeper. *L. pylorus*; *F. pilore*; *I. piloro*; *G. Pfortner*.) The oval aperture formed by a fold of mucous membrane, with a ring of muscular fibres beneath (the *Pyloric valve*), whereby the stomach communicates with the duodenum. Also, the pyloric valve (see above).

P., can'cer of. See under *Stomach, cancer of*.

P., obstruc'tion of. This is due to narrowing of the pylorus, either (1) from within by cancer, hypertrophic stenosis, cicatrization of an ulcer, or congenital stricture; or (2) from without, by pressure of a tumour or a floating kidney. The symptoms are those of dilated stomach. See *Stomach, dilatation of*.

P. prop'rius. (*L. proprior, -us*, nearer.) A term for the *Pyloric valve*.

P., stric'ture of. This may be due (1) to cancer, (2) to hypertrophic stenosis, (3) to cicatrization of an ulcer, and (4) it may be congenital. It gives rise to obstruction. See *P., obstruc-tion of*.

Pylosell'a. See *Pilosella*.

Pyo-. (Πύον, matter.) Prefix signifying *Pus*.

Pyoblen'na. (*Pyo*; βλέννα, mucus.) Mucop.

Pyoblen'nicus. (*Pyoblenna*.) Mucopurulent.

Pyoblen'no-cys'tis. (*Pyo*; βλέννα, mucus; κύστις, a pouch.) A *tomia* in the lung.

Pyoblennorrhœ'a. (*Pyo*; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) A discharge of mucopus.

Pyocataract'a. (*Pyo*; cataracta. *F. pyocataract*; *G. Eiterstaar*.) Purulent *Cataract*.

Py'ocèle. (*Pyo*; κήλη, a tumour.) Abscess of the scrotum.

Pyoceno'sis. (*Pyo*; κένωσις, emptying.) A discharge of pus.

Pyochez'ia. (*Pyo*; χέζω, to ease oneself.) Purulent diarrhoea.

Pyocœ'lia. (*Pyo*; κοιλία, the belly.) An accumulation of pus in the abdomen.

Pyocol'pocèle. (*Pyo*; κόλπος, a fold; κήλη, a tumour.) A vaginal swelling containing pus.

Pyocol'pos. (Pyo-; κόλπος, a fold.) Pus in the vagina.

Pyo'tanin. See *Pyoktanin*.

Pyocyanin. (Pyo-; κύανος, a dark blue substance.) $C_{12}H_{11}NO_2$. A blue colouring-matter which has been isolated from blue-coloured pus and from cultures of the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. It is actively chemotactic, and becomes oxidised on exposure to the air, into *pyoxanthose*. See *Suppuration, blue*.

Pyocyst. (Pyocystis.) A collection of encysted pus, especially in the lung; a vomica.

Pyocystis. (Pyo-; κύστις, a pouch. *F. pyocyste*; *G. Eitersack*.) A *Pyocyst*.

Pyocyte. (Pyo-; κύτος, a cell.) A pus-leucocyte.

Pyodermatitis. (Pyo-; dermatitis.) A skin-disease produced by inoculation of any pyogenic material.

Pyodermitis. (Pyo-; dermatis.) Any inflammatory skin-disease characterised by the production of pus.

Pyo'des. (Πύον, matter; είδος, resemblance.) Resembling pus.

Pyodia'thesis. (Pyo-; διάθεσις, disposition.) A purulent diathesis.

Pyoedema. (Pyo-; œdema.) Œdema due to infiltration of pus.

Pyoëmesis. See *Pyemesis*.

Pyogangrenous. Gangrenous and suppurating.

P. inflammation. Term for a variety of acute inflammation characterised by the occurrence of suppuration around a gangrenous centre, or central slough.

Pyogenes. (Pyo-; γένος, race, descent.) Pyogenic.

Pyogenesis. (Pyo-; γένεσις, production. *F. pyogénésie*; *G. Eiterbildung*.) Formation of pus.

Pyogenetic. (Pyo-; γένεσις, production.) Having the property of forming pus.

P. membrane. Term applied to the lining membrane of an abscess-cavity.

Pyogen'ia. (Pyo-; γένος, race, descent.) Syn. for *Pyogenesis*.

P. corrosiva. A syn. for *Ulceration*.

P. simplex. A term for *Suppuration*.

Pyogenic. (Pyogenesis.) Belonging to *Pyogenia*; the same as *Pyogenetic*.

P. fever. A syn. for *Strangles*.

P. membrane. See *Pyogenetic membrane*.

P. microörganisms. Microörganisms that set up suppuration. The chief ones are *Staphylococcus albus*, *S. aureus* and *S. citreus*, and *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Certain other bacilli are occasionally pyogenic.

Pyohæmia. (Pyo-; αἷμα, blood.) *Pyæmia*.

Pyohæmic. Belonging to *Pyohæmia*; pyæmic.

Pyohæmothorax. (Pyo-; hæmothorax.) An accumulation of pus and blood in the cavity of one or both pleuræ.

Pyoid. (Πύον, matter; είδος, resemblance.) Resembling pus.

P. corpuscles. Pus corpuscles.

P. globules. Syn. for *P. corpuscles*.

Pyoktanin. (Pyo-; κτείνω, to kill.) A term applied indiscriminately to methyl-violet and aurantin, from their power of checking suppuration, both being antiseptic. They are odourless and non-poisonous. They are

recommended for antiseptic dressings and ointments in the strength of 1 or 2 per cent. (Gould's Diet.).

Pyolymph. (Pyo-; lymph.) Term for lymph which contains pus corpuscles.

Pyoma. (Πύον, matter.) A suppuration.

Pyomal'gia. (Pyo-; ώμος, the shoulder; άλγος, pain.) Pain in the shoulder, associated with suppuration.

Pyomelē. The same as *Pyaulacomelē*.

Pyometra. (Pyo-; μήτρα, the womb. *F. pyomètre*.) Pus in the cavity of the uterus.

Pyon. (Πύον.) Pus.

Pyonephritic. Belonging to *Pyonephritis*.

Pyonephritis. (Fem. adj. agreeing with [νόσος]; pyo-; νεφρός, kidney.) Inflammation of the kidney leading to suppuration.

Pyonephrosis. (Pyo-; νεφρός, kidney. *F. pyonéphrose*.) Pus in the pelvis and substance of the kidney.

Pyonephrotic. Belonging to *Pyonephrosis*.

Pyonoma. (Pyo-; νομή, feeding—of eating sores.) A malignant sore with suppuration.

Pyoöphoritis. (Fem. adj. agreeing with [νόσος]; pyo-; ών, an egg; φορέω, to carry.) Purulent *Oöphoritis*.

Pyoötorrhœa. (Pyo-; otorrhœa.) Discharge of pus from the external auditory meatus. The term *Otorrhœa* is the one generally used for this condition.

Pyopericardium. (Pyo-; pericardium.) Pus in the *Pericardium*.

Pyoperitonitis. (Pyo-; peritonitis.) Purulent peritonitis.

Pyophthalmia. (Pyo-; ophthalmia.) Purulent ophthalmia.

P. neonatorum. Syn. for *Ophthalmia purulenta neonatorum*.

Pyophthalmus. (Pyo-; όφθαλμός, the eye.) A collection of pus within the eyeball. See *Hypopyon*.

Pyophthisis. (Pyo-; φθίσις, wasting.) Wasting or loss of flesh, consequent upon suppuration.

Pyophylactic. (Pyo-; φυλακτικός, guarding.) A syn. for *Pyogenic*.

P. membrane. A syn. for *Pyogenic membrane*.

Pyopla'nia. (Pyo-; πλάνη, a wandering. *F. pyoplasie*; *G. Eiterverbreitung*.) Extension of suppuration, purulent infiltration.

Pyopneumonyopstasis. (Pyo-; πνεύμων, the lung; ύπόστασις, sediment.) Gravitation of pus to the lowest part of the lung.

Pyopneumopericardium. (Pyo-; pneumopericardium.) The presence of pus and gas or air in the cavity of the pericardium.

Pyopneumoperitonitis. (Pyo-; πνεύμα, air; peritonitis.) Peritonitis complicated by the presence of pus and air.

Pyopneumothorax. (Pyo-; πνεύμα, air; θώραξ, chest.) A condition in which the pleural cavity contains air and pus. See *Pneumothorax*.

P., subphrenic. Leyden's term for a similar condition to *Pyopneumothorax*, but beneath the diaphragm.

Pyopoiēsis. (Pyo-; ποιήσις, a making.) The same as *Pyogenesis*.

Pyopoietic. (Pyo-; ποιητικός, capable of making.) Belonging to *Pyopoiēsis*, suppurative.

Pyoptysis. (*Pyo-*; πύσις, a spitting. *F. pyoptisie*; *G. Eiterauswurf.*) Purulent expectoration.

Pyorrhægia. (*Pyo-*; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) A sudden discharge of pus.

Pyorrhœa. (*Pyo-*; ῥέω, to flow. *F. pyorrhée*; *G. Eiterfluss.*) Purulent discharge.

P. alveolaris. Purulent discharge from the gums and sockets (*alveoli*) of the teeth.

P. alvina. (*L. alvus*, the belly.) *Syn.* for *Pyochezia*.

P. aurium. A *syn.* for *Otorrhœa*.

P. nasalis. *Syn.* for *Ozena*.

P. palpebræ. *Syn.* for *Blepharopyorrhœa*.

P. urinalis. *Syn.* for *Pyuria*.

P. viarum lachrymalium. Discharge of pus from the lachrymal ducts. A *syn.* for *Daeryopyorrhœa*.

Pyorthopnœa. (*Pyo-*; orthopnœa.) Term for *Orthopnœa* due to an empyema.

Pyos. (Πύος or πύος.) Colostrum.

Pyosalpingitis. (*Pyo-*; salpinx; fem. adj. term. -itis.) 1. Purulent inflammation of the Fallopian tube. 2. Purulent inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Pyosalpinx. (*Pyo-*; σάλπιγξ, a trumpet; hence used for the Fallopian tube, from its trumpet-like shape.) Pus in the Fallopian tube.

Pyosapremia. (*Pyo-*; σαπρός, rotten; αίμα, blood.) *Sapremia* due to infection of the blood by a collection of foul pus.

Pyoschecele. (*Pyo-*; oschecele.) A suppurating scrotal hernia.

Pyoscope. (*Pyo-*; σκοπέω, to look at.) An instrument for estimating, by its colour, the richness of milk.

Pyosepthæmia. (*Pyo-*; septhæmia = septicæmia.) A *syn.* for *Pyosepticæmia*.

Pyosepticæmia. A term signifying septicæmia together with pyæmia.

Pyosis. (Πύσις, matter.) The process of pus-formation.

P. pectoris. (*L. pectus*; -oris, the chest.) A *syn.* for *Empyema*.

Pyospermatozyst. (*Pyo-*; σπέρμα, seed; κύστις, a box.) Accumulation of pus in one or both the vesiculæ seminales.

Pyostercorus. (*Pyo-*; *L. stercus*, dung.) A term signifying belonging to purulent discharge from the bowels.

Pyothorax. (*Pyo-*; θώραξ, the chest.) Accumulation of pus in the chest; *empyema*.

Pyotorrhœa. (*Pyo-*; ῥέω, to flow.) The same as *Pyodontorrhœa*.

Pyoturia. (*Pyo-*; οὔρον, the urine.) Pus in the urine; *pyuria*.

Pyoxanthin. A *syn.* for *Pyoxanthose*.

Pyoxanthose. (*Pyo-*; ξανθός, yellow.) A yellow colouring-matter found, in company with *pyocyanin*, in blue suppuration. Acids turn it red; alkalies, violet. (Littré.)

Pyozæmia. (*Pyo-*; ζυμή, a ferment.) The constitutional state which suppuration gives rise to.

Pyra. (Πυρά, a mass of fire.) A *syn.* for *Anthrax*.

P. crustumerina. *Syn.* for *Crustumerinum*.

P. crustumina. The same as *P. crustumerina*.

Pyracanthus. (Πύρ, fire; ἀκανθα, a thorn.) Having flame-coloured thorns, as, e.g., the *Celastrus pyracanthus*.

Pyrace'tic acid. A *syn.* for *Pyrolig-neous acid*.

Pyænus. See *Pyænus*.

Pyramid. (Πυραμís. *F. pyramide*; *G. Pyramide*.) A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to a number of structures more or less resembling a pyramid in form. Also, term for the centre-pin of a trephine. (Dunglison.)

P.s., anterior. See *Medulla oblongata*, anterior pyramids of.

P.s., cortical. A *syn.* for *P.s. of Malpighi*.

P.s., decussation of. (*G. Pyramidekreuzung*.) The crossing of sundry of the innermost fibres of the lower portion of the anterior pyramids of the spinal cord, in some four or five bundles. These bundles however are not composed mainly of pyramidal fibres, but chiefly of fibres derived from the lateral columns.

P.s., gl'ant. Betz's term for the large pyramidal cortical cells of the *Paracentral convolution* of the cerebrum.

P.s., lateral. A *syn.* for *Restiform bodies*.

P. of cerebellum. A conical projection forming part of the *Inferior vermiform process*, seated in front of the *Commissura brevis*, and behind the *Uvula*.

P.s. of Ferrein. (*F. pyramides de Ferrein*; *G. Ferreinische Pyramiden*.) Term for a phenomenon due to the arrangement of the renal tubules in the cortex of the kidney. The central tubes reach almost to the surface of the organ, while the external tubes are shorter; the arrangement takes the form of a number of conical masses, each having its apex towards the periphery, and its base towards the medulla.

P. of Lalouette. *Syn.* for *P. of thyroid*.

P. of light. A *syn.* for *Cone of light*; the conical reflection of light observed at the normal membrana tympani.

P. of Malacarne. See *Malacarne's pyramid*.

P.s. of Malpighi. The conical masses which compose the medullary portion of the kidney, from eight to eighteen in number, each having its base directed towards the circumference, and its apex (the *papilla* or *mamilla*), projecting into one of the *calices*.

P.s. of medulla oblongata. See under *Medulla oblongata*.

P.s. of spine. From the front, the spine, or vertebral column, may be regarded as constituted by two pyramids joined at their bases, an upper one from the second cervical vertebra to the last lumbar, a lower constituted by the sacrum and coccyx.

P. of thy'roid gland. A conical lobe, occasionally present, arising from the left side of the *isthmus*, and ascending towards the hyoid bone; also called *P. of Lalouette*.

P. of tympanum. A hollow conical eminence seated on the inner wall of the *Tympanum*, behind the fenestra ovalis, containing the stapedius muscle in its hollow interior.

P. of vestibule. An eminence situated on the inner wall of the vestibule of the internal ear, behind the *macula cribrosa*.

P.s. of Wistar. A *syn.* for *Cornua sphenoidalia*.

P.s., poste'rior. See *Medulla oblongata*, posterior pyramids of.

Pyram'idal. Shaped like, or belonging to, a *Pyramid*.

PYRAMIDALĒ—PYRETHRI

P. angle. Syn. for *Anterior parietal angle*. See *Parietal angle of Quatrefages*.

P. bone. (G. *Pyramide-bein*.) Another name for the *Cuneiform bone* of the wrist.

P. cataract. (G. *Pyramidal-staar*.) A form of *Cataract* seated at the anterior pole of the lens (hence called also anterior polar cataract, though this is a somewhat wider term). It starts in inflammation below the lens capsule; its character is stationary and non-progressive.

P. eminence. See *Pyramid of vestibule*.

P. layer, large. (G. *Pyramid-zellen-schicht*.) The third and most important layer of the cortical grey matter of the brain, containing many large ganglion-cells, of pyramidal shape, having processes both vertical and lateral.

P. layer, small. The second layer of the cortical grey matter, containing numerous smaller pyramidal ganglion-cells.

P. nuclei. Certain nuclei, seated the one on the outer, the other on the inner side of the main olivary nucleus; called pyramidal, because they lie just behind the *pyramid* of the medulla oblongata.

P. papillæ. Syn. for *Papilla, conical*.

P. process of cuboid bone. The internal and inferior angle of the posterior extremity of the cuboid bone.

P. process of palate bone. (G. *Pyramiden-fortsatz*.) Another name for the *Pterygoid process*, or *tuberosity*, of the palate-bone.

P. sinus. Syn. for *Pyriform sinus*.

P. tract. (G. *Pyramiden-bahn*.) A tract of motor nerve-fibres in the spinal cord, so called from its upper connection with the *Pyramid* of the medulla oblongata. It is usually divided into two portions:—1. The *Anterior* or *uncrossed* portion (G. *Pyramiden-vorderstrang-bahn*), consisting of those fibres of the pyramids which do not decussate at the extreme top of the cord; but which, passing down on either side of the anterior median fissure, cease low down in the dorsal region. 2. The *Lateral* or *crossed* portion (G. *Pyramiden-seitenstrang-bahn*), which consists of those fibres from the pyramid which decussate at the top of the spinal cord, and pass downwards in the posterior part of the lateral column, as far as the third or fourth pair of sacral nerves.

P. tract, crossed. See under *P. tract*.

Pyramidalē, os. (Neut. of *Pyramidalis*.) The *Pyramidal bone*.

Pyramidalis. (*Πυραμῖς*, a pyramid.) Resembling a pyramid. Term applied to certain muscles.

P. abdominis. (L. *abdomen, -inis*, the belly.) A small, triangular muscle, seated in front of the rectus abdominis, arising from the front of the pubes and anterior pubic ligament, inserted into the linea alba midway between the umbilicus and pubes.

P. auriculæ. (L. *auricula*, the auricle or external ear.) Name for a strand of fibres of the *tragicus* muscle which passes to the process of the helix.

P. fem'oris. The *Pyriformis*.

P. narium. (*Nares*.) Santorini's term for the *Levator labii superioris alæque nasi* muscle.

P. nasi. (F. *muscle pyramidal*; G. *Nasenrücken-muskel*.) A thin prolongation of the *Occipito-frontalis* muscle on the side of the

nose, blending with the *Compressor nasi*. It draws down the inner angle of the eye-brow.

Pyramidēs. (Plur. of *Pyramis*.) Term for *Medulla oblongata, anterior pyramids* of.

P. renum. (L. *renes*, the kidneys.) The pyramids or papillæ of the kidney, the *Pyramids* of *Malpighi*.

Pyramis. (Gen. *pyramidis*. *Πυραμῖς, -idos*.) A pyramid. A syn. for *penis*. Also, term for the occasional middle lobe of the thyroid gland; see *Thyroid gland, middle lobe* of. Also, term for the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. Also, for the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

P. cerebelli. *Pyramid of cerebellum*.

P. cochleæ. Another name for the *Modiolus* of the cochlea.

P. lateralis. Lateral pyramid. Syn. for *Restiform body*.

P. posterior. The posterior pyramid. See *Pyramid, posterior*.

P. thyroidei. The pyramid of the thyroid gland. See under *Thyroid gland*.

P. trigona. (L. *trigonus*, three-cornered.) Term for the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

P. vermis accessoria. The accessory pyramid of the worm, or inferior vermiform process. A small occasional accessory lobule of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

P. vestibuli. (L. *vestibulum*, a porch or vestibule.) *Pyramid of vestibule* (q. v.).

Pyranchonē. (*Πύρ, fire; ἀγχών, a strangling*.) Eisenmann's term for *Isthmopyra*.

Pyran'gone. See *Pyran'chone*.

Pyrcæa. (*Πυρκαῖα*, a conflagration.) The same as *Incendium*.

Pyretic. (*Πυρετικός*, feverish.) Belonging to, or suffering from, *Pyrexia*.

Pyretica. (*Πυρετικός*, feverish.) Fevers. The first Order of the Class *Hæmatica* in Good's Nosology.

Pyremetin. An emetic substance obtained from impure creasote.

Pyren. (*Πυρήν*, the stone of fruits.) Term used as equivalent to *Nucula*.

Pyrenæmatous. Belonging to, or possessing, red blood-corpuscles.

Pyrenæmia. (*Πυρήν*, stone of fruit; *αἷμα*, blood.) The condition of blood characterised by nucleation of the red blood-corpuscles.

Pyrenin. (*Pyren*.) Schwartz's term for the substance of which the *nucleolus* is made up, as distinguished from "amphipyrenin," the substance of which the nuclear membrane is composed.

Pyren'ocarp. (*Πυρήν*, the stone of fruits; *καρπός*, a fruit.) Bot. A syn. for *Drupe*.

Pyrenocarpous. Belonging to a *Pyrenocarp*.

Pyrenoid. (*Πυρήν*, the stone of fruits; *ειδός*, resemblance.) Kernel-shaped. Anat. Epithet formerly applied to the *odontoid process* of the axis vertebra. Also, as a substantive, term applied by Schmitz to the small, bright, starch-forming globules found in the chromatophores of the green Algae and certain of the Invertebrata. They give reactions identical with those given by nuclein.

Pyretætiology. (*Πυρετός*, fever; *αἰτία*, cause; *λόγος*, doctrine.) The *ætiology* of fevers.

Pyrethri flores. *Pyrethrum* flowers. (Not official.) The powder from the flower-

heads obtained in the Caucasus from *Pyrethrum roseum* and *P. carneum*, and in Dalmatia from *P. cinerariæfolium*. The active principle is an ether-soluble resin, not a volatile oil. This powder keeps away fleas, and also ants. (Squire.) From it is prepared *Tinctura pyrethri florum* (Q. v.).

P. radix. B. Ph. (Gen. of *Pyrethrum*. L. *radix*, a root.) Pellitory root. The dried root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, collected mainly in Algeria. It is a powerful sialogogue, and has been used, on that account, in cases of paralysis of the tongue. From it is prepared *Tinctura pyrethri* (q. v.). See also *Trochisci pyrethri*.

Pyrethrin. A soft resinous substance obtained from the root of *Pyrethrum*. It appears to be formed by the mixture of a resin, insoluble, with two oils, one brown and the other yellow, both soluble, in potash solution. (Littre.)

Pyrethrum. (Πῦρ, fire.) A Genus of the *Compositæ*. Also, the *Anacyclus pyrethrum*. Also, the root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*. See *Pyrethri radix*.

P. carneum. (L. *carneus*, fleshy.) A species growing in Western Asia. Its flowers are used as an insecticide, under the name *Pyrethri flores*.

P. cinerariæfolium. The flowers are used for the same purpose as those of *P. carneum*.

P. parthenium. Syn. for *Matricaria parthenium*.

P. roseum. A species similar in properties and uses to *P. carneum*.

Also, the powder of the flower-heads of this species, used as an insect powder; more commonly known as *Pyrethri flores*.

P. sylvestrè. The *Achillea ptarmica*.

P. tanacetum. Syn. for *Tanacetum balsamita*.

Pyretic. (Πυρετός, fever. F. *pyretique*; G. *pyretisch*.) Belonging to fever; also, febrile.

Pyretico'sis. (Πυρετός, fever.) Feverishness.

Pyretium. (Πυρέτιον, dim. from πυρετός.) A slight fever.

Pyretogenesia. The same as *Pyretogenesis*.

Pyretogenesis. (Πυρετός, fever; γένεσις, generation.) The generation of fever.

Pyretogenetic. (*Pyretogenesis*.) Generating fever.

Pyretogenia. The same as *Pyretogenesis*.

Pyretogenic. (Πυρετός, fever; root of γεννάω, to beget.) Fever-producing.

Pyretogenicin. (Πυρετός, fever; root of γεννάω, to beget.) A substance produced by micro-organisms, which has been found to give rise to fever when inoculated into animals. It is probably a ptomaine.

Pyreto'genous. A syn. for *Pyretogenic*.

Pyreto'graphy. (Πυρετός, fever; γράφω, to write.) A history or description of fevers.

Pyretolog'ical. Belonging to *Pyretology*.

Pyretologist. (Πυρετός, fever; λόγος, an account.) One who makes a special study of fevers.

Pyretology. (Πυρετός, fever; λόγος, an account. F. *pyretologie*; G. *Fieberlehre*.) The doctrine of the causes and nature of fevers.

Pyretontology. (Πυρετός, fever; ontology.) Doctrine of the nature of fever.

Pyretophthal'mia. (Πυρετός, fever; ὀφθαλμία, disease of the eyes.) *Ophthalmia* accompanied by fever.

Pyretophysiology'ia. (Πυρετός, fever; φυσιολογία, inquiring into the nature of things.) Inquiry into the nature of fevers.

Pyretorthopnea. (Πυρετός, fever; orthopnea.) Orthopnea accompanied by fever.

Pyretosymptomatology'ia. (Πυρετός, fever; symptomatologia.) A description of the symptoms of fevers.

Pyretosymptomatology'ia. (Πυρετός, fever; symptomatologia.) Doctrine of the symptoms of fevers.

Pyretotypo'sis. (Πυρετός, fever; τύπωσις, a fashioning, forming.) A term for *Intermittent fever*.

Pyretus. (Πυρετός.) *Pyrexia*.

Pyrexia. (Πύρεξις, feverishness.) Fever. The febrile state.

P., hysterical. Febrile rises of temperature are occasionally observed in hysterical patients, apparently neurotic in origin, and not depending on any inflammatory process. The temperature is often erratic and sometimes reaches a high elevation.

Pyrexia. (Pl. of *Pyrexia*.) Fevers. A. Class in Cullen's Nosology.

Pyrexial. (*Pyrexia*.) Belonging to *pyrexia*, feverish.

Pyrex'ic. A syn. for *Pyrexial*.

Pyrex'y. *Pyrexia*.

Pyrgocephaly. (Πύργος, a tower; κεφαλή the head.) That shape of skull which is characterised by a highly-arched vertex.

Pyri martiales. Syn. for *Boli martis*.

Pyria. (Πυρία.) A vapour-bath.

Pyria'sis. (Πυρίασις.) Warming produced by a vapour bath.

Pyria'tes. (Πυριάτης, the first milk after calving.) *Colostrum*.

Pyriaterium. (Πυρίατήριον. L. *sudatorium*.) A vapour-bath.

Pyricautum. (Πυρικάυστος, burnt in fire.) A burn.

Pyridine. C₄H₅N. A colourless, liquid, volatile alkaloid, of sp. gr. .980, and boiling at about 116° C., obtained among the products of the destructive or dry distillation of bones. It has a strong odour; its aqueous solution is alkaline. As found in commerce, it always contains *Picoline*. It is miscible with water, ether, rectified spirit, and fixed oils. Useful in asthma; 62 to 77 grains are evaporated in a flat dish, the patient inhaling the vapour for one and a half hours three times a day. (Brit. Med. Jour., 1885, ii, 1074.) It is beneficial in cardiac dyspnea, emphysema, and angina pectoris. (Lancet, 1888, i, 437; 1888, ii, 438.) The vapour induces headache when freely inhaled. It resembles *nicotine* in being an insecticide.

Pyriephthon. (Τὸ πυριεφθον = ὁ πυριεφθός.) The same as *Pyriephthos*.

Pyriephthos. (Ὁ πυριεφθός = πυριάτης.) Syn. for *Pyriates*.

Pyriform. (L. *pyrum*, a pear; forma, shape.) Pear-shaped.

P. sinus. See *Sinus, pyriform*.

Pyriformis. (L. *pyrum*, a pear; forma, shape.) Shaped like a pear.

P. fascia. The fascia covering the inner surface of the *P. muscle*.

PYRIGENEUS—PYROGUAIACIC

P. muscle. (F. *pyramidal*; G. *Birn-muskel*.) A pyramidal muscle situated partly inside and partly outside the pelvis, arising by three digitations from the front of the sacrum, and also from the margin of the great sacro-sciatic foramen, through which it leaves the pelvis to be inserted into the upper border of the great trochanter of the femur.

Pyrigeneus. See *Pyrogenous*.

Pyrimachus. (Πῦρ, fire; μάχουαι, to fight.) That resists fire. Term applied to digested antimony, which in this form resists ordinary heat.

Pyrimania. (Πῦρ, fire; μανία, madness.) A syn. for *Pyromania*.

Pyrinē. (Πυρίν = πυρίν, the stone of stone-fruit.) Chem. Old term for a supposed compound substance made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, at one time believed to be present in rain, snow, hail, and dew.

Pharm. Name for an ancient plaster used for scirrhus, according to Paulus Aegineta, vii, 17; Adams' Transl. vol. iii, p. 560.

Pyriphlegēs. (Πυριφλεγής, violently inflamed. Hippocrates.) One suffering from intense fever.

Pyrites. (Πῦρ, fire; so named because it strikes fire on contact with steel. F. *pyrite*; G. *Feuerstein*.) A term for native compounds of metals with sulphur. See *Iron pyrites*, *Arsenical pyrites*.

P. hepatic. (Ἡπατικός, of the liver.) A variety of iron pyrites consisting of decomposed liver-coloured crystals.

P. liver. Same as *P. hepatic*.

Pyritiferus. (Pyrites. L. *fero*, to bear.) Containing *Pyrites*.

Pyritologia. (Pyrites; Gr. λόγος, an account.) A treatise upon *Pyrites*. (Henkel.)

Pyrmont. A town on the Weser, in Westphalia, noted for its chalybeate mineral spring, containing chloride and sulphate of sodium and magnesium, and carbonates of iron, magnesia, and calcium, with carbonic acid. Season, June to September.

P. water, artificial. Composition:—Sulphate of magnesia 15 grains, chloride of sodium 5 grains, oxide of magnesium 10 grains, iron filings 5 grains; and water 3 pints, containing the carbonic acid gas generated from sulphuric acid and powdered marble, of each 7 drachms. (Dunglison.)

Pyro- (Πῦρ, fire.) A prefix used in Chemistry, denoting that the objects to which it is applied are obtained through the application of heat.

Pyro-acetic acid. Syn. for *Pyro-ligneous acid*.

P. ether. A syn. for *Acetone*, given on account of its formation by dry distillation from acetates.

P. spir'it. The same as *Pyro-acetic ether*.

Pyro-ac'id. Term for a product obtained on heating certain of the organic acids.

Pyroamarin. A substance obtained by the dry distillation of *Amarin*.

Pyrocatech'ic acid. A syn. for *Pyrocatechin*.

Pyrocatechin. C₆H₂O₂. Orthodihydroxy-benzene. A product of the dry distillation of *Catechu*, or of melting raisins with caustic potash. It is crystalline, melts at 110° F., and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It

is an isomeride of hydroquinone and resorcin, and is antipyretic.

Pyrocatechin'ic acid. A syn. for *Pyrocatechin*.

Pyrocatechu'ic acid. A syn. for *Pyrocatechin*.

Pyrochem'ia. (Pyro-; χημία, chemistry.) Old term for that division of Chemistry which treated of fire.

Pyrochi'nic acid. See *Pyrokinic acid*.

Pyrodextrin. C₄₈H₇₄O₃₇. A product of the action of a high temperature (220° to 230° C.) upon starch. It is brown, tasteless, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

Pyro'din. A substance obtained from coal tar, composed mainly of acetyl-phenyl-hydrazin (C₆H₅N₂H₂[C₆H₅O]), recently used in doses of ½ to 4 grains, as an antipyretic. The results obtained have been uncertain and variable.

Pyro-electric. Epithet applied to the phenomenon of electric polarity developed in certain crystalline bodies by the effect of heat.

Pyro'enus. (Πῦρ, fire; οἶνος, wine.) Old term for brandy or strong spirit.

Pyrogallate. A salt of *Pyrogallio acid*.

Pyrogall'ic acid. C₆H₃(OH)₃. Trihydroxy-benzene. (F. *acide pyrogallique*; G. *Brenzgalssäure*.) A product of the dry distillation of gallic or tannic acid. It crystallises in needles or plates, which are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It darkens very rapidly in alkaline solutions, through absorption of oxygen, hence it affords a very delicate test for oxygen, being used for this purpose in gas analysis. Therapeutically, it has been used in chronic skin affections, e.g. *Psoriasis*, as an ointment (3j pyrogallio acid to 3j lard); also in internal hæmorrhages. It darkens the skin and hair, and is used, together with silver nitrate, for blackening the hair.

Pyrogallol. Another name for *Pyrogall'ic acid*.

Pyrogen. (Pyro-; γέννω, to produce.) An old name for *Electricity*.

Pyrogen'eous. (Pyro-; γέννω, to produce.) Chem. Produced from fire, or by means of heat. Pharm. Epithet applied by Berzelius to empyreumatic oils and resins, i.e. to those oils and resins prepared by distillation of organic substances.

Pyrogenes'ia. The same as *Pyrogenesis*.

Pyrogen'esis. (Pyro-; γένεσις, generation.) The generation of heat or fever.

Pyrogenetic. (Pyrogenesis.) Heat-producing or fever-producing.

Pyrogen'ic. (Pyro-; γέννω, to produce.) The same as *Pyrogenetic*.

Pyrogenous. (Pyro-; γέννω.) 1. Geol. Fire-producing. Epithet applied first by Brongniart to those earths forming the volcanic and igneous strata. 2. Med. Fever-producing, *Pyrogenetic*.

Pyroglu'cic acid. A syn. for *Pyrodextrin*.

Pyroglyc'erin. (Pyro-; glycerin.) C₁₅H₁₄O₁₀. Also termed *diglycerin*. A thick liquid, miscible with alcohol, formed when glycerin is heated to 220° F.

Pyrognost'ic. (Pyro-; γνωστικός, good at knowing.) Chem. Epithet applied to those blow-pipe experiments which are made to discover the nature of some substance.

Pyroguaiac'ic acid. A syn. for *Guaiacol*.

Pyroguaiacin. (*Pyro*; *guaiac.*) $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$. A crystallisable red body, soluble in alcohol, and melting at $183^\circ F$, obtained by the distillation of guaiac resin. (Pelletier and Deville.)

Pyrokinate. A salt of *Pyrokinic acid*.

Pyrokinic acid. Name for an acid, discovered by Pelletier and Caventon, obtained in the distillation by means of heat of *Kinic acid*.

Pyrola. (*L. pyrus*, a pear-tree. *F. pyrole.*) 1. A division of the *Ericaceæ*, according to some authorities; according to others, a distinct Order (*Pyrolaceæ*).

2. Name in the Pharm. Edin. for the *Chimaphila umbellata*, or *Pyrola umbellata*.

P. maculata. The *Chimaphila maculata*.

P. rotundifolia. (*F. Pyrola à feuilles rondes.*) Round-leaved wintergreen, whose leaves have astringent properties.

P. umbellata. (*F. pyrole ombellée.*) The *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Pyroleum. (*Pyro*; *oleum*, oil.) An oil obtained or separated by means of heat.

Also, *Petroleum*.

P. animalè. An animal oil.

P. juniperi. (*L. juniperus*, the juniper.) Oil of cade.

P. ossium rectificatum. Rectified bone oil. A syn. for *Oleo cornu cervi*.

P. oxycedri. The same as *P. juniperi*.

P. petræ. Name in Dan. Ph. for crude *petroleum*.

P. pin. (*L. pinus*, the pine.) A name for tar.

P. succini. (*L. succinum*, amber.) Oil of amber.

Pyroligneous. (*Pyro*; *L. lignum*, wood.) Obtained from wood by the action of heat.

P. acid. (*F. acids pyroligneux*; *G. Holzessigsäure.*) The crude acid obtained by the dry distillation of wood. Purified from tarry matters, oils, &c., it yields the acetic acid of commerce.

P. alcohol. A syn. for *Methyl alcohol*.

P. spirit. The same as *P. alcohol*.

P. vinegar. Wood vinegar.

Pyro-lithic acid. The same as *Pyro-uric acid*.

Pyrology. (*Πύρ*, fire; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The study of the application, especially the Surgical application, of heat.

Pyrolusite. (*Pyro*; *λύσις*, a loosening.) A name for *Manganic dioxide*.

Pyrolysis. (*Pyro*; *λύσις*, a loosening.) Decomposition by heat.

Pyrolytic. Belonging to *Pyrolysis*.

Pyromalate. A salt of *Pyromalic acid*.

Pyromalic acid. Also called *pyrosorbic acid*. An acid obtained by distilling *malic acid* in a retort, the acid crystallising out in the receiver on evaporation.

Pyromancy. (*Pyro*; *μαντεία*, divination. *F. pyromancie.*) That branch of Astrology which foretold the future by signs drawn from meteors, or burning bodies.

Pyromania. (*Pyro*; *μανία*, madness. *F. pyromanie*; *I. piromania*; *G. Feuerwuth.*) A propensity to incendiarism, the result of mental derangement; it has been claimed as a special form of insanity.

Pyromaniac. A subject of *Pyromania*.

Pyromeconic acid. (*F. acide pyro-*

méconique; *G. Brenzmelkonsäure.*) $C_{10}H_4O_6$. A crystalline bitter acid, obtained by heating *meconic acid*; soluble in water and alcohol.

Pyromel. (*Pyro*; *μελί.*) A name for treacle.

Pyrometer. (*Pyro*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring those higher degrees of temperature which the thermometer is incapable of registering.

P., electric. An instrument devised by Pouillet, and since modified for registering very high temperatures. It consists of two wires, one of platinum, the other of palladium, tied together at one end which is placed where the temperature is to be measured, the other ends are attached to the copper wires which lead to a galvanometer by the deflection of which the amount of heat is calculated.

Pyrometric. Belonging to a *Pyrometer*.

Pyromucate. A salt of *Pyromucic acid*.

Pyromucic acid. A product of the distillation of *mucic acid*. It forms white glistening scales, soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and melting at $127^\circ F$.

Pyro-oleous ammonium carbonate. See *Ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.

Pyropemphigus. (*Pyro*; *πέμφιξ*, a blister.) Febrile pemphigus.

Pyrophlyctis. (*Pyro*; *φλυκτίς*, a blister.) Malignant pustule. (Alibert.) See under *Pustule*.

P. endemica. A syn. for *Aleppo evil*.

P. syriaca. The same as *P. endemica*.

Pyrophobia. (*Pyro*; *φόβος*, dread.) Unnatural dread of fire.

Pyrophosphas. (Mod. L.) *Pyrophosphate*.

Pyrophosphate. (*F. pyrophosphate*; *G. Pyrophosphat.*) A salt of *Pyrophosphoric acid*.

P. ferri et sodii. See *Ferri et sodæ pyrophosphas*.

P. ferrico sodicus. The same as *P. ferri et sodii*.

P. natrius. (*L. natrium*, sodium.) Name in Neth. Ph. for *Sodii pyrophosphas*.

P. of iron and sodium. See *Ferri et sodæ pyrophosphas*.

P. of sodium. See *Sodium pyrophosphate*.

P. sodicus. Name in French Codex for *Sodii pyrophosphas*.

P. sodii. See *Sodii pyrophosphas*.

Pyrophosphoric acid. $H_4P_2O_7$. A tetrabasic acid, formed as the result of heating tribasic phosphoric acid to $210^\circ F$.

Pyrophosphorous acid. An acid obtained in the same way from phosphorous acid that pyrophosphoric is from phosphoric acid.

Pyroptothymia. (*Πύρ*, fire; *πνοία*, to be frightened; *θυμός*, the mind.) A form of insanity characterised by the delusion of the subject that he is constantly enveloped in flame.

Pyropuncture. (*Pyro*; *L. pungo*, to prick. *F. pyropuncture.*) Puncture by means of red-hot needles, with the object of producing partial cauterisation in tumours.

Pyropus. (*Pyro*; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Med.* Having fiery eyes.

Pyroscope. (*Pyroscopium.*) The same as *Pyrometer*.

Pyroscopium. (*Pyro*; *σκοπέω*, to look at.) The *Pyroscope*.

PYROSIS—PYXACANTHA

Pyro'sis. (Πυρώω, to burn. F. *pyrosis*; G. *Sod-brennen*.) Water-brash. An affection characterised by a burning pain in the stomach and œsophagus, followed by the eructation of a few ounces of insipid fluid. Rare before puberty; commonest in females. It is uncertain whence the fluid comes; probably, however, from the stomach.

Also, term used by the ancients to signify:—
1. Inflammation. 2. Gangrene. 3. A burn.

P. sue'cica. Another name for *Pyrosis* (in the sense of water-brash).

Pyrosoma. (Pyro-; σῶμα, body.) A name for the *Lampyrus noctiluca*, or glow-worm.

Pyrosophia. (Pyro-; σοφία, wisdom.) The knowledge of the properties of heat.

Pyrosorbic acid. (Pyro-; sorbic.) Another name for *Pyromalic acid*.

Pyrosophya. (Pyro-; σφύρα, a hammer.) An instrument shaped like a hammer; it was heated in fire or hot water, and used as a cautery.

Pyrotartaric acid. (F. *acide pyrotartarique*; G. *Pyroweinsäure*.) An acid obtained by the action of heat on tartaric acid. Crystalline. Soluble in water, ether, and alcohol. Melts at 112°.

Pyrotar'trate. A salt of *Pyrotartaric acid*.

Pyrotechnia. (Pyro-; τέχνη, art.) Old term for *Chemistry*; more recently applied to the art of making fireworks, *Pyrotechny*.

Pyrotechny. The art of making fireworks. The term has been used in France ("pyrotechnie chirurgicale") for the application of the actual cautery in Surgery.

Pyrothoxide. (Pyro-; ὀξόν, fine white linen.) Termed also rag-oil or paper-oil, according to its source. An empyreumatic oil formed by the combustion, in a copper vessel, of cotton, hemp, or linen stuffs. Its therapeutic action is said to resemble that of creasote. (Dunghison.)

Pyrotic. (Πυρώω, to burn up. F. *pyrotique*; G. *pyrotisch*.) Able to burn up, caustic.

Pyrotoxic. (Pyro-; τὸ τοξικόν, poison for smearing arrows with.) Belonging to, or of the nature of, a burning or caustic poison.

Pyrotoxin. (Pyro-; τὸ τοξικόν, poison for smearing arrows with.) Term for a toxic body generated during the course of febrile processes.

Pyro-uric acid. A syn. for *Cyanuric acid*.

Pyrovin'ic acid. A syn. for *Pyrotartaric acid*.

Pyroxanthin. A yellow, crystallisable substance, melting at 176° F., found in crude wood-vinegar (pyroligneous acid). It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid.

Pyroxyl'ic spirit. (Πῦρ, fire; ξύλον, wood.) Wood-naphtha, or *Methyl alcohol*.

Pyroxylin. (Πῦρ, fire; ξύλον, wood. F. *fulmi-coton*; G. *Colloidum-wolle*.) Dinitro-cellulose, $C_6H_5(NO_2)_2O_6$. Prepared by immersing 1 part of cotton wool in a mixture of 5 of sulphuric acid and 5 of nitric, and then draining and thoroughly washing and drying the wool. Pyroxylin is readily soluble in a mixture of rectified spirit and ether, whereas gun-cotton (trinitrocellulose) is insoluble in any mixture of ether and alcohol. Used in the preparation of *Colloidum* and *Colloidum vesicans*.

Pyroxylon. The same as *Pyroxylin*.

Pyroxylum. *Pyroxylin*.

Pyrozone. (Πῦρ, fire; ozone.) An antiseptic substance, which contains three parts of peroxide of hydrogen in a hundred parts of water. It acts rapidly as an antiseptic, and is non-poisonous.

Pyrrhol. (Πυρρός, red; ἔλαιον, oil.) C_6H_5N . A feebly basic, colourless, volatile liquid, with an odour resembling that of chloroform, becoming brown on exposure, which can be separated from the oil obtained by the destructive distillation of bones. (Dippel's oil.) It boils at 133°; is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its vapour reddens fir-wood which has been previously moistened with hydrochloric acid.

P. tetri'odide. *Iodol*.

Pyuric acid. See *Pyro-uric acid*.

Pyrus. (L. *pyrus*, a pear tree. F. *poirier*; G. *Birnbaum*.) A Genus of the *Rosaceæ*. Also (πυρός), wheat. See under *Triticum*.

P. acerba. The *P. cydonia*.

P. commun'is. The common pear-tree. By fermentation of its juice is formed the drink known as *perry*.

P. cydonia. (F. *coignassier*; G. *Quit-tenbaum*.) The *Cydonia vulgaris*, or quince-tree, whose seeds have been used therapeutically for aphthous affections.

P. domestica. A syn. for *Sorbus domestica*.

P. malus. (F. *pommier*; G. *Apfelbaum*.) The apple-tree. By fermentation of the juice of the apple is made the drink *cider*. In the United States of America, apple brandy is a liquor in common use.

Pythogen'esis. (Πύθω, to make rot; γένεσις, origin.) Production by means of putrefaction.

Pythogenet'ic. (Πύθω, to make rot; γένεσις, origin.) The same as *Pythogenic*.

Pythogen'ic. (Πύθω, to make rot; γένεσις, to produce.) Giving rise to putrefaction.

P. fe'ver. A syn. for *Typhoid fever*.

P. pneumo'nia. See under *Pneumonia*.

Pytia. (Πύττα, a sort of cake.) Old term synonymous with *Coagulum*, according to Gœræus; with *Colostrum*, according to Kraus.

Pytis'ma. (L. Gen. *pytismatis*; from πύτισμα, that which is spit out.) *Sputum*.

Pyul'ca. Plur. of *Pyulcum*.

Pyul'cum. (Πυλλκόν; πῦρον, matter; ἔλκω, to draw.) An ancient instrument mentioned by Galen (*de C. M. per Gen.* ii, 5; *Meth. Med.* v, 8), for drawing off pus from deep sinuses.

Pyulcus. (Πύον, matter; ἔλκω, to draw.) An ancient oblong silver canula, with one end merely perforated, and the part which remained outside the wound dilated.

Pyuria. Discharge of pus with the urine.

P. chylo'sa. A syn. for *Chyluria*.

P. lac'tea. The same as *P. chylosa*.

P. muc'o'sa. A syn. for *Cystirrhœa*.

P. rena'lis. Pyuria in which the pus comes from the kidney, as in cases of renal calculus, &c.

P. sero'sa. The same as *P. mucosa*.

P. urethra'lis. Pyuria in which the pus comes from the urethral mucous membrane, as in gonorrhœa.

P. vesic'alis. Pyuria in which the pus comes from the bladder.

P. vis'cida. The same as *P. mucosa*.

Pyur'ic. Belonging to *Pyuria*.

Pyxacantha. (Πύκος, the box-tree;

ἀκανθα, a thorn.) A name of the *Berberis vulgaris*.

Pyxidar'ia macrocar'pa. (*Pyxus*. Μακρός, long; καρπός, fruit.) A Brazilian tree (native name *Jiquitiba*), Order *Scrophulariaceæ*. The bark is astringent.

Pyxidate. (Πύξις, a box of box-wood.) *Bot.* Having a lid; also, resembling a *Pyxidium*; also, bearing a *Pyxidium* or *Pyxidia*.

Pyxid'ia. Plur. of *Pyxidium*.

Pyxid'ium. (Dim. from Πύξις, a box of box-wood.) *Bot.* A *Capsule* which dehisces transversely, so as to open like a lid.

Pyx'inum. (Πύξις, belonging to the box-tree.) An ancient *collyrium*, mentioned by Celsus, which was kept in boxes made of box-wood.

Pyx'inus. (Πύξις, belonging to the box-tree.) Made of box-wood.

Pyx'is. (Πύξις, a box of box-wood.) A small box for holding salves, medicines, &c. Also, old term applied to the *Acetabulum*, from its likeness in shape to a small box.

Also, *Bot.*, syn. for *Pyxidium*.

Pyx'us. (Πύξις.) The Greek name for the *Buxus*, or box-tree.

Q.

Q. l. An abbreviation for *Quantum libet*.

Q. p. A contraction for *Quantum placet*.

Q. q. h. An abbreviation for *Quaque quarta hora*.

Q. s. An abbreviation for *Quantum sufficit*.

Q. v. An abbreviation for *Quantum vis*.

Qin'bil. (Pronounced *Kinbil*.) Arabic name for *Kamala*.

Quabe'ba. The *Piper cubeba*.

Quack. (An English imitative word. *G.* quaken; from Teut. base *kak*, to cackle.) 1. *As a verb.* To make a noise like a duck.

Also, as a transferred use, to boast of skill or power not possessed, especially medical.

2. *As a substantive.* (*F.* charlatan; *I.* ciarlatano; *G.* Quacksalber.) A person vaunting himself and his skill, as above.

Q. medicine. Medicine sold by a quack.

Quack'ery. (*Quack. F.* charlatanisme; *I.* ciarlatanismo; *G.* Quacksalberei.) The imposture of a quack; the practice of medicine by those who are ignorant of the subject, and who publicly advertise their ability to cure disease.

Quacksalver. (*G.* Quacksalber.) *A* syn. for *Quack*.

Quad'rang nut. The fruit of *Fusanus acuminatus*. It is edible, and resembles almonds in flavour.

Quadran'gular. (*L.* quatuor, four; *angulus*, a corner. *F.* quadrangulaire; *I.* quadrangolato; *G.* viereckig.) Having four angles or corners.

Q. membrane of lar'ynx. See *Membrana quadrangularis*.

Q. lobe of cerebell'um. Syn. for *Lobe of cerebellum, antero-superior*.

Quad'rans. (*L.* quatuor, four.) The fourth part of a pound by weight.

Quad'rant. (*Quadrans*.) The fourth part of a circle, or of any circular area.

Q. of Wil'der. A circular area of the ventral aspect of the *Crus cerebri*, after Burt Wilder, who first described it.

Quadrant'al. (*L.* quadrantal; from *quadrans*.) A liquid measure containing eight *congi*. See *Congius*.

Quad'rate. (*L.* quadratus, squared; from *quadro*, to make square.) Having four sides; square.

Also, the *Quadrate bone*.

Q. bone. A distinct bone present in the skull of Birds and Reptiles, which articulates with the squamosal above, the mandible below,

the quadratojugal externally, and the pterygoid internally.

Q. car'tilages. See *Cartilages, quadrate*.

Q. lobe of cerebell'um. Syn. for *Lobe of cerebellum, antero-superior*.

Q. lobe of liv'er. See *Lobe of liver, quadrate*.

Q. lob'ule. Syn. for *Præcuneus*.

Quadrat'iform'is. (*L.* quadratus; *forma*, shape.) *A* syn. for *Quadratus femoris*.

Quadrati'prona'tor. (*L.* quadratus; *pronator*.) *A* syn. for *Pronator quadratus*.

Quadratojugal. Belonging to the quadrate and malar bones.

Quadrat'omandib'ular. Belonging to the quadrate bone and the maxilla inferior, or mandible.

Quadratopter'ygoid. Belonging to the quadrate and pterygoid bones.

Quadratosquamo'sal. Belonging to the quadrate and squamosal bones.

Quadrat'um. (*L.* quadratus.) The *Quadrate bone*.

Q. os. The *Quadrate bone*.

Quadrat'us. (*L.* quadratus, square; from *quadro*, to make square. *F.* carré; *I.* quadrato; *G.* viereckig.) *Quadrate*.

Q. dor'si. (*L.* dorsum, the back.) The same as *Q. lumborum*.

Q. fem'oris. (*L.* femur, the thigh. *F.* tuber-ischio-trochantérien, ischio-sous-trochantérien, carré de la cuisse; *G.* viereckiger Schenkelmuskel.) A muscle acting upon the hip-joint. It is oblong in shape, and its fibres are horizontal in direction. It arises from an impression upon the outer border of the ischial tuberosity, and is inserted into the thickened upper part of the posterior intertrochanteric ridge of the femur, and the back of that bone below this as far as the level of the small trochanter. The muscle rotates the thigh outwards, and assists in its adduction. It receives its nerve supply from the sacral plexus by a special branch.

Q. gé'næ. (*L.* gena, the cheek.) *A* syn. for *Platysma myoides*.

Q. lab'ii inferio'ris. The *Depressor labii inferioris*.

Q. lab'ii superio'ris. (*L.* labium, the lip; *superior*, upper.) Henle's term for the combined levator labii superioris alaeque nasi, levator labii superioris proprius, and zygomaticus minor.

Q. lumbo'rum. (*L.* lumbus, the loin.

QUADRI—QUADRIGEMINAL

F. ilio-costal, ilio-lumbi-costal, carré des lombes ; G. viereckiger Lendenmuskel. A muscle situated in the loin between the last rib and the crest of the ilium, close to the vertebral column. It is attached below to the crest of the ilium for two inches, and to the ilio-lumbar ligament, and on the inner side to the transverse processes of two, three, or four lumbar vertebrae; its upper attachment is to the lower border of the last rib for half of its length, as well as to the transverse processes of the upper four lumbar vertebrae, by tendinous fibres lying behind those ascending from the same processes. The muscle is enclosed in a sheath derived from the anterior and middle layers of the lumbar fascia. The muscles of the two sides acting together fix and depress the last rib, one of them, acting unilaterally, assists in producing lateral movements of the spine. Its nerve-supply is from the last dorsal and first lumbar nerves.

Q. menti. (L. *mentum*, the chin.) A syn. for *Depressor labii inferioris*.

Q. plantæ. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.) A syn. for *Flexor accessorius*.

Q. radialis. Syn. for *Pronator radii quadratus*.

Q. superior. The same as *Q. labii superioris*.

Quadri-. (L. *quatuor*, four.) A prefix signifying four, or four times.

Quadri-late. (L. *quatuor*; *ala*, a wing. F. *quadriailé*; I. *quadrialato*; G. *viergeflügel*.) Having four wings, or wing-like appendages.

Quadrarticulate. (L. *quatuor*; *articulus*, a joint. F. *quadrarticulé*; I. *quadrarticulato*; G. *vieregelkartig*.) Having four joints.

Quadrilabialis. (L. *quatuor*; *basia*.) See *Tetrabasic*.

Quadrilapsular. The same as *Quadrilapsulate*.

Quadrilapsulate. (L. *quatuor*, four; *capsula*, a small box. F. *quadrilapsulaire*; I. *quadrilapsulare*; G. *viereckig*.) A term applied to a fruit formed by the union of four capsules.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *carina*, a keel. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierkiebig*.) Having four carinae, or keels.

Quadrilaminar. Biol. Made up of four cells.

Quadriceps. (L. *quatuor*; *caput*, a head.) Having four heads.

Q. extensor cruris. (F. *muscle triceps crural*; G. *vierköpfige Schenkenmuskel*.) A term applied to the conjoined muscles, *rectus femoris*, *vastus externus*, *vastus internus* and *crureus*, which have a common tendon attached to the upper border of the patella, and send some tendinous fibres to the ligamentum patellæ. The muscle extends the knee-joint; the *rectus femoris* in addition assists in flexing the thigh. All divisions of the muscle are supplied by the anterior crural nerve.

Q. suræ. (L. *sura*, the calf.) The combined *gastrocnemius* (which arises by two heads), *soleus*, and *plantaris* muscles.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *cilium*, an eyelash.) Biol. Having four cilia.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *caput*, a head.) Having four heads or points of origin.

Quadrilaminar. The same as *Quadrilaminar*.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *cornu*, a horn. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierhörig*.) Having four horns, or projections resembling horns.

Quadrilaminar. The same as *Quadrilaminar*.

Quadrilaminar. Having four costæ or ribs.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*; *ootyledon*. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *viereckig*.) See *Tetrilaminar*.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*; *cuspid*, a point. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierpunktig*.) Having four points or cusps.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *dens*, a tooth. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierzählig*.) Having four teeth, points, or divisions.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*; *digitus*, a finger. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierfingerförmig*.) Epithet applied to a leaf which consists of four leaflets attached to a common petiole.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*; *digitus*; *pinnatus*, winged. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierfingerförmig*.) Epithet applied to a leaf which has four secondary petioles, on the sides of which the leaflets are attached.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quadrilaminar*, fourfold. F. *quadrilaminé*; G. *vierreihig*.) Epithet applied to a plant the leaves of which are arranged in four rows.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*; *fascia*, a band. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierbandig*.) Marked with four bands.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *findo*, to cleave. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vier-spaltig*.) Bot. Having four clefts.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *flos*, a flower; *gero*, to bear. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierblumig*.) Bearing four flowers.

Quadrilaminar. The same as *Quadrilaminar*.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *foculus*.) Having four foci.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *folium*, a leaf.) Having four leaves.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *foliolus*, dim. of *folium*, a leaf. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierblättrig*.) Having four folioles or leaflets.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*; *foro*, to pierce. F. *quadrilaminé*; I. *quadrilaminato*; G. *vierlochig*.) Presenting four apertures.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *furca*, a fork.) Having four subdivisions.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quadrilaminar*, a team of four horses; contracted from *quadrilaminar*; from *quatuor*, four; *jugum*, a yoke.) A bandage used by Galen. See *Cataphraxis*.

Quadrilaminar. Nom. and acc. neuter plur., and nom. sing. fem. of *Quadrilaminar*.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling.) The *Corpora quadrilaminar*.

Quadrilaminar. (L. *quadrilaminar*.) In two pairs.

Q. bodies. The *Corpora quadrilaminar*.

QUADRIGEMINATE—QUADROXALATE

Quadrigeminate. The same as *Quadrigeninal*.

Quadrigeninous. The same as *Quadrigeninal*.

Quadrigeninus. (L. *quatuor*, four; *geminus*, twins. F. *quadrigeminé*; I. *quadrigeninato*; G. *viergezweit*.) In two pairs.

Q. brachil. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) See *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

Q. cap'itis. (L. *caput*, the head.) A syn. for *Sterno-cleido mastoideus*.

Q. pri'mus et super'ior. (L. *primus*, first; *et*, and; *superior*, upper.) A syn. for *Pyramidalis*.

Q. quartus quadra'tus. (L. *quartus*, fourth.) Syn. for *Quadratus femoris*.

Q. secun'dus et ter'tius. (L. *secundus*, second; *et*, and; *tertius*, third.) The *Gemellus inferior* and *G. superior*.

Quadriglan'dular. (L. *quatuor*, four; *glandular*.) Bot. Having four glands.

Quadrigut'tate. (L. *quatuor*; *gutta*, a drop. F. *quadrigoutté*; I. *quadrigoccio*; G. *viertropfig*.) Bearing four spots or drops.

Quadrifu'gate. (L. *quatuor*, four; *jugum*, a yoke. F. *quadrifugué*; I. *quadrifugato*; G. *vierpaarig*.) Epithet applied to a leaf that has four pairs of leaflets.

Quadrilam'inar. (L. *quatuor*, four; *lamina*.) Having four laminae or layers.

Quadrilam'inate. The same as *Quadrilaminar*.

Quadrilat'eral. (L. *quatuor*, four; *latus*, a side. F. *quadrilatéral*; I. *quadrilaterale*; G. *vierseitig*.) Four-sided.

Q. space. Term for the anterior and posterior triangles of the neck together.

Quadrilob'ate. (L. *quatuor*, four; Gr. *λοβός*, a lobe. F. *quadrilobé*; I. *quadrilobato*; G. *vierlappig*.) Having four lobes.

Quadrilob'ular. (L. *quatuor*, four; *lobulus*.) Having four lobules.

Q. brain. Term for a rare malformation of the brain, consisting in subdivision of each hemisphere into two.

Quadriloc'ular. (L. *quatuor*, four; *loculus*, a compartment. F. *quadriloculaire*; I. *quadriloculare*; G. *vierfächerig*.) Bot. Having four compartments or locules.

Quadrimamma'tus. (L. *quatuor*; *mamma*, the female breast. F. *quadrिमamillé*; I. *quadrिमammelato*; G. *vierbrustig*.) Four-breasted.

Quadriman'ous. See *Quadrumanous*.

Quadrime'mbral. (L. *quatuor*, four; *membrum*, a limb.) Four-limbed.

Quadrin'ate. (L. *quatuor*, four. F. *quadriné*; G. *vierzählig*.) Epithet applied to a leaf composed of four leaflets.

Quadrinu'cleate. (L. *quatuor*, four; *nucleus*.) Having four nuclei.

Quadripa'ra. (L. *quatuor*, four; *pario*, to bear.) A woman who has borne four children.

Quadripa'rous. Belonging to a *Quadrifera*; also, belonging to a fourth confinement.

Quadripa'rtite. (L. *quatuor*, four; *partitus*, divided. F. *quadripartite*; I. *quadripartito*; G. *viertheilig*.) Divided into four parts.

Quadripen'nate. (L. *quatuor*; *penna*, a feather, a wing. F. *quadripenné*; I. *quadrípennato*; G. *viergefiedert*.) Having four wings.

Quadripet'alous. (L. *quatuor*; *petal*.) See *Tetrapetalous*.

Quadriphy'llous. (L. *quatuor*; φύλλον, a leaf.) See *Tetraphyllous*.

Quadruplum'bic. (L. *quatuor*; *plumbum*, lead. F. *quadruplombé*; I. *quadruplombato*; G. *vierbleisig*.) Term applied by Berzelius to a subsalt of lead.

Quadripun'ctate. (L. *quatuor*, four; *punctum*, a point. F. *quadrupunctiforme*; I. *quadriforacchiato*; G. *vierepitsig*.) Having four spots or points.

Quadrira'diate. (L. *quatuor*; *radius*, a spoke. F. *quadriradié*; I. *quadriraggiato*; G. *viergeskahl't*.) Having four rays.

Quadrisele'nate. (L. *quatuor*; *selenium*. F. *quadrisélenate*.) A selenate having four equivalents of selenic acid to one of base.

Quadrise'ptate. (L. *quatuor*; *septum*.) Having four septa.

Quadrise'rial. (L. *quatuor*; *series*, a row.) Presenting four rows.

Quadrise'tose. (L. *quatuor*; *seta*.) Having four setae.

Quadrisi'licate. (L. *quatuor*; *silex*, a flint. F. *quadrissilicate*; I. *quadrissilicato*; G. *vierkieselsäures Salz*.) A silicate having four equivalents of acid to one of the base.

Quadrisp'iral. (L. *quatuor*; *spiral*.) Epithet for a spiral structure presenting four turns of the spire.

Quadristrigate. (L. *quatuor*; *striga*, a furrow. F. *quadristrié*; I. *quadristriato*; G. *viergestreift*.) Having four ridges or bands.

Quadrisul'cate. (L. *quatuor*; *sulcus*, a furrow. F. *quadrissilloné*; I. *quadrisolcato*; G. *vierogefurcht*.) Having four furrows. Epithet applied to those ungulate mammalia which have their feet divided into four hoofs.

Quadrisu'phuret. (L. *quatuor*; *sulphuret*. F. *quadrissulfure*; I. *quadrissolfuro*; G. *Vierschwefelverbindung*.) A sulphuret containing four equivalents of sulphur to one of base.

Quadriru'rate. (L. *quatuor*; *urata*.) Term for mixed urates found in urinary deposits.

Quadriva'lent. (L. *quatuor*; *valens*, powerful.) Chem. Having a combining power equivalent to that of four atoms of free hydrogen.

Quadriva'luate. See *Quadrivalvulate*.

Quadriva'lular. (L. *quatuor*; *valvular*.) Bot. Having four valves.

Quadriva'lulate. (L. *quatuor*; *valvula*, a valve. F. *quadrivalvé*; I. *quadrivalvato*; G. *vierklappig*.) A syn. for *Quadrivalvular*.

Quad'ro. The same as *Quadri*.

Quadroon. (L. *quartus*, fourth. F. *carteron*, *carteroone*; I. *quaterone*; G. *Quarteron*.) Originally, a name given to the offspring of parents one of whom is white and the other has a negro grandfather or grandmother. Later the word has been applied to the offspring of a white with a mulatto, *i. e.* to a child who has one grandfather or grandmother a negro. Thus, quadroon has become synonymous with *terceroon*.

Q. black. One parent of a quadroon black is a pure negro and the other is white, save that he or she has had a negro grandfather or grandmother. The mixture in this case is 7-8ths negro and 1-8th white.

Quadrox'alate. (L. *quatuor*; *oxalate*. F. *quadroxalate*; I. *quadrossalato*; G. *vieroxalsäures Salz*.) An oxalate containing four equivalents of oxalic acid to one of the base.

QUADRUNANA—QUARTAN

Quadru'mana. (L. *quatuor*, four; *manus*, the hand. F. *quadrumanes*; I. *quadruman*; G. *Quadrumanen*; vierhändige Thiere.) Cuvier's term for an Order of *Mammalia* having the hallux, and often the pollex, opposable to the digits. Now used more commonly as a descriptive term.

Quadru'manous. (L. *quatuor*; *manus*. F. *quadrumanie*; G. *vierhändig*.) Four-handed. Belonging to the *Quadrumania*.

Quadruped. (L. *quatuor*; *pes*, a foot. F. *quadrupède*; I. *quadrupedo*; G. *Quadruped*, *Vierfüssler*.) A four-footed *Mammal*.

Quadruple. (L. *quadruplex*.) Fourfold.

Quadruplets. (L. *quadruplex*, fourfold; from *quatuor*; *plures*, to fold.) Four children at one birth.

Quae ex quibus. (L. *quæ*, fem. plur. of *quis*, who; *quibus*, abl. plur. of *quis*.) "Which out of which." A phrase used by Hippocrates to indicate the changes, succession, and transmutation of diseases; there being four different varieties:—*Epigenesis*, *Metaplois*, *Metastasis*, *Apostasis*.

"*Quæ ex quibus de morborum vicissitudinibus*" is the title of a book by Stephanus Rodermus.

Quaf'adil. The *Melanthium virginianum*.

Quahoil'. Native term for *Cacao*.

Quai. Another name for *Akaza*.

Quail. (Low L. *quales*. F. *caille*; I. *quaglia*; G. *Wachtel*.) Common name for the *Tetrao coturnix*.

Quain's degeneration. (After Dr. Quain, who first described it.) A degeneration of the cardiac muscle, accompanied by increase of connective tissue, and leading to hypertrophy of the heart.

Q.'s fatty heart. (After Dr. Quain.) See *Quain's degeneration*.

Quake grass. The *Briza media*.

Q. grass, common. The *Briza media*.

Q. grass, lesser. The *Briza minor*.

Quaker black drop. A syn. for vinegar of opium.

Q. but'tons. A common name in America for nux vomica seeds.

Qualitative. (L. *qualitas*. F. *qualitatif*; I. *qualitativo*; G. *qualitativ*.) Having to do with the quality of anything.

Q. ana'lysis. See *Analysis, qualitative*.

Quality. (Mid. E. *qualite*, *qualites*. F. *qualité*, from L. *qualitas*, kind, sort; I. *qualità*; G. *Beschaffenheit*.) The peculiar or special characteristics or properties of a body. The natural attributes of anything.

Qua'mash. The *Camassia esculenta*. Used by the North American Indians as a food.

Q., eastern. The *Scilla esculenta*.

Quand'ros. A gem or stone which was supposed to exist in the brain of a vulture, and to which was ascribed the power of filling the breasts with milk and preventing injury or accident.

Quan'ti. An old name for lead.

Quanta'tion. (L. *quantus*, how great.) The estimation of quantity or volume.

Quantitative. (Quantity. F. *quantitatif*; I. *quantitativo*; G. *quantitativ*.) Belonging to quantity.

Q. ana'lysis. See *Analysis, quantitative*.

Quantities, negative. Hypothetical quantities having a negative value, i. e. a value of less than zero.

Quan'tity. (Mid. E. *quantite*, *quantites*; from F. *quantité*; L. *quantitas*.) Size; amount; bulk; mass.

Quantivalence. (L. *quantitas*; *valeo*, to be strong. F. *valence*; I. *quantivalenza*; G. *Quantivalenz*.) Syn. for *Atomisity* (q. v.).

Quantum lib'et. (L.) Usually abbreviated, in prescriptions, to Q. l. As much as is required.

Quantum plac'et. (L.) Usually abbreviated, in prescriptions, to Q. p. As much as is thought fit.

Quantum sufficit. (L.) Usually abbreviated, in prescriptions, to Q. s. As much as is necessary.

Quantum vis. (L.) Usually abbreviated to Q. v. As much as you wish.

Qua'que quartā ho'rā. (L.) Usually abbreviated, in prescriptions, to Q. q. h. Every fourth hour.

Quarantine. (Old F. *quarantene*; Low L. *quarantina*, a space of forty days. F. *quarantaine*; I. *quarantena*; G. *Quarantäne*, *vierzig-tägige Gesundheitprobe*.) A space of forty days. Used to denote the period, originally forty days, during which certain regulations were observed. (In England, quarantine regulations are only in force against yellow fever, though the law applies equally to all infectious diseases.) Quarantine consists of the isolation of all persons, clothing, ships, and goods coming from an infected or presumably infected place, until the authorities shall be satisfied that there is no risk of infection. Quarantine establishments and hospitals in which detained persons are obliged to remain are called lazarets. Hippocrates is credited with the opinion that forty days is a sufficient time for a disease to run its course. The quarantine laws (6 Geo. IV, cap. 78) are now virtually obsolete, their place being taken by a system of medical inspection under direction of the Local Government Board.

Q., land. Isolation of a person on land, or of a district, to prevent the spread of infection. Carried out in a similar way to ordinary quarantine (see main heading).

Q. per'iod. The length of time necessary to establish immunity after exposure to infection. Also, the length of time necessary, after an attack of an infectious disease, to ensure freedom from liability to spread infection.

Quars. An old name for a gall-stone. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Quart. (Mid. E. *quarto*; F. *quarte*; L. *quartus*, the fourth.) A measure containing two pints; the fourth part of a gallon.

Quartan. (L. *quartum*, the fourth; from *quartus*. Mid. E. *quarteine*; F. *quartaine*, *quarte*; I. *febbre quartana*; G. *Vier-tägige-fieber*, *Quartanfeber*.) A quartan ague is one in which a paroxysm occurs once in every three days, there being two clear days of interval. It is one of the most intractable varieties of ague; but is rarer than the others. A *double quartan* presents a severe paroxysm one day, and a slight one the next, whilst there is complete intermission on the third day; the sequence is then repeated. A *triple quartan* is very rare; it exhibits three different paroxysms, each once every three days, but only one attack occurring on any one day. A *repeating* or *redoubling quartan* consists of two quartan agues, both paroxysms appearing upon the same day, leaving two days free from fever.

QUARTARIUS—QUASSIN

Q., double. See main heading.

Q., redoubling. See main heading.

Q., repeating. A syn. for *P., redoubling.*

Q., triple. See main heading.

Quartarius. (L. *quartarius*, a fourth part.) A Roman measure of capacity, which is equivalent to 5 ounces 45 grains of English measure, and is the fourth part of the Roman *Sextarius*.

Quartation. (L. *quartare*, four. F. *quartation*; I. *quartazione*; G. *Quartierung*.) A Chemical operation which signifies reduction to a quarter, and which is practised on an alloy of gold and silver, when it is desired to free the gold by means of nitric acid. If the alloy does not contain three parts of silver, exactly that quantity is added which, in reducing the gold to a quarter of the mass, favours the action of the acid.

Quartene. A syn. for *Butylene* (q. v.).

Quarter. (Old F. *quarter*, *quartier*; from L. *quartarius*, a fourth part. F. *quart*; I. *quarto*; G. *Viertel*.) A fourth part.

Q.-crack. A cleft on the inner side of the fore-hoofs of the horse.

Q. e'vil. A popular name for *Bovine anthrax*. Also, for an inflammation of part of the udder.

Q. ill. The same as *Q. evil*.

Quarteroon. The same as *Quadroon*.

Quartine. (L. *quartus*.) 1. Chem. A syn. for *Crotinylene*. 2. Bot. A membrane sometimes found surrounding the ovule between the *tercine* and the *embryc-sac*.

Quartio. (L. *quartus*.) An old name for the *Astragalus*.

Quarti para. (L. *quartus*, fourth; *pario*, to bring forth.) A woman who has borne four children.

Quartisternum. (L. *quartus*; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) That part of the sternum which corresponds to the fourth intercostal space; it has a separate centre of ossification.

Quartz. (Perhaps from *Q. Quarz*, *gewarz*, warty. F. *quartz*; I. *quarzo*.) SiO_2 . A mineral crystallizing generally in hexagonal prisms with pyramidal terminations. Its cleavage is rhombohedral, and is very rarely perfect. Plates cut at right angles to the vertical axis exhibit circular polarisation. It consists of silica, with various impurities. When pure, it occurs in transparent, colourless masses of crystals, sp. gr. 2.66. Many of its varieties are coloured, owing to metallic impurities, and some are valuable gems, e. g. onyx, amethyst, topaz, agate, &c. It is an important constituent of many rocks, e. g. granite, gneiss, &c.

Quartziferous. (*Quartz*; L. *fero*, to bear.) Epithet applied to rocks that contain quartz.

Quassation. (L. *quassatio*, a shaking. F. *quassation*; I. *quassazione*; G. *Zerquetschung*.) A shaking. In *Pharmacy*, the action of reducing roots and tough bark to pieces, to facilitate the extraction of their chief active principles. See also *Conquassation*.

Quassia. (A word formed by Linnæus from *Quassi*, the name of the negro who first described the use of the bark so named.) A Genus of the *Simarubaceæ*.

Also, *Quassia wood* (q. v.).

Q. amara. (Linn.) (L. *amarus*, bitter. F. *bois amer*; G. *Bitterholz*.) Yields *Surinam quassia* (see *Q., Surinam*), and is indigenous in

that country. The name *Quassia amara* at one time was used synonymously with *Picrana excelsa*.

Q. bark. From *Picrana excelsa*. It is about a quarter of an inch in thickness, externally rough, and furrowed longitudinally, and of a blackish-grey colour; internally it is yellowish-white and smooth. It has the same bitter taste as the wood.

Q. bark from Surinam. The bark of the *Q. amara*. It is about 1-20th of an inch thick, is fragile, smooth on both surfaces; externally has a grey colour, internally is whitish; and it yields the same bitter principle as the wood.

Q. cups. Drinking-cups turned out of quassia wood. When they are filled with water, the bitter principle is taken up; hence quassia cups are used medicinally as a convenient method of administering small doses of quassia.

Q. excel'sa. Syn. for *Picrana excelsa*.

Q. polygama. A syn. for *Picrana excelsa*.

Q. simaru'ba. A syn. for *Simaruba officinalis*.

Q., Surinam. Common name for *Q. wood* from *Surinam* (q. v.).

Q. wood. See *Quassia lignum* (B.P.); also, see *Q. wood from Surinam*.

Q. wood from Surinam. Official in Germany as well as the wood of *Picrana excelsa*. It is derived from *Q. amara*. It closely resembles the quassia wood of the B.P., but is somewhat less porous.

Quassia lignum. B.P. and U.S.P. (F. *quassia*, *bois amer*; I. *quassia*, *quassio*; G. *Bitterholz*, *Fliegenholz*.) Quassia wood. The chips or shavings of the wood of *Picrana excelsa*. Indigenous to Jamaica. The wood is imported in billets, covered with a dark grey bark, and is dense and tough. It has a pale yellowish white colour. The bitter principle, *Quassin*, is easily extracted by means of cold water. The wood contains no tannin, and its infusion may therefore be prescribed with salts of iron. Quassia is a pure bitter, and is a valuable stomachic tonic. In small doses it causes an increase of appetite; but large quantities irritate the stomach, and may produce vomiting.

In addition to its action upon the stomach, in moderate doses it increases the secretion of the saliva, bile, and urine, and perhaps of the milk. In very large doses its action is like that of the convulsive poisons. It causes a feeling of burning in the throat, headache, restlessness, vertigo, vomiting, diarrhoea, and spasms in the muscles of the lower limbs.

Quassia has a destructive effect upon low forms of life; the infusion is useful as an enema to destroy ascarides, and when sweetened is of great service in killing flies. Quassia yields *Extractum quassia*, B.P., dose, 3 to 5 grains; *Infusum quassia*, dose 1 to 2 ounces; and *Tinctura quassia*, dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

Quassin. The same as *Quassin*.

Quassin. A neutral substance obtained from quassia wood, of which it is the active principle. It is prepared by neutralising an infusion of quassia with soda, and precipitating with tannin. This precipitate is then decomposed by lead oxide. It is said to have the composition $\text{C}_3\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_9$ (Christensen). It crystallises in rectangular plates or silky needles, having an intensely bitter taste. It dissolves slowly in water

and easily in hot alcohol. Dose, from 1-30th to 1-10th of a grain.

Quassit. The same as *Quassin*.

Quassitura. (L. *quassitura*; from *quasso*, to shake.) An injury done by shaking.

Quaternary. (L. *quaterni*, four together. F. *quaternaire*; I. *quaternario*; G. *gefiert*.) Four together. In Chemistry, quaternary compounds are those chemical substances which are formed by the union of four simple bodies. In Geology, the term is applied to strata later than the tertiary.

Q. age. That geological era during which were deposited the quaternary strata (see main heading).

Quaternate. (L. *quaterni*, four by four. F. *quaterné*; I. *quaternato*; G. *vierzählig*.) Bot. Epithet applied to leaves arranged four by four; also, to crystals having forty-four faces; as, e. g., one form of barium sulphate.

Quaternifoliate. (L. *quaterni*, four each. F. *quaternifolié*.) The same as *Quadri-foliate*.

Quaternio. (L. *quaternio*, the number four, in dice.) An old name for the *Astragalus*.

Quatrefages, angle of. (After *Quatrefages*, the French anatomist.) See *Parietal angle of Quatrefages*.

Quatrio. The same as *Quaternio*.

Quau'li. An alchemical name for *Lead*.

Quebrachamine. An alkaloid derived from *Quebrachine*.

Quebrachine. An alkaloid obtained from *Quebracho*, occurring in crystals which are colourless when formed, but become yellow on exposure to light.

Quebracho. (Sp. *quebrar hacho*, breaking the axe; the wood being very hard and tough.) White *Quebracho* bark. The bark of the *Aspidosperma quebracho*, imported from the Argentine Republic. It occurs in flattish pieces of about half to one inch in thickness; the outer surface is grey and deeply fissured, the inner is usually brown, or, sometimes, yellow. It is extremely bitter, and has a faint aromatic odour. It contains aspidospermine, and five other alkaloids: aspidospermatine, aspidosamine, quebrachine, quebrachamine, hypoquebrachine. As to its physiological action, there is at present direct conflict between authorities; Penzoldt considering that it acts upon the blood alone, enabling it to take up more oxygen and, in poisonous doses, causing retention of oxygen in the blood; thus producing deficiency of oxygenation of the tissues. Gutmann, on the other hand, concludes that aspidospermine is a cardiac and respiratory poison, from its action upon the medulla oblongata and cardiac ganglia. Therapeutically, quebracho is a valuable remedy for dyspnoea, particularly in spasmodic asthma and uræmic dyspnoea; and also, according to some authorities, in cardiac dyspnoea and in respiratory distress from actual pulmonary disease, such as phthisis pulmonalis. Its medicinal preparations are *Tinctura quebracho* and *Vinum quebracho*.

Q. colorado is the local name for *Loxopterygium Lorentzii*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*. It contains much tannin.

Quebrachomine. An alkaloid resembling *quebrachamine*, and found, together with the latter, in *Quebracho*.

Quebricum. A mediæval term for a mineral, thought by some to have been arsenic, by others, sulphur.

Quebrith. An old name for sulphur. (Ruland, Johnson.)

Queen of the meadow. Common name for *Spiræa lobata*.

Q's delight. Common name for the *Stillingia sylvatica*.

Q's metal. (G. *Weissmetall*.) Syn. for *pewter*, which is a mixture of tin with lead, copper, or antimony.

Q. of the prairie. The *Spiræa ulmaria*.

Q's root. Common name for the root of *Stillingia sylvatica*.

Quelles. Elixir.

Quenuthoracoplas'ty. (*Quenu*, the surname of the inventor; *θώραξ*, the chest; *πλάσσω*, to mould.) Term introduced by Richelot for an operation for the treatment of empyema devised by Quenu, and consisting in making an opening into the pleura and effecting a simple section, without resection, of two or three ribs, to allow of the desired falling-in of the affected side of the chest-wall.

Querce'ra. (Καρκάτω, to quake.) The same as *Epialos*.

Quercetic acid. $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$. A derivative of *Quercetin* (q. v.).

Querce'tin. $C_{24}H_{16}O_{11}$ (Liebermann). A yellow crystalline principle obtained from the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*. Ferric chloride changes it to a dark green colour. Alkalies resolve quercetin into phloroglucin and quercetic acid. See also *Quercitrin*.

Quercicolous. (L. *quercus*, the oak; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *quercicole*; G. *eichbewohnen*.) Growing as a parasite upon the oak.

Quercimeric acid. $C_8H_6O_5H_2O$. Obtained by fusing quercitrin with caustic potash. It is readily soluble in water.

Quercinææ. See *Cupulifereæ*.

Quercini herba. The *Lichen plicatus*.

Quercite. $C_6H_7(OH)_2$. The so-called acorn-sugar or oak-sugar. A sweet, crystallisable, optically active, carbohydrate obtained from acorns.

Quercitol. $C_8H_7(OH)_2$. An alcohol found in acorns, and also obtained by the oxidation of quinone. It is crystalline and has a sweet taste; it is sparingly soluble in water.

Quercitrin. A term for the colouring matter of the *Quercus tinctoria*; it is not a pure principle. It is deposited from a decoction of black oak bark as a yellow crystalline powder. When treated with acids, it yields a sugar—Isodulsite,—quercetin, and quercetic acid.

Quercitron bark. Derived from the *Quercus tinctoria* (q. v.).

Quercivorous. (L. *quercus*, the oak; *voro*, to devour.) Biol. Feeding on the oak.

Quercotannic acid. An acid derived from the bark of various species of *Quercus*. It is yellowish brown and amorphous; when anhydrous, has the composition $C_{28}H_{24}O_{12}$ (Löwe); is distinct from gallotannic acid, as it does not yield gallic or pyrogallie acids. It is doubtful whether quercotannic acid is a glucoside.

Quercula minor. (Dim. of *Quercus*.) Syn. for *Tewerium chamaedrys*.

Quercuron bark. The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*; used as a yellow dye.

Quercus. (L. *quercus*, the oak.) A Genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, Order *Amentaceæ*.

Q. ægilops. A native of the Levant; the source of *Valonia*.

Q. alba. The white oak. Order *Cupulifera*. A tree 60 to 80 feet high, a native of Canada and the United States. The wood is light-coloured and durable, becomes sinuately lobed and smooth. The acorn-cup is saucer-shaped, rough and tuberculate.

The bark of the *Quercus alba* is used in the United States instead of that of the *Quercus robur*. It occurs in nearly flat pieces, about a quarter of an inch thick, the inner surface of which is pale-brown. Its astringent properties are due to the same principles as those of *Quercus cortex*, B.P.

Q. alba coccinea. Syn. for *Q. tinctoria*.

Q. ambigua. Syn. for *Q. tinctoria*.

Q. balota. Hab. Morocco. The acorns are edible, and yield an oil resembling olive oil.

Q. ceris. Syn. for *Q. lusitanica*, the Turkey oak.

Q. coccifera. See *Kermes*.

Q. coccinea. Syn. for *Q. tinctoria*.

Q. elongata. Syn. for *Q. falcata*.

Q. falcata. The Spanish oak of the United States. The bark is rich in tannin.

Q. ilex. The evergreen oak of Southern Europe.

Q. infectoria. See *Q. lusitanica*.

Q. lusitanica. (Var. *infectoria*.) A native of Asia Minor. It yields the oak galls, *Galls*, B.P., from which tannic acid is extracted.

Q. marina. Syn. for *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Q. pedunculata. A var. of *Q. robur* (q.v.).

Q. robur. The British oak. It flowers in spring, when the leaves are coming out. There are two varieties; *Q. pedunculata* is the commonest, especially in the southern parts of England; *Q. sessifera* is more hardy, and in hilly districts may be more common than *Q. pedunculata*.

In both varieties the bark is astringent, containing gallic acid, quercitannic acid, and quercite. The acorns, and to a less extent the leaves, are also astringent.

Q. sessifera. A variety of *Q. robur* (q.v.).

Q. suber. The cork oak, a native of Southern Europe. Its bark yields the cork of commerce. Finely powdered cork has been used as a dusting powder under the name of *suberin*.

Q. tinctoria. The black oak. A native of North America. The bark yields a yellow dye—*Quercitrin* (q.v.).

Quercus. Gen. sing. of *Quercus*.

Q. cortex. (F. *Ecorce de chêne*; G. *Eichenrinde*.) Oak bark. The dried bark of the smaller branches of *Quercus robur*, Nat. Ord. *Cupulifera*. It occurs in quills, the outer surface of which is shining and silvery, the inner brownish-red. It is tough, and it has a strongly astringent taste. Oak bark contains a variety of tannin called quercotannic acid, but not gallic acid. The bark is used to prepare the *Decoctum quercus*, B.P. When applied externally, it is a mild local astringent, and is used in sore throat, and sometimes as an injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa; but as a vaginal injection there is some danger of peritonitis. It has been maintained that workers in tan-pits are exempt from phthisis and ague.

Q. decoctum. See *Decoctum quercus*.

Querquera. See *Quercera*.

Quetschen. (G.) The dried *Prunus domestica*. An inferior kind imported from Germany.

Quevenne and Homolle's digitalin. See *Digitalin of Homolle and Quevenne*.

Q's iron. A name for *Ferrum redactum*.

Quibrith. See *Quebrith*.

Quick. (M.E. *quick*, alive.) 1. As an adj., old term signifying alive; also, in the more modern and now usual sense of rapid, speedy. 2. As a subst., the living or sensitive part, i.e. the bed of the finger-nails or toe-nails.

Q. consumption. A syn. for *Gallopings consumption*. (Gould's Diet.)

Q. with child. Old term, still used in legal phraseology, signifying pregnant beyond the time of quickening.

Quick-in-the-hand. *Impatiens*.

Quick'en. 1. As a verb. To show the first signs of life, to sprout; also, to experience the sensations of quickening. 2. As a subst., also, as an adj. That which shows the first signs of life; showing the first signs of life. A popular term for the *Triticum repens*; also, for the *Pyrus aucuparia*.

Q. tree. The *Pyrus aucuparia*.

Quick'ening. (Ang. Sax. *civician*, to make alive.) About the eighteenth week of intra-uterine life, the movements of the fœtus are first perceptible to the mother; this is called quickening. It is sometimes accompanied by some neurotic disturbance. At one time, it was thought that this was the moment that the fœtus received a soul—*Animatio fatus*.

Also, showing the first signs of life (see *Quick'en*).

Quicklime. (Ang. Sax. *cisic*, living; *lim*, cement. F. *chaux vive*; I. *calce vive*; G. *gebrannter Kalk*.) The common term for calcium oxide (CaO), unslaked lime. It is prepared by roasting limestone or chalk at a great heat. See also *Calcium monoxide*.

Quicksilver. (Ang. Sax. *cricesolfer*; F. *hydrargyre*; I. *idargiro*; G. *Quecksilber*.) See *Hydrargyrum*. The common name for mercury, so called because of its extreme mobility giving the idea of a living body.

Quiddany. Old term for a confection of quinces (*Cydonia vulgaris*).

Quies. (L. *quies*, rest.) A syn. for *Quiescence*.

Quiescence. (*Quiescent*.) The state of being *Quiescent*.

Quiescent. (L. *quiescens*, resting, sleeping.) In an immobile, resting state. In *Physiol.*, in a state of functional inactivity.

Quiet. (L. *quies*, -etis, rest, ease.) 1. As an adj. Noiseless; also, in a state of rest, or of comparative rest. 2. As a subst. Noiselessness; a state of rest, or comparative rest.

Q-disease. A term for latent hip-joint disease in children.

Quigila. A syn. for *Ainham* (q.v.).

Quill-suture. See *Suture, quilled*.

Quilla'ga. See *Quillaia*.

Quillaia. U.S.P. (F. *ecorce de quillaia*; G. *Seifenrinde*.) Chilean *quillai*. A Genus of the *Rosaceæ*. Also, the bark of the *Quillaia saponaria*; soap bark. It occurs in large flat pieces, outer surface brownish-white, generally smooth, inner surface also whitish. It is very acrid to the taste. Its properties are due to a glucoside, *Saponin*, which is probably identical with *cyclamin* and *primulin*. The powder produces violent sneezing, and an infusion froths easily, and is used in making emulsions. For

its physiological action see *Saponin*. It is sometimes used as an antipyretic and in coryza. It may be used instead of soap for washing the hairy scalp or other cutaneous surfaces affected with eruptions, ulcers, &c., and is useful as a deodorant in fester of sweat from the feet or armpits.

Q. saponaria. A tree, native in Chili and Peru. Its bark is termed *Quillaia* (q. v.).

Quilla'ic acid. An acid of quillaia bark, present in commercial *saponin*. By the mouth, it is said to be non-poisonous; but is extremely poisonous when injected sub-cutem.

Quilla'in. An extract of quillaia bark.

Quilled suture. See *Suture, quilled*.

Quill'wort. Common name for *Isoetes*.

Quill'tor. Syn. for *Quittor*.

Qu'ina. Another form for *Quinina*, the Latinized form of the word *Quinine*.

Q. qu'ina. See *Cinchona*.

Qu'inae. Gen. of *Quina*. For sub-headings, *Quina acetis*, &c., see under *Quinine*.

Quinam'icine. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid obtained by heating sulphate of *quinamine*.

Quinam'idine. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An amorphous alkaloid prepared from *Quinamine* by the action of dilute sulphuric acid.

Quin'amine. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark. It is a crystalline body. Its solutions are dextro-rotatory, and are not fluorescent.

Quinaquina. See *Cinchona*.

Qu'inary. (L. *quinus*, five by five.)

Made up of five parts, *pentamerous*.

Qu'inate. (L. *quinus*; F. *quinté*; I. *cinquina*; G. *fünfzählig*.) Epithet applied to plants having leaves inserted five by five round the stem; also, to leaves that are divided deeply into five divisions, *quinq'ifid*; and also to leaves composed of five leaflets, *quinq'ifoliate*.

Quince. (L. *cydonium*. F. *coing*; I. *cotoqua*; G. *Quitte*.) The fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia*.

Q. Bengal' Coralam. The fruit of the *Ægle marmelos* (q. v.).

Q. seed. See *Cydonium*.

Quincke's capillary pulse. A fuller name for *Q.'s pulse*.

Q.'s disease'. A term for *Urticaria, giant* (q. v.).

Q.'s pulse. (After Quincke, who first described it.) A capillary pulsation which can be observed in the bed of the finger-nail in cases of aortic regurgitation.

Quincun'cial. Belonging to, or arranged in, a *Quincunx*.

Quincunx. (L. *quincunx*, five-twelfths.)

Term applied to a mode of planting trees so that, in whatever way they are viewed, they appear equidistant. Each tree in one row is equally distant from four others, two on the right and two on the left. The term is derived from the marking of five upon dice. Also, applied to leaves when they are arranged round the stem in a simple spiral of five leaves, the sixth covering the first. It has also been applied to a form of aestivation when the corolla and calyx are in fives, and are so arranged in the bud that two of the five are external.

Quine'tum. (Sp. *quina*, bark.) Term for a mixture of the alkaloids of the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*, used in India as a febrifuge.

Quinhy'drone. $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$. It consists of equal molecules of quinone and hydroquinone, and is prepared by mixing these two substances. It forms green needles with a golden lustre.

Quin'ia. See *Quinina*. This was formerly the official name for quinine, chemical authorities having at that time determined that the names of alkaloids should end in *ia*. This was abandoned, and the older nomenclature was recognised in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1885.

Q. bian'ca. White quinine. A name for the ordinary quinine.

Quin'ise. Gen. of *Quinia*. For sub-headings, see under *Quinine*.

Quin'ic. Belonging to *Quinine*.

Q. acid. $C_6H_5(OH)COOH$. Found in a number of plants, and in cinchona bark combined with the alkaloids. It crystallises in monoclinic prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol. It unites with bases to form a series of salts, the quinates. Calcium quinate is a bye-product in the manufacture of quinine.

Q. fe'ver. The fever which occasionally appears in persons who are engaged in the manufacture of quinine; it is accompanied by an erythematous eruption.

Quin'icine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid isomeric with quinine and quinidine. It is prepared by heating quinine and glycerine to 190° C. It has a bitter taste, and is insoluble in water. Its solution in dilute acid is dextro-rotatory. It is not so deeply coloured as quinine by chlorine-water and ammonia.

Q. sulphate. Prepared by heating the acid sulphate of quinine till it melts. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol.

Quin'idine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid of cinchona, believed to be isomeric with quinine. Its action is said to be similar to that of quinine, except that it does not so readily cause giddiness and tinnitus aurium.

Q. bisulphate. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2H_2SO_4H_2O$. Acid sulphate of quinidine. Prepared by evaporating a solution of sulphate of quinidine in dilute sulphuric acid. It is very soluble in water.

Q. hydr'odate. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HI$. Hydrodate of quinidine. Prepared by the action of potassium iodide upon quinidine sulphate. It is anhydrous, and is sparingly soluble in water and in alcohol.

Q. sul'phate. ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) $_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. Obtained chiefly from *Cinchona pitayensis*. The mother liquors after crystallization of sulphate of quinine yield on concentration crystals consisting largely of this salt. An excess of ammonia is added to the mother liquors; these are then filtered, and solution of soda is added to the filtrate, which precipitates impure quinidine. It is purified by solution in dilute sulphuric acid and re-crystallization. It occurs in silky white crystals resembling sulphate of quinine. It is distinguished from sulphate of quinine in that the quinidine precipitated from its solution by ammonia is sparingly soluble in excess of ammonia and ether, whilst quinine is readily soluble. In ague and intermittent fevers quinidine is considered equal in value to quinine as an antipyretic and antiperiodic. Though it is apt to cause vomiting, it is said to be less likely to produce nervous symptoms.

Quiniflorous. (L. *quini*, five each; *flos*, a flower. F. *quiniflore*; I. *quinfiora*; G. *fünfblumig*.) Epithet applied to a plant which bears five flowers.

Quini'metry. (*Quinia*; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *quinimétrie*.) The process of estimating the amount of quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids in cinchona bark.

QUININA—QUININÆ

Quini'na. (Peruvian, *kina* or *kina-kina*, said to mean bark. F. *quinine*; G. *Chinin*.) Latinised form of the word *Quinine*. An alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$. It is prepared by precipitating a solution of the sulphate with an alkali. An amorphous precipitate falls, this if kept under water becomes crystalline. It occurs as long colourless silky crystals, or may be amorphous; it is inodorous, and has a bitter taste which develops slowly, as the alkaloid is sparingly soluble in water. Its solutions are laevo-rotatory. It is a powerful base, and neutralises the mineral acids, producing crystalline salts. If chlorine-water, and then an excess of ammonia, be added to an acid solution of quinine, the mixture acquires an emerald-green colour; if this be neutralised or rendered faintly acid, the colour changes to purplish red. This forms a useful test for the presence of quinine.

Quin'nes. Gen. of *Quinine*.

Q. ac'etas. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$. It is prepared by mixing hot solutions of sulphate of quinine and acetate of sodium. On cooling, crystals of acetate of quinine separate. It dissolves readily in hot water. It contains 84 per cent. of quinine.

Q. ar'senias. Arseniate of quinine. $2(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2) \cdot AsH_3O_4 \cdot 4H_2O$. Prepared by dissolving quinine in arsenic acid. It occurs in white, acicular needles, and contains about 20 per cent. of arsenic acid and 67 per cent. of quinine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, in a pill. Action, antiperiodic.

Q. ar'senis. Arsenite of quinine. $3(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2) \cdot As_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$. Prepared by the action of silver arsenite upon hydrochlorate of quinine, in the presence of alcohol.

Q. ben'zoas. Benzoate of quinine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_7H_5O_2$.

Q. bimuriat'icum carbamida'tum. A syn. for *Q. hydrochloras carbamida'ta*.

Q. bisul'phas. (F. *Sulfate acide de quinine*; G. *Chininbisulfat*.) Acid sulphate of quinine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$. Prepared by mixing 100 grm. of sulphate of quinine with 500 grm. of water, and adding 115 grm. of acid. sulphuric. dil. This is set aside to crystallise, and the crystals are dried over sulphuric acid. Occurs in colourless crystals (rhombic prisms or silky needles), efflorescing upon exposure to air; taste, acid. It dissolves in ten parts of water. Action the same as that of quinine sulphas.

The true bisulphate of quinine—

$(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot (H_2SO_4)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$ is obtained by the action of 350 grm. of dilute sulphuric acid on 100 grm. of quinine sulphate. This acquires a brownish colour on exposure to light, and is easily soluble in alcohol and water.

Q. bro'mas. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HBrO_3$. Is prepared by the action of barium bromate upon sulphate of quinine. It detonates in contact with strong sulphuric acid. It is sparingly soluble in cold water.

Q. chlo'ras. Prepared by dissolving quinine in chloric acid. It explodes when heated above its melting point. Dose, 1 to 5 grains or more, in a pill with glycerine of tragacanth.

Q. cit'ras. $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_5O_7$. A sparingly soluble salt, crystallising in white needles, only slightly soluble in water. Dose, 1 to 5 grammes or more, either in a pill with glycerine of tragacanth, or suspended in water.

Q. ferrocy'anas.

$C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 2H_2O$.

It occurs in orange crystals or as a yellowish-green amorphous powder.

Q. fluo'ridum. This salt has been used therapeutically in cases of rickets and enlarged spleen. (Extra Pharm., 1891.)

Q. hydro'idas. Acid hydriodate of quinine (ioduret of quinine).

$C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot (HI)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$.

Prepared by the action of potassium iodide upon acid solution of quinine. It occurs in transparent prisms or scales.

Q. hydrobro'mas. (F. *Bromhydrate de quinine*; G. *Chininhydrobromat*.) Hydrobromate of quinine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HBr \cdot 2H_2O$. It is prepared by the action of barium bromide upon sulphate of quinine in boiling water. It consists of colourless needles permanent in ordinary air, and having a bitter taste. It is soluble in 15 parts of water at 59° F., and readily soluble in alcohol. It is more soluble than ordinary sulphate of quinine, is not irritating, and has been considered useful for hypodermic injection. The small amount of hydrobromic acid present in an ordinary dose does not materially alter its effect. Dose, 1 to 5 grains, or more.

Q. hydrobro'mas ac'ida. Acid hydrobromate of quinine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot (HBr)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$. Prepared in the same way as *Q. hydrobromas*, excepting that there must not be an excess of the barium bromide. It is more soluble than *Q. hydrobromas*. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains hypodermically.

Q. hydrochlo'ras. B.P. and U.S.P. (F. *chlorhydrate de quinine*; G. *Chininhydrochlorat*.) Hydrochlorate of quinine.

$C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl \cdot 2H_2O$.

It is prepared in a similar way to the sulphate, the separated alkaloid being neutralised by hydrochloric acid instead of sulphuric. The crystals are somewhat larger than those of the sulphate, but are otherwise similar. It is soluble in thirty-four parts of water. It gives the tests of hydrochloric acid and of quinine. Dose 1 to 10 grains; when used hypodermically its dose is 2 to 4 grains. Its physiological action and uses are the same as those of the sulphate.

Q. hydrochlo'ras ac'ida. Is more soluble than *Q. hydrochloras*. Its colour is darkened by the action of light.

Q. hydrochlo'ras carbamida'ta. A term for *Quinine* and *urea hydrochloride*.

Q. hypophos'phis. Hypophosphite of quinine. Prepared by mixing solutions of calcium hypophosphite and sulphate of quinine.

Q. io'das. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HIO_3$. Iodate of quinine. It occurs in white pearly crystals, sparingly soluble in cold, readily soluble in hot, alcohol.

Q. ki'nas. A syn. for *Q. quinas* (q. v.).

Q. lac'tas. Lactate of quinine. Prepared by dissolving quinine in lactic acid. It is a very soluble salt. Dose, 1 to 20 grains.

Q. mu'rias. Muriate of quinine. Syn. for *Q. hydrochloras*.

Q. ni'tras. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. (F. *Nitrate ou azotate de quinine*.) Nitrate of quinine. Prepared by decomposing the neutral sulphate of quinine with nitrate of barium. It occurs in silky needles.

Q. o'leas. Oleate of quinine. A solution of 1 part of quinine in 3 of oleic acid.

Q. phenyl sul'phas. Carbolated sulphate of quinine. $2(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2) \cdot C_6H_5O \cdot 2H_2O$. Prepared by the action of phenol upon sulphate of quinine dissolved in alcohol.

QUININÆ

Q. phosphas. Phosphate of quinine.



Prepared by dissolving quinine in dilute phosphoric acid.

Q. quinas. Quinate or kinate of quinine.

Prepared by the double decomposition of quinate of barium and sulphate of quinine. It is not crystalline, is freely soluble in water, and has been recommended for hypodermic injection.

Q. salicylas. Salicylate of quinine.

Prepared by the action of salicylate of ammonium upon hydrochlorate of quinine. It has been used especially in neuralgia and in osteoarthritis. Dose, 1 to 6 grains.

Q. sulphas. B.P. and U.S.P.



(*F. sulfate de quinine*; *G. Schwefelsaures Chinin.*) It is derived from various kinds of Cinchona bark and Remigia bark. Sulphate of quinine consists of filiform, white, monoclinic crystals, which effloresce upon exposure. It has an intensely bitter taste, is almost insoluble in water, and has a neutral action. At ordinary temperatures it dissolves only to the extent of 1 part to 700, but is readily soluble in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. Its solutions are fluorescent. It gives the reactions of sulphuric acid. Its solutions treated with chlorine-water and afterwards with ammonia give an emerald green colour. It dissolves in pure sulphuric acid, giving a feeble yellow tint; and when gently warmed undergoes no change. Ignited in air it leaves no residue. The sulphate of quinine sold by chemists should not contain more than five per cent. of the other alkaloids, as cinchonine, cinchonidine, &c., contained in cinchona bark. The preparation of sulphate of quinine involves three stages: 1st, the extraction of the alkaloids from cinchona bark in some soluble form; 2nd, the precipitation of the alkaloids from this solution; 3rd, the purification of the sulphates of the alkaloids, and their separation one from the other. The outline of these processes is as follows:—The alkaloids are easily extracted by means of hot dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. Lime is added to the acid decoction, when the salts are decomposed, and the alkaloids together with excess of lime are precipitated. The alkaloids are extracted from this precipitate by boiling alcohol. The residue, after evaporation of the alcohol, is treated with hot water and sulphuric acid dropped in, the alkaloids always being in excess. The hot filtrate from this is decolourised by charcoal, and on cooling yields sulphate of quinine. As sulphate of quinine is the least soluble of the allied alkaloids it is readily purified by repeated crystallisation.

The recognition of these alkaloids in a sample of quinine is possible by several methods. Hesse's is as follows:—1 grm. of sulphate of quinine warmed with 7 c.c. of a mixture of chloroform and absolute alcohol, in the proportion of 2 of chloroform to 1 of alcohol, should yield a perfect solution, remaining clear when cold. Kerner's test is employed in the U.S.P., and depends upon the greater solubility of quinine than the other alkaloids in ammonia water:—2 grms. of salt are agitated with 20 grms. of lukewarm water for 13 hours, this is then cooled to 16° C. exactly. The mixture is filtered; and of the filtrate 15 c.c. are placed in a test tube and covered with 7 c.c. ammonia water, sp. gr. .960. The test tube is closed and shaken, and no deposit should appear. It is important that the conditions be exactly observed.

Cinchona bark was introduced from South America by the conquerors of Peru; for a long time its value was not appreciated. About the middle of the seventeenth century it was distributed by the Jesuits all over Europe, and hence was called Jesuit's bark. The alkaloids were first obtained, but not properly isolated, by Duncan in 1803. Quinine was introduced into Medical practice in 1820.

Quinine and its various salts are antiseptic, and tend to arrest fermentation. It increases the appetite if administered in small doses, and is a valuable stomachic tonic; but larger doses are irritating and produce vomiting. In fevers and other illness the digestive organs are often irritable, and the administration of quinine is often difficult.

Upon the circulatory system: quinine increases the frequency of the pulse in animals when administered in small doses, but large doses cause paralysis of the heart. Upon man, quinine causes a reduction in the pulse rate, at the same time increasing the strength of the circulation, owing to an increase in the energy of the cardiac systole. Larger doses however tend to paralyse the vaso-motor centre and weaken the heart, and are therefore apt to produce collapse.

Upon the blood: it is probable that a large dose of quinine increases the number of white corpuscles, and that diapedesis is lessened.

Quinine tends to lessen tissue-change, and diminishes the amount of urea excreted. In fever it reduces the temperature, if administered in large doses.

Quinine has a marked effect upon the nervous system. Small doses diminish the reflex activity of the spinal cord. Large doses given to an animal cause staggering convulsions, dilated pupils, afterwards torpor and impaired vision.

In man similar symptoms are produced: noises and buzzing in the ears, dimness of vision, vertigo, headache, restlessness followed by depression, twitchings of the limbs, and even convulsions. Coma may follow. (See also *Quinism*.) The idiosyncrasy of patients is often marked in reference to quinine; some persons are very susceptible, and five grains may produce a long train of nervous symptoms, whilst others are but little affected. A tolerance to the drug is often established. On the other hand small doses of quinine increase the amount of blood circulating through the brain, and at the same time moderately stimulate the nervous centres; hence quinine is a valuable general tonic and nervous stimulant, the unpleasant symptoms of larger doses being due to a weakened cerebral circulation and a depression of the cerebral centres.

The effect of quinine upon the cerebral circulation has been determined by actual experiment in the human subject after trephining, by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, who took sphygmographic tracings.

In susceptible people an erythematous rash resembling urticaria is produced by quinine; it may appear within fifteen minutes after a dose of five grains is taken. In some cases large doses of quinine have caused retention of urine or hæmaturia, and cases are recorded in which abortion has followed the administration of quinine in large doses for ague.

A solution of quinine is sometimes used as an antiseptic, in cystitis as an injection; it has also been used locally in conjunctivitis, gonorrhœa, &c. It has been considered useful for washing

QUININE—QUINOVIN

out the pleural cavity in empyema. There is no doubt as to the value of quinine in malarial fevers, as a prophylactic, and as a cure of ague and all intermittent fevers.

In other fevers, yellow fever, typhoid, typhus, quinine is not so directly useful; but it is largely used as an antipyretic, and is less depressing than many other remedies; also, in smaller doses, as a general stimulant and tonic. As a nervous tonic its value is universally recognised; in neuralgia, in debility, and in all forms of nervous depression; also in phthisis, tubercular disease of glands, joints, &c.; and in general cachectic conditions of the body, quinine is a valuable adjunct to other treatment.

The dose of quinine is from 1 to 10 grains, or more.

Q. tan'nas. Tannate of quinine. A solution of quinine is precipitated by tannic acid, and a pale yellow amorphous powder falls. It has been used medicinally, being considered to be less irritating than the sulphate; but the value of the quinine is in great part lost.

Q. u'ras. Urate of quinine. Prepared by boiling quinine and uric acid together in water, filtering, and evaporating the filtrate. It has been considered more efficacious than other salts in obstinate malaria.

Q. valer'ianas. (F. *valerianae de quinine*; G. *valerianae resina Chinin*.) Valerianate of quinine. $C_{20}H_{21}N_3O_5 \cdot C_8H_{10}O_2 \cdot H_2O$. White crystals with a slight odour of valerian, which is very manifest when a solution is acidulated with sulphuric acid. Prepared by dissolving quinine in warm valerianic acid. It is used as a tonic and antispasmodic in hysteria.

Q. vi'num. See *Vinum quininæ*.

Quinine'. See *Quinina*. For salts of quinine not given below, see under *Quinina*.

Q., amor'phous. A powdered alcoholic extract of the bark of *Cinchona calisaya*, mixed with an equal quantity of calcium hydrate.

Q., amor'phous bo'ric. Syn. for *Q., borate of*.

Q. and i'ron. See *Ferri et quininæ citras*.

Q. and ure'a hydrochloride. Crystalline. Soluble in an equal weight of water, soluble in strong alcohol. Used for hypodermic injection.

Q. antimo'niac. Prepared by mixing aqueous solutions of quinine sulphate and potassium antimoniate. It has been used in malarial diseases.

Q., be'ta-. A name for *Quinidine*.

Q., bo'rate of. This is a readily soluble preparation, and has been used therapeutically.

Q., brown. A preparation made as follows:—*Calisaya* bark is extracted with very dilute hydrochloric acid; the extract is precipitated with carbonate of soda; the precipitate exhausted with strong alcohol; this is filtered, and the alcohol distilled off. The residue is then dried and powdered.

Q. bush. Popular name for the *Garrya fremontii*.

Q. cam'phorate. A compound of quinine with camphoric acid.

Q.-flower. A name for the root of *Sabatia Elliotii* (q. v.).

Q., poor man's. Term for the seeds of *Gesalpinia bonduc* and *C. bonducella*.

Quinin'ism. A syn. for *Quinism*.

Quinio'metry. See *Quinimetry*.

Quini'retin. The yellowish-brown precipitate which appears after exposing quinine solutions to sunlight.

Quin'ism. Quinine produces well-marked symptoms when taken in excess, called cinchonism or quinism; these are noises in the head, ringing in the ears, deafness, loss of sight, impaired sensation and headache. Large doses of quinine cause complete deafness, staggering gait, and even delirium and convulsions. Death has been recorded.

Quin'ium. An alcoholic extract of cinchona barks. These are selected and mixed so that the proportion of quinine in them shall be twice that of the cinchonine. It is said that it possesses all the properties of cinchona.

Quinizar'in. $C_{14}H_8O_4$. An isomeride of *alizarin*, obtained by heating quinol with sulphuric acid and phthalic anhydride.

Quino'a. The *Chenopodium quinoa*. Also, the seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa*.

Quin'odin. An alkaloid body, resembling quinine in exhibiting a bluish fluorescence, which has been found (Du Prè and Bence Jones, 1866) in the tissues and fluids of the human and other animal organisms.

Quino'idin. A brown residue obtained by evaporating to dryness the mother liquors after the crystallisation of the alkaloids of cinchona. It consists of a variable amount of the transformation-products of the alkaloids.

Q. chloride. The same as *Q. hydrochlorate*.

Q. hydrochlorate. Prepared by heating 1 part of purified quinoidin with 4 of water, adding dilute hydrochloric acid to dissolve, filtering, and evaporating.

Q. hydrochloride. The same as *Q. hydrochlorate*.

Quino'il. An old name for quinine.

Quinol. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. Syn. for *Hydroquinone*.

Quino'lein. The same as *Quinolin*.

Quin'olin. (*Quina*; Gr. *ἐλαιον*, oil.) A syn. for *Chinolin*.

Quinology. (*Quina*; λόγος, a discourse.) Cinchonology; the study of the varieties of *Cinchona* and their alkaloids.

Quinone'. $C_6H_4O_2$. Originally obtained by oxidizing quinic acid; it can also be obtained by the direct oxidation of benzene, and by other synthetical methods. It is crystalline and very volatile. It stains the skin brown, is soluble in water and hot alcohol, and gives a series of halogen substitution-compounds.

Quinotannic acid. Cinchonatannic acid. The tannin contained in cinchona bark. It gives a greenish precipitate with ferric salts. It is a light yellow, amorphous body, soluble in water and alcohol.

Quinova-bitter. See *Quinovin*.

Quinova-sugar. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A saccharine substance obtained from quinovin. It resembles mannitan.

Quinova-tannic ac'id. Resembles *quino-tannic acid*, and is obtained from *Cinchona nova*.

Quinovic ac'id. $C_{24}H_{36}O_4$. An acid principle found in false cinchona bark. It is prepared, as well as quinova-sugar, by the decomposition of *quinovin*. It is tasteless, and not soluble in water. Its alcoholic solution is not coloured with ferric chloride.

Quino'vin. $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$. A neutral principle found in *Cinchona nova* and in other barks.

QUINOYL—QUINTESSENCE

It occurs in amorphous masses, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and chloroform.

Quinoyl. A diatomic radical supposed to exist in *quinone*; quinone being considered the hydride of quinoyl ($C_6H_2O_2$) H_2 .

Quinquangular. (L. *quinque*, five; *angulus*, F. *quinguangul*; I. *quinguangolato*; G. *fünfswinkelig*.) Having five angles.

Quinquangulate. The same as *Quinquangular*.

Quinquangulous. The same as *Quinquangular*.

Quinquaud's disease. A term for *Folliculitis decalvans*, after Quinquaud who described the disease.

Q's plaster. A plaster for the external administration of calomel in syphilis. Empl. diachyli 3000 parts, calomel 1000, castor oil 300. The calomel is first suspended in the oil, and then the Empl. diachyli is added, and the whole mixed together. The preparation thus formed is spread on linen. It is so prepared that a square of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the plaster contains 18 grains of calomel.

Quinquecap'sular. Bot. Having five capsules.

Quinquecos'tate. (L. *quinque*; *costa*, a rib.) Bot. Five-ribbed.

Quinqueden'tate. (L. *quinque*; *dens*, a tooth. F. *quinguedenté*; I. *quinguedentita*; G. *fünfzähmig*.) Having five teeth or serratures.

Quinquedig'itate. (L. *quinque*; *digitus*, a finger. F. *quinguedigité*; I. *quinguedigitato*; G. *fünfzingerformig*.) Zool. Having five digits. Bot. Having five digitations; term applied to a leaf with five folioles.

Quinquefar'ious. (L. *quinque*; *foro*, to bear. F. *quingueforié*; G. *fünffreiwig*.) Epithet applied to leaves disposed in five rows along the stem.

Quin'quefid. (L. *quinque*; *fido*, to cleave. F. *quinguefide*; I. *quinguefido*; G. *fünfspaltig*.) Bot. Divided into five parts by clefts nearly reaching the middle; an epithet applied to leaves.

Quinquedo'rous. (L. *quinque*; *flos*, *floris*, a flower. F. *quingueflore*; I. *quingueflore*; G. *fünfblumig*.) Having five flowers.

Quinquefoli'ate. (L. *quinque*; *folium*, a leaf.) Having five leaves.

Quinquefol'iolate. (L. *quinque*, five; *foliolus*, dim. from *folium*, a leaf. F. *quinguefoliolé*; I. *quinguefoliolinato*; G. *fünfblättrig*.) Epithet for a leaf that is made up of five folioles.

Quinquefol'ium. (L. *quinque*; *folium*, a leaf.) A name for *Potentilla reptans*, or *cinquefoil*.

Q. majus. The same as main heading.

Quinquefor'ous. (L. *quinque*; *foro*, to pierce. F. *quingueforé*; I. *quingueforato*; G. *fünflochig*.) Biol. Having five apertures.

Quinqueju'gate. (L. *quinque*; *jugum*, a yoke. F. *quinguejugué*; I. *quinguejugato*; G. *fünfpaarig*.) Epithet applied to a leaf having five pairs of leaflets.

Quinquelo'bate. (L. *quinque*; *lobus*, the tip of the ear. F. *quinguelobé*; I. *quinguelobato*; G. *fünfklappig*.) Having five lobes.

Quinqueloc'ular. (L. *quinque*; *loculus*, a compartment. F. *quingueloculaire*; I. *quingueloculare*; G. *fünf-fächerig*.) Bot. Epithet applied to a fruit that has five compartments.

Quinqueloc'uline. The same as *Quinquelocular*.

Quinquepar'tite. (L. *quinque*; *par-*

titus, divided. F. *quinguepartite*; I. *quinguepartito*; G. *fünftheilig*.) Bot. Having five parts. Epithet applied to a calyx having five clefts nearly reaching the base; as in *Digitalis purpurea*.

Quinquepli'cate. (L. *quinque*; *plico*, to fold. F. *quingueplié*; I. *quingueplicato*; G. *fünfältig*.) Biol. Having five folds.

Quinquepunc'tate. (L. *quinque*; *punctum*, a point. F. *quinguepunctiforme*; I. *quinguepunctato*; G. *fünfspitzig*.) Having five spots or points.

Quinquera'diate. (L. *quinque*; *radius*, a ray.) Biol. Five-rayed.

Quinquesep'tate. (L. *quinque*; *septum*, a partition.) Having five septa.

Quinqueserial. The same as *Quinqueseriate*.

Quinqueser'iate. (L. *quinque*; *series*, a row or chain. F. *quinguesérié*; I. *quingueseriato*; G. *fünffreiwig*.) Epithet applied to plants having quincuncial leaves arranged in five spiral longitudinal rows.

Quinquetuber'culate. (L. *quinque*; *tuberculum*, a tubercle.) Biol. Having five tubercles.

Quinqueval've. The same as *Quinquevalvulate*.

Quinqueval'vulate. (L. *quinque*; *valva*, a door. F. *quinguevalvé*; I. *quinguevalvato*; G. *fünfklappig*.) Bot. Epithet applied to a fruit having five valvular openings.

Quinqu'na. (Quina.) A preparation of the cinchona alkaloids, prepared by maceration with acidulated water, and precipitation by means of any soluble alkali.

Quinqu'no. South American name for the *Myrozylon peruvianum*.

Quin'sy. (Formerly *squi-nancy*, a corruption of *cynanche*. G. *κυνάγκη*, sore-throat; F. *esquinancie*; I. *schinanzia*.) The popular name for acute phlegmonous tonsillitis.

Q., ling'ual. A rare form of quincy in which the inflammation spreads to the tongue, giving rise to acute suppurative glossitis.

Q., malign'ant. A name for *Diphtheria*.

Q., nerv'ous. A popular name for *Anchoné*.

Q., wolf. A popular name for *Lychanche*.

Quinta essen'tia. L. (F. *quintessence*; I. *quintessenza*; G. *Quintessenz*.) Quintessence or fifth essence. Term used formerly by the alchemist to represent the active principle of a substance, separated by art from the various inert bodies with which it was combined.

Quin'tan. (L. *quintus*, fifth; F. *quintane*; I. *quintana*; G. *Quintanfeber*.) A term applied to an ague which recurs after three days of interval. The paroxysms occur on the first, fifth, ninth, thirteenth, &c., days respectively.

Quint'ane. (L. *quintus*, fifth.) $C_{15}H_{12}$. Amyl hydride. The fifth member of the paraffin (C_nH_{2n+2}) series.

Quinteroon'. (Span. *quinteron*.) The offspring of the marriage of a white man or woman with a quadroon, 16-16th white and 1-16th negro.

Q., black. The offspring of a negro and a quadroon, 15-16th negro and 1-16th white.

Quint'es'sence. (L. *quinta essentia*. F. *quintessence*; I. *quintessenza*; G. *Quintessenz*.) Fifth essence. A term now obsolete in the original sense and used only metaphorically. Formerly applied to the most volatile principles

QUINTINE—RABIES

obtained from drugs; also, to the alcoholic extracts of drugs distilled five times.

Quin'tine. 1. *Chem.* C_9H_8 . Valerylene. The fifth member of the series C_nH_{2n-2} .

2. *Bot.* A membrane sometimes found surrounding the ovule, external to the *quartine*.

Quintister'num. (*L. quintus*; *ster-num*.) That portion of the sternum which corresponds to the fifth intercostal space; it has separate centres of ossification.

Quintroon'. See *Quinteroon*.

Quin'tuple. (*L. quintuplex*.) Five-fold.

Quin'tuple-ribbed. The same as *Quintuplicostate*.

Quintu'plets. (*Quintuple*.) Five children at one birth.

Quintuplicos'tate. (*L. quintus*, the fifth; *plica*, a fold; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Epithet applied to leaves which give off two ribs on either side of the midrib.

Quintus. (*L.*) Fifth.

Q. columns. A fasciculus of nerve-fibres, apparently arising from the upper nucleus of the fifth cranial nerve, and decussating along the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Q. ten'do exten'soris long'i digito-rum pe'dis. The fifth tendon of the long extensor of the foot. A syn. for *Peroneus tertius*.

Quin'ua. The *Chenopodium quinoa*.

Quir'icua. A term for *Chloasma*.

Quir'inus oil. A natural petroleum (sp. gr. 0.835), named from the chapel of St. Quirinus at Tegensee, near which it issues.

Quisqua'lis. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Combretaceae*, natives of tropical Africa and Asia.

Q. chinen'sis. A plant used by the Chinese as a febrifuge.

Q. in'dica. An ornamental East-Indian shrub. Its leaves are used as food, and its fruit is anthelmintic.

Quitch. (See *Quicken*.) A name for the *Triticum repens*.

Q.-grass. The same as *Quitch*.

Quit'ter. The same as *Quittor*.

Quit'tor. (*Mid. E. quiter*, rottenness.) An ulcer or fistulous wound on the coronet of the horse's hoof.

Quiz. (*L. quærare*, to question.) Term used in the United States for an informal exercise on Medical studies.

Quiz'zer. One who prepares students for examinations. The term is only used in the United States; the nearest English equivalent to a "coach" or a "grinder." But the practice of "quizzing" is much more universal there than "coaching" here, and consequently a quizzer almost takes the place of an English tutor.

Quotid'ian. (*L. quotidie*, daily. *F. quotidien*; *I. quotidiano*; *G. täglich Vorkommend*.) Term applied to an ague which recurs once in twenty-four hours. It is the commonest variety. A double quotidian recurs twice every day.

Q. fe'ver. (*L. febris quotidiana*. *F. fièvre quotidienne*; *I. febre intermittente*; *G. haltes Fieber*.) A syn. for *Ephmera*.

Quo'tient. See *Respiratory quotient*.

R.

R. This letter, usually written with a slight flourish at the end, *R*, is placed at the commencement of a prescription as an abbreviation of *L. recipe*, take. It was originally the sign of the planet Jupiter, π , and was prefixed to a formula in order to propitiate and to invoke the aid of that deity.

R is also an abbreviation for *Right*, for *Réaumur*, and for *Resistance* (electric).

r. Abbreviation for *Radius of curvature*.

Rab'bit. (*Mid. E. rabet*; derivation is uncertain. *F. lapin*; *I. coniglio*; *S. conejo*; *G. Kaninchen*.) The *Lepus cuniculus*.

Rabdoi'des sutu'ra. (*Ῥάβδος*, a rod; *εἶδος*, resemblance; *L. sutura*, a seam.) The rod-like suture. A name for the *Sagittal suture*.

Rab'ic. The same as *Rabid*.

Rab'id. (*L. rabidus*, raging. *F. enragé*, furious; *I. rabbioso*; *G. wüthend*.) Mad, raging; generally applied to an animal suffering from *Rabies*; also, belonging to *Rabies*.

Rabidity. The state of being *Rabid*.

Rab'idness. The same as *Rabidity*.

Rab'idus. (*L.*) Mad, raging.

Rab'iel. Old term for *Sanguis draconis*, dragon's blood.

Rabies. (*L. rabies*, fury, madness, as of dogs.) An acute infectious disease of animals, depending on a specific virus, the nature of which is not known, and communicable to man by means of inoculation. The poison especially attacks the nervous system, and is found in the secretions, notably in the saliva. The disease as

conveyed to man by the bite of a rabid animal is usually termed *Hydrophobia*. The dog-tribe, including the wolf, and the cat, are the animals most susceptible. A form occurs in Rodents termed *R. dumb* (q. v.).

Three stages are recognised. 1. A premonitory stage of depression. 2. A convulsive stage, or stage of excitability. 3. A paralytic stage. For detailed description, see *Hydrophobia*.

R. can'i'na. Canine rabies, rabies in the dog.

R., dumb. A form occurring in the *Rodentia*. The premonitory and convulsive stages are absent, and paralyses are noticeable from the beginning.

R., false. See *R., pseudo*.

R. fel'i'na. Feline rabies, rabies in the cat.

R., paraly'tic. 1. A syn. for *R., dumb*.

2. A form of acute ascending spinal paralysis, believed to be due to the poison of *Rabies*.

R., pseudo- False rabies. 1. A series of neurotic manifestations closely simulating the symptoms of *Rabies*; but differing in their longer duration, their absence of progressiveness, and their amenability to treatment.

2. A condition resembling *Rabies* occurring in dogs infested with *Strongylus gigas*, or induced experimentally in animals by the injection of certain drugs.

R., tanace'tic. A pathological condition resembling *Rabies*, but not always fatal; artificially produced in rabbits by intravenous injection of oil of tanacetum (see *Tanacetum*).

Rabietic. Belonging to, affected with, or of the character of, *Rabies*.

Rabific. (*L. rabies*; *facio*, to make.) Causing or communicating *Rabies*.

Rabiform. (*L. rabies*; *forma*, shape, resemblance.) Resembling *Rabies*.

Rabigenic. A syn. for *Rabific*.

Rabious. (*Rabies*.) Mad, raging.

Rabira. An old name for *Stannum*, tin.

Rabl's fluid. A fixing-fluid, invented by Rabl, for microscopic objects, composed of 200 c.c. of .33 per cent. chromic acid with four or five drops of formic acid. The object should be fixed for twelve to twenty-four hours, and then washed in water and hardened in alcohol. Especially useful for the study of nuclei.

Rabuteau's method. A method invented by Rabuteau for estimating the quantity of acids in the stomach. The volatile acids are driven off by heat, and the residue is then shaken up with an excess of ether, which takes up the lactic acid. This acid is separated, and quinine or cinchonine added to neutralise the remainder. The mixture is shaken up with chloroform, which dissolves out the hydrochlorate of quinine or cinchonine; the chloroform is then distilled off, and the chlorine estimated in the residue. (Gould's Dict.)

Racahout. *F.* (*Arab. raqaut*.) A name originally given by the Arabs (*raqaut*) to the starch obtained from the edible corn of the *Quercus ilex*; but the racahout sold in Paris is probably a mixture of some form of starch with chocolate or cocoa and sugar, and flavoured with vanilla. It is said to be analeptic, and is recommended as a food for invalids.

Raccoon-berry. The berry of the *Podophyllum peltatum*.

Race. (Probably related to *reiza*, Old *G.* for a line. *F. race*; *I. razza*; *G. Geschlecht*.) Those members of a species of animals or plants which have many characteristics in common. The term is generally applied to classes of the human species, the individuals of which resemble each other in form, complexion, and other respects; these resemblances being transmitted to their descendants. See *Man*, *races of*.

Raceme. (*L. racemus*, a cluster of grapes.) *Bot.* An inflorescence which is indeterminate, and has a common peduncle bearing one-flowered pedicels along its sides.

Racemed. Disposed in *racemes*.

Racemic acid. (*L. racemus*, a cluster of grapes.) $C_4H_4O_6$. This acid is a variety of tartaric acid found, together with the ordinary dextro-rotatory acid, in the grapes grown in the Vosges. To obtain it, the mother-liquor, after the separation of the argol, is boiled with chalk, when calcium racemate separates; this salt is decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the filtrate from the calcium sulphate is evaporated until crystallisation occurs.

Racemic acid differs from the tartaric acid of commerce in that it crystallises with one molecule of water of crystallisation, and the crystals easily effloresce. It also has no action upon polarised light.

Pasteur has shown that it consists of a mixture of equal proportions of dextro- and levo-tartaric acids. If the racemates of sodium and ammonium are mixed in suitable proportions, crystals of a double salt can be obtained, of a shape similar to Rochelle salt. It is found upon examination that these are not all exactly alike,

but that some have a hemihedral face upon the opposite sides of the crystal to others. Thus one variety is, as it were, the reflected image of the other. If these crystals be mechanically separated, they will be found to yield respectively dextro- and levo-rotatory tartaric acids. See also *Tartaric acid*.

Racemiferous. (*L. racemus*, a cluster of grapes; *fero*, to bear. *F. racemiflore*; *G. traubblumig*.) Epithet applied to plants bearing flowers in *racemes*.

Racemiform. Having the form of a *raceme*.

Racemose. (*L. racemosus*, clustering. *F. racémeux*; *I. racemoso*; *G. traubig*.) Having the appearance of a bunch of grapes, or of a *raceme*.

R. adenoma. See *Adenoma*, *racemose*.

R. aneurysm. A syn. for *Aneurysm by anastomosis* (q. v.).

R. cells. Term for a mass of cells arranged in a racemose manner on either side of a central duct.

R. glands. (Old *F. gland*; from *L. glans*. *F. glandes en grappe*; *I. ghlandole racemose*; *G. traubenformig Drüsen*.) Glands which consist of acini arranged in clusters round a branched excretory duct. The terminal branch of the duct ends in a number of minute sacculi, and this constitutes a minute lobule or acinus of the gland, which is built up by the union of these lobules. There is, as a rule, one common excretory duct. The ultimate sacculi are lined with secretory cells, sometimes nearly filled with them. The salivary and mammary glands are examples of racemose glands.

R. varix. A syn. for *Varix*, *anastomotic*.

Racemule. (Dim. of *L. racemus*, a cluster of grapes.) A small *raceme*.

Racemulose. Having the characters of a *racemule*, or arranged in *racemules*.

Rachammel'ca. (Hebrew *rechem*, the uterus; *molech*, a king.) A term invented by Delous, and intended to express a supposed active principle of generation or uterine "plastic spirit."

Rach'i. Old term for *Mercury*.

Rachis'i. Nom. plur. (*ῥάχis*, the spine.) The spinal muscles.

Rachia'ra. (*ῥάχis*, the spine; *ἄρρα*, a seizure.) Term for gouty or rheumatic pain in the spinal muscles.

Rach'ial. Syn. for *Rachidial*.

Rachialgia. (*ῥάχis*, the spine; *ἄλγος*, pain. *F. rachialgia*; *I. rachialgia*; *G. Rückgratschmerz*.) Pain in the back or along the spine. The term is used independently of any particular morbid process.

R. mesenterica. A syn. for *Tabes mesenterica*.

R. pic'tonum. (*L. pictones*, the people of Poitou.) A syn. for *Colica pictonum*.

R. pictorien'sium. (*L. pictor*, a painter.) A syn. for painters' colic, the pain of which may sometimes be referred to the back. See *Colic*, *painter's*.

R. picto'rum. (*L. pictor*, a painter.) Painters' colic.

Rachial'gic. Belonging to, or affected with, *rachialgia*.

Rachialg'itis. (*ῥάχis*, the spine; *ἄλγος*, pain; *fern. adj. term. uris*.) An old term for inflammation of the spinal cord, *Myelitis*.

Rachias'mus. ('Páxis, the spine.) Term for the spasm of the posterior cervical muscles which occurs in the early part of an epileptic fit.

Rachid'ial. The same as *Rachidian*.

Rachid'ian. ('Páxis, the spine. F. *rhachidien*; I. *rachideo*.) Spinal.

R. ar'teries. The *Spinal arteries*.

R. bulb. The *Medulla oblongata*.

R. canal'. The *Vertebral canal*.

Rachil'la. ('Páxis, the spine.) *Bot.* The central stalk of an inflorescence. The term has been applied to the zigzag central stem on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

Rachiocamps'is. ('Páxis, the spine; κάμψις, a twisting.) Spinal curvature.

Rachiochysis. ('Páxis, the spine; χύσις, a pouring forth.) A syn. for *Hydro-rhachis*.

Rachiodyn'ia. ('Páxis, the spine; ὀδών, pain.) Pain referred to the spine.

Rachiochyphosis. ('Páxis, the spine; kyphosis.) A syn. for *Kyphosis*.

Rachiometer. ('Páxis, the spine; μέτρον, a measure.) A syn. for *Sciolosometer*.

Rachiomylitis. ('Páxis, the spine; μυελίτις.) A syn. for *Myelitis*.

Rachiomyelophthisis. ('Páxis, the spine; μύελος, the spinal marrow; φθίσις, a wasting.) A syn. for *Tuberc dorsalis*.

Rachiomýelos. ('Páxis, the spine; μύελος, the spinal marrow.) A term for the *Spinal cord*.

Rachioparalysis. ('Páxis, the spine; paralysis.) Spinal paralysis.

Rachiohypha. The same as *Rachiohypha*.

Rachiople'gia. ('Páxis; πληγή, a stroke or shock.) A syn. for *Rachio paralysis*.

Rachiotome. An instrument for performing *Rachiotomy*.

Rachiotomy. ('Páxis, the spine; τομή, a cutting.) Incision of the vertebral column.

Also, division of the fetal spine to facilitate delivery.

Rachiphy'ma. ('Páxis; φῆμα, a tumour.) A tumour on the back.

Rach'is. ('Páxis, the spine. F. *rhachis*; I. *rachide*; G. *Rückgrat*.) *Anat.* The vertebral column.

Bot. The central axis of the floral spike in grasses.

R. na'si. (L. *nasum*, the nose.) The median line from the root to the tip of the nose.

Rachisagra. ('Páxis; ἄγρα, a seizure. F. *rachisagre*; I. *rachisagra*; G. *Rückgrats-gicht*.) A gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

Rachischisis. ('Páxis, the spine; σχίσις, a cleaving.) A syn. for *Spina bifida*.

Rachitæ. ('Páxis, the spine.) Collective term for all the muscles attached to the spinal column.

Rachit'ic. (*Rachitis*. F. *rachitique*; I. *rachitico*; G. *rachitisch*.) Relating to *Rachitis*; rickety.

R. ros'ary. A term for the beaded ribs in *Rickets*, which give the appearance of a chain or garland hanging from the neck.

R. rose-gar'land. A syn. for *R. rosary*.

Rachit'is. ('Páxis, the spine. F. *rachitismo*; I. *rachitismo*; G. *englischer Krankheit*.) See *Rickets*.

R. adultor'um. (L. *adultus*, part. of *adoleo*, to grow up.) *Rachitis* of adults. A syn. for *Mollities ossium*.

R. annular'is. Annular *rachitis*. A congenital variety which is characterised by the post-natal occurrence of furrowing and fractures of the bones. (Winckler.)

R., fœ'tal. Fœtal *rickets*. See under *Rickets*.

R. micromel'ica. (Μικρός, small; μέλος, a limb.) A form of intra-uterine *rachitis* characterised by shortening of the long bones and thickening of their shafts. (Winckler.)

R. sen'ilis. Senile *rachitis*. A syn. for *R. adultorum*.

Rachitome. ('Páxis, the spine; τέμνω, to cut. F. *rachiotome*; I. *rachitomo*.) See *Rachiotome*.

Rachitomous. ('Páxis, the spine; τόμος, sharp, cutting.) *Biol.* Epithet applied to those vertebræ which are made up of pieces originally separate; also, epithet applied to those animals which have segmented vertebræ.

Rachiotomy. See *Rachiotomy*.

Rach'oma. ('Ραχώω.) The same as *Rachosis*.

Rach'osis. ('Ραχώω, to lop the young vine-shoots slantwise. F. *rhacose*; I. *racosi*.) The production of an irregular abrasion; also, a relaxation of the integuments of the scrotum.

Rachyl'ysis. ('Páxis, the spine; λύσις, a loosening.) A method of forcible correction of lateral curvature of the spine, *Scoliosis*, by means of an apparatus exercising pressure or traction.

Racial. Belonging to *Race*.

Rack. Syn. for *Arrack* (q. v.).

Raclage. (F.) Scraping; applied especially to the scraping of epithelial growths, such as lupus, with the Volkmann's spoon. (Littre.)

Raclément. (F. From *racler*, to scrape.) The method of scraping bone in certain operations, or of scraping the skin. (Littre.)

Racleur. (F. From *racler*, to scrape.) A syn. for *Curette* (q. v.).

Racosis. See *Rachosis*.

Rac'ri. An old term for *Sal ammoniac*.

Radcliffe, John. An eminent physician, born at Wakefield in 1650, graduated at Oxford in 1669, and died in 1714.

R.'s elix'ir. See *Elizir, Radcliffe's*.

Rademacher, Johann Gottfried. A German physician, born 1772, died 1850.

R.'s mirac'ulous plas'ter. A fuller name for *R.'s plaster*.

R.'s plas'ter. See *Plaster, Rademacher's*.

Radesygö. (Danish *rada*, bad; *syge*, disease.) A name given to a virulent disease which appeared in Scandinavia in the eighteenth century. Some authorities have considered it to have been a form of leprosy; others have considered it to have been syphilis.

R. canadensis. See *Syphiloid, Canadian*.

R. is'trica. See *Scherlieve*.

R. scabieus'. (F.) See *Spedalskhd*.

R. scot'ica. See *Sibbens*.

Ra'dial. (*Radius*.) Term signifying toward the radial aspect.

Ra'dial. (L. *radius*, a spoke of a wheel. F. *radial*; I. *radiale*; G. *radial*.) Diverging from a common centre, like a radius or spoke of a wheel.

Also, in *Anat.*, belonging to the *radius* of the forearm.

RADIAL

Also, in *Biol.*, belonging to a radiating process or to a ray.

R. artery. (*L. arteria radialis*. *F. artère radiale*; *I. arteria radiale*; *G. Speichenschlagader*.) The radial and ulnar arteries are formed by the bifurcation of the brachial artery just below the bend of the elbow and near the neck of the radius. The course of the radial artery down the forearm is nearly a straight line as far as the styloid process of the radius; below this it winds round the outer side of the wrist-joint to reach the dorsal side, where it passes through the first interosseous space to the palm, and there, anastomosing with the deep branch of the ulnar artery, constitutes the deep palmar arch.

In the forearm the artery is superficial, except at the upper part where it is overlapped by the belly of the supinator longus muscle. It lies successively upon the tendon of the biceps, the supinator brevis, the pronator radii teres, the flexor sublimis, the flexor longus pollicis, the pronator quadratus, and the radius. In addition to muscular branches, the artery gives off in this part of its course the recurrent radial, the anterior radial carpal, and the superficial volar arteries. The radial nerve lies to the outer side of the artery, and is only in relation to it in the middle third of the forearm.

In the neighbourhood of the wrist, the artery is in contact with the ligaments of the joint, and the three extensor tendons of the thumb are superficial to it. It gives origin successively to the following branches:—the posterior radial carpal, the first dorsal interosseous, the dorsalis pollicis, and the dorsalis indicis. The radial artery reaches the palm by passing between the heads of the adductor indicis muscle; and under the flexor brevis pollicis it gives off two branches, the princeps pollicis and the radialis indicis.

R. artery, aneurysm of. Spontaneous aneurysm of the radial artery is extremely rare, and is generally secondary to disease of the heart. Traumatic aneurysm is more frequent.

R. artery, ligature of. The radial artery can be easily exposed and tied above the wrist, as it lies between the tendons of the flexor carpi radialis and the supinator longus, immediately beneath the deep fascia. In order to tie the radial artery in the middle of the forearm an incision is made in the line of the artery through the skin and deep fascia. The internal edge of the supinator longus muscle is then turned outwards, and a prolongation of the deep fascia of the forearm is exposed, beneath which the radial artery is found.

R. artery, line of. An anatomical term for the surface-marking of the radial artery in the forearm, which is a straight line, commencing a finger's breadth below the centre of the bend of the elbow, and reaching to the anterior part of the styloid process of the radius.

R. artery, varieties of. A high origin of the radial artery occurs about once in eight subjects (Quain), and in these cases the artery usually arises from the axillary or upper part of the brachial. A low origin is rare. The radial is sometimes joined by a vas aberrans which arises from the axillary artery and runs a course similar to the radial in cases of high origin of that artery. The radial artery sometimes is superficial to the muscles in the upper part of the forearm, it also may be superficial to the tendons at the wrist. It sometimes is unusually small, and in that case the deficiency is made

up by the ulnar, or occasionally by a median artery.

R. aspect. The aspect directed towards the side on which the radius is situated.

R. bundle. *Bot.* A fibro-vascular bundle in which the phloëm and xylem are arranged in alternate rays.

R. carpal arteries. See *Carpal arteries, anterior and posterior*.

R. digital arteries. (*L. digitus*, a finger.) Those on the radial border of the fingers.

R. fibres of retina. Syn. for radiating fibres of the retina. See under *Retina*.

R. fossa. The depression on the humerus above the capitellum, which receives the head of the radius in extreme flexion of the forearm.

R. glands. The lymphatic glands of the forearm lying close to the radial artery.

R. groove. A syn. for *Musculo-spiral groove*. The musculo-spiral nerve is termed by Continental anatomists the radial nerve, hence the musculo-spiral groove has been called the radial groove.

R. head of humerus. The *Capitellum*, that part of the head of the humerus which articulates with the radius.

R. lymphatic vessels. The lymphatics which accompany the radial artery.

R. nerve. (*L. nervus radialis superficialis*. *F. branche terminale antérieure du nerf radial*; *I. nervo cutaneo esterno anteriore*; *G. der hoch liegenden Ast des Nervus Radialis*.) The nerve known to Continental anatomists as the radial is termed by English anatomists the musculo-spiral. The radial nerve is one of the two divisions formed by the bifurcation of the musculo-spiral nerve near the outer condyle of the humerus. It contains no motor fibres. The nerve is at first covered by the supinator longus muscle, and lies to the outer side of the radial artery. It becomes subcutaneous when it escapes from beneath the posterior border of the tendon of that muscle. At the back of the wrist it divides into two; the outer division supplies the skin over the ball and the radial side of the thumb; the inner division gives three branches to the fingers, the first to the contiguous sides of the thumb and index finger, the second to the adjacent sides of the index and middle, and the third, which receives a branch from the ulnar nerve, to the sides of the middle and ring fingers respectively. These branches generally receive filaments from the external cutaneous nerve, and they terminate near the proximal inter-phalangeal joints, where they unite with filaments from the palmar digital nerves. The area supplied by the radial and ulnar nerves on the back of the hand is subject to considerable variation; in some cases the radial supplies the whole of it.

R. pulse. (*L. pulsus*, a pushing; from *pello*, to push or strike. *F. pouls radial*; *I. polso radiale*; *S. pulso radial*; *G. radial Puls*.) The pulsation of the radial artery felt at the wrist. The artery as it lies upon the lower end of the radius is superficial, and is extremely convenient for examination, especially as the hand of a patient is very accessible and usually uncovered. The hand, moreover, is not a vital organ, and does not undergo extreme functional changes, so that the blood supply, so far as the functions performed by the hand are concerned, is practically constant. On this account the radial pulse gives a useful indication of the

general systemic circulation. These are some of the reasons why the radial pulse has been examined and studied by physicians from the earliest times.

R. recurrent artery. (L. *arteria recurrens radialis*; *recurro*, to run back. F. *artère récurrente radiale*; I. *arteria ricorrente radiale*.) A small artery arising from the radial near its origin, as it lies on the supinator brevis muscle. Arching upwards, it anastomoses with the anterior terminal branch of the superior profunda artery.

R. vein. Commencing on the back of the hand from a plexus, and receiving a branch from the deep palmar veins, the radial vein ascends along the outer side of the forearm to the bend of the elbow, where it joins with the median cephalic branch of the median vein to form the cephalic vein. It is provided with valves, and is subcutaneous.

Radiale. (L. neut. of *radialis*.) A term given in Comparative Anatomy (Os radiale) to the most external bone of the proximal row of carpal bones, the bone corresponding to the radius. In man, the radiale is represented by the scaphoid bone.

Radialis. (L. From *radius*.) Radial; pertaining to the radius or radial side.

R. anti'ous. Syn. for *Flexor carpi radialis*.

R. exten'sor brevior. Syn. for *Extensor carpi radialis brevior*.

R. exten'sor longior. Syn. for *Extensor carpi radialis longior*.

R. externus brev'is or brevior. (L. *externus*, outwards.) Syn. for *Extensor carpi radialis brevior*; called *externus* because the muscle is situated on the outer side of the forearm.

R. externus long'us or longior. Syn. for *Extensor carpi radialis longior*.

R. externus primus. Syn. for *Extensor carpi radialis longior*.

R. externus secundus. Syn. for *Extensor carpi radialis brevior*.

R. ind'icis artery. (L. *index*, gen. *ind'icis*, a pointer, the fore-finger. F. *collatérale externe de l'index*; I. *collaterale esterna dell'indice*.) The dorsal artery of the index finger, which arises from the radial artery just before the latter enters the first interosseous space. It supplies the radial border of the dorsal side of the index finger.

R. inter'nus. Syn. for *Flexor carpi radialis*.

R. inter'nus brev'is. Syn. for *Flexor carpi radialis brev'is*. (Wood.)

R. inter'nus mi'nor. The same as *R. internus brevis*.

R. inter'nus profun'dus. The same as *R. internus brevis*.

R. secun'dus. Syn. for *Extensor carpi radialis brevior*.

Radia'ta. (L. *radiatus*.) Old term for a group of the Invertebrata, characterised by possessing ray-like processes, now classed under separate subkingdoms—the *Echinodermata*, *Infusoria*, &c.

Radiate. (L. *radius*, a spoke. F. *radié*; I. *radiato*; S. *radiado*; G. *gestrahlt*.) Arranged radially; diverging from a centre.

In *Bot.*, epithet applied to those compound flowers which have tubular central florets and ligulate outer ones, as, *e. g.*, the daisy.

R. ligament of wrist. A name given

to those palmar ligaments uniting the bones of the carpus which diverge from the os magnum.

Radiated substance of kidney. Term for the medulla of the kidney.

Radiatifo'rous. (L. *radius*; *flos*, a flower. F. *radiatiflore*; I. *radiatíflo'ra*; G. *strahlenblumig*.) Having radiate flowers.

Radia'tiform. (L. *radius*; *forma*, shape.) Having a radiate appearance.

Radiating fibres of retina. See under *Retina*.

Radia'tio. (L.) A casting forth bright beams or rays; radiation.

R. caud'icis. (L. *caudex*, -*icis*. G. *Stammstrahlung*.) That part of the *corona radiata* which is continuous with the caudex.

R. centra'lis. The *Corona radiata*.

R. cor'poris callo'si. (G. *Balkenstrahlung*.) The radiation of the corpus callosum. That part of the *corona radiata* connected with the corpus callosum.

R. medulla'ris cer'e'abri. The radiation of the medulla of the cerebrum. A syn. for the *Corona radiata*.

R. thal'ami op'tici. (G. *Sehbrügelstrahlung*.) The radiation of the optic thalamus. Name for that part of the *corona radiata* connected with the optic thalamus.

Radiation of gas'es. The radiation from a source of light, such as a gas-flame, consists mainly of obscure or heat-rays, only a small proportion consisting of luminous or light-rays.

R. of gas'es, lu'minous. See under *R. of gases*.

R. of gas'es, obs'cure'. See under *R. of gases*.

Rad'ical. (L. *radix*, a root. F. *radical*; G. *radical*, *bis zur Wurzel gehörig*.) 1. Adj. Belonging to the root. Fundamental, aiming at the root.

2. Sub. Chem. (G. *Grundstoff*.) An unsaturated molecule which enters into or becomes freed from combination without change, and which determines the character of the compound of which it forms a part. A simple radical is one made up of two atoms of an element; a compound radical is a molecule of two or more elements in combination.

R., ac'id. Chem. The compound radical left after withdrawing all the hydroxyl (OH) from an oxy-acid. Salts are formed by the union of an acid and a basic radical. The following are examples of acid radicals: Nitrosyl (NO), nitroxyl (NO₂), sulphuryl (SO₂).

R., al'cohol. Chem. A term sometimes used for the compound radical which, united with hydroxyl, forms an alcohol. The alcohols may be considered as hydrates of alcohol radicals.

R., al'dehyd. A radical which forms an aldehyd by replacing two hydrogen atoms of an alcohol.

R., ba'sic. Chem. Term for those radicals which unite with acid radicals to produce salts. Potassoxyl (KO) and Zincoxyl (ZnO₂) are examples, and are monad and dyad radicals respectively. Thus zinc sulphate may be considered as formed by the union of the acid radical sulphuryl (SO₂) and the basic radical zincoxyl (ZnO₂). ZnO₂SO₂ = ZnSO₄.

R., bas'yious. A syn. for *R., basis*.

R. cure. Surg. A complete or perfect cure obtained by removing the disease, as it were, by the roots.

R. cure of her'nia. See *Hernia*, radical cure of.

RADICANT—RADII

R. cure of hydrocele. A term sometimes applied to the treatment of hydrocele by exciting inflammation of the sac by injecting tincture of iodine. It is a valuable means of treatment, but it frequently fails to cure.

R. cure of varicocele. (*L. varix*, a dilated vein; *Gr. κήλη*, a tumour.) An operation for varicocele by which an obliteration of the dilated veins is produced.

R., electro-negative. The same as *R., negative*.

R., electro-positive. The same as *R., positive*.

R. moisture. See *Humidum radiale*.

R., negative. *Chem.* A radical which is electro-negative; that is, one which is liberated during electrolysis at the positive pole. Acid radicals are frequently termed negative.

R., negative basylous. *Chem.* A basic radical which, by the substitution of a molecule of oxygen for two molecules of hydrogen, acquires acid properties. Thus benzoyl ($C_6H_5.CO$) may be considered as derived from benzyl ($C_6H_5.CH_2$), the former being related to benzoic acid ($C_6H_5.COOH$), and the latter to benzylic alcohol ($C_6H_5.CHO_2H$).

R. operation. *Surg.* An operation calculated to completely cure a disease. Extirpation.

R., organic. See *Radicales, organic*.

R., positive. *Chem.* A radical which is electro-positive; that is, one which during electrolysis appears at the negative pole. Compound radicals which are basic are sometimes termed positive.

R., positive basylous. A syn. for *R., basic*. See also *R., positive*.

R. vessels. Minute blood-vessels having a peripheral origin, which unite to form larger trunks.

R. vinegar. A name for glacial acetic acid.

Radicañt. (*L. radior*, to take root. *F. radicañt*; *I. radicante*; *G. wurzelnd*.) Taking root. Epithet applied to creeping stems which take root where they touch the earth.

Radicate. (*L. radix*, a root.) *Biol.* Rooted or adherent.

Radication. (*L. radix*, a root. *F. radication*; *I. radicatione*; *S. radication*; *G. Wurzelung*.) Term for the general disposition of the roots of a plant. The term has also been applied to a supposed principle by which plants germinate.

Radicle. (*L. radicella*, dim. of *radix*, a root. *F. radicelle*.) A rootlet.

Radicular. Relating to a *Radicle*.

Radices. Roots. Plur. of *Radix*.

R. accessorise brev'es gan'glii ciliar'is. Accessory short roots of the ciliary ganglion. Term for occasional branches connecting the ciliary ganglion with the third and other cranial nerves.

R. accessorise me'dise gan'glii ciliar'is. Intermediate accessory roots of the ciliary ganglion. Term for occasional branches connecting the ciliary ganglion either with the internal carotid plexus or the ophthalmic plexus of the sympathetic.

R. aperientes quin'que. (*L. radix*, a root; *aperio*, to bring out; *quin'que*, five.) The five aperient roots of ancient writers were the following:—Asparagus, butcher's broom, fennel, parsley, and smallage.

R. aperientes quin'que mino'ris. (*L. minor*, less.) The five lesser aperient roots of

ancient writers were caper, dandelion, eryngo, madder, and rest-harrow.

R. hyoid'el ossis. Syn. for *Cornua hyoid'el ossis*.

Radicle'colous. (*L. radix*, a root; *colo*, to inhabit. *F. radicle'col*; *G. wurzelbewohnend*.) Epithet applied by de Candolle to plants that are parasitic upon the roots of other plants.

Radicle'f'orous. (*L. radix*; *flos*, a flower. *F. radicle'flore*; *G. wurzelblumig*.) Epithet applied to flowers growing from the root or root-stock.

Radicle'form. (*L. radix*; *forma*, shape.) Having the form of a root.

Radicle. (From *L. radícula*, dim. of *radix*. *F. radicule*; *I. radicella*; *S. radícula*; *G. Würzelchen*.) A rootlet. 1. In *Anat.* The beginning of a vein; also, the initial fibril of a nerve.

2. In *Bot.* A term used for the initial stem of an embryo, below the cotyledons; in other words, the hypocotyledonary primal internode. It is often called the caulicle.

R., ascend'ing, of for'nix. Term for the anterior crura of the fornix, which pass upwards from the corpora albicantia.

R., com'pound. *Chem.* A radicle made up of several dissimilar atoms.

R., descend'ing, of for'nix. Term for the posterior crura of the fornix, which pass downwards from the optic thalami to the corpora albicantia.

R., organic. *Chem.* Radicles consisting of carbon-compounds.

Radice'ose. (*L. radix*, a root.) Having many or large roots.

Radícula. (Dim. of *L. radix*, a root.) A *Radicle*.

Radicle'ar. (*L. radícula*, dim. of *radix*, a root. *F. radicle'aire*.) Pertaining to roots, more especially nerve-roots.

R. ar'teries. (*F. artères radiculaires*.) Minute arteries passing along nerve-roots to supply the spinal cord.

R. fasciculus, inter'nal. (*L. fasciculus*, a little bundle.) See *Radicular fibres, internal*.

R. fibres, external. Term for certain fibres of the posterior nerve-roots which enter the grey matter of the spinal cord, and pass into the *substantia gelatinosa*.

R. fibres, internal. A bundle of white fibres forming the greater part of the posterior nerve-root, which enters the white matter of the postero-external column of the spinal cord. These fibres are sometimes called the internal radicular fasciculus. They turn upwards in the white matter and eventually reach the grey matter, which they cross obliquely, passing in the direction of the anterior cornu. It is, however, uncertain whether some of these fibres do not ascend the white matter longitudinally. The ultimate destination of the main bundle is uncertain; but it is probable that some of them enter Clarke's column. This bundle of fibres becomes degenerated early in locomotor ataxy, and it has been thought by some to be the site of the primary lesion in that disease.

Radicle'ule. (*Radícula*.) The same as *Radicle*.

Radicle'ulose. (*Radícula*.) Bearing root-lets.

Ra'dien. (*Radius*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Radius*.

Ra'dii auricular'es. Term for ima-

ginary lines projected on the skull on either side at right angles to a line passing through the two auricular points.

R. ciliar'es. The ciliary processes.

R. fron'tis. (*L. frons*, the forehead.) The wrinkles on the forehead.

R. len'tis. (*Lens, lentis. G. Linsen-nähte.*) Faint, radiating lines present at the poles of the crystalline lens.

R. medullar'es. The radiating bundles formed by the receiving tubules of the kidney.

Ra'diism. *Radiation.*

Ra'dio-bicipital bur'sa. The *Bursa bicipitalis radialis.*

Ra'dio-car'pal. (*Radius; carpus.* Mod. *L. radio-carpianus, radio-carpalis. F. radio-carpien; I. radio-carpico.*) Relating to the radius and the carpus.

Ra'dio-car'pal amputa'tion. Amputation at the *Radio-carpal articulation.*

Ra'dio-car'pal articula'tion. The wrist-joint.

Ra'dio-car'pal lig'aments. See *Wrist-joint, ligaments of.*

Ra'dio-car'peo-metacar'peus. The *Flexor carpi radialis brevis* of Wood.

Ra'dio-car'peus. The same as *Radio-carpeo-metacarpus.*

Ra'dio-dig'ital. (*Radius; digit.*) Belonging to the *radius* and the *digits.*

Ra'dio-hu'meral articula'tion. (*Radius; humerus*, the bone of the arm. *F. radio-humeral.*) That part of the elbow-joint which is formed by the head of the radius and the capitellum of the humerus.

Ra'diolus. (Dim. formed from *L. radius.*)

1. *Zoöl.* A secondary ray of the main *rachis* of a feather.

2. *Surg.* A sound or probe.

Ra'dio-metacarpa'lis. (*Radius; metacarpal.*) Term for the flexor carpi radialis brevis when, as occasionally happens, this muscle is inserted on the metacarpus.

Radiometer. (*L. radius; Gr. μέτρον*, a measure. *F. radiomètre.*) An instrument devised by Professor Crookes, possessing four metal discs or vanes, suspended vertically by light wires, so that they revolve round a central pivot. One surface of each disc is bright and the other dull black. The whole is contained in a glass globe partially exhausted of air. The discs rotate rapidly when placed in a bright light, the blackened surfaces being usually repelled. It has been shown by Tait and Dewar that the phenomenon is really a thermal one.

Radiometric. Belonging to the *Radiometer.*

Ra'dio-mus'cular. (*Radius; muscular.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *radius* and the muscles attached to it. In especial, epithet applied to the muscular branches of the radial artery in the forearm, and also to the corresponding branches of the radial nerve.

Ra'dio-palmar. *Anat.* Belonging to the *radius* and to the palm of the hand.

Ra'dio-palmar artery. The *Superficial volar artery.*

Ra'dio-palmar'is. (*L. radius; palma*, the palm of the hand.) An inconstant muscle, which arises from the radius below the flexor sublimis digitorum, and is inserted in common with the palmaris longus. (*Testut.*)

Ra'dio-ul'nar Belonging to the *radius* and *ulna.*

Ra'dio-ul'nar articula'tion, in'ferior. (*L. inferior*, lower. *F. articulation cubito-radiale inferieure; I. articolazione cubito-radiale inferiore.*) The lower joint between the radius and ulna. It is formed by the sigmoid cavity of the radius and the outer side of the lower end of the ulna. The bones are kept in contact principally by the triangular fibro-cartilage; but in addition there are some scattered ligamentous fibres in front and behind. The triangular fibro-cartilage is interposed between the ulna and the carpus, it is attached at its apex to the styloid process of the ulna, and by its base to the inferior extremity of the radius between the ulnar and carpal articulating surfaces. The synovial membrane of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation is, on account of its looseness, called the *membrana sacciformis*; it passes between the radius and ulna and between the ulna and the fibro-cartilage; its synovial cavity does not communicate with the wrist-joint, unless the fibro-cartilage is perforated.

Ra'dio-ul'nar articula'tion, su'perior. (*L. articulus*, a joint; *superior*, upper. *F. articulation cubito-radiale superieure; I. articolazione cubito-radiale superiore.*) The upper articulation between the radius and ulna. The head of the radius is received by the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, and is held in its place by the orbicular ligament which encircles it, and within which it rotates during pronation and supination. The annular or orbicular ligament is attached to the margins of the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna at its anterior and posterior margins. The synovial membrane of this joint is continuous with that of the elbow-joint.

Ra'dio-ul'nar fibro-car'tilage. See *Radio-ulnar articulation, inferior.*

Ra'dio-ul'nar lig'aments. The *interosseous membrane*, or ligament, of the forearm, extends between the adjacent borders of the radius and ulna, commencing above about an inch below the tubercle of the radius. Its fibres are directed downwards and inwards. The open space above this, called the *hiatus interosseus*, through which the posterior interosseous vessels pass, is limited above by a band of fibres called the *oblique or round ligament*, which passes downwards and outwards from the coracoid process to the radius. For the other radio-ulnar ligaments, see *Radio-ulnar articulation, inferior*, and *Radio-ulnar articulation, superior*.

Rad'ish. (*L. radix*, a root. *F. radis; I. ravanello; S. reponche; G. Rettig.*) The *Raphanus sativus*, also, its root.

R., dwarf. The *Chamaeraphanus*.

R., garden. A fuller name for the *Radish*.

R., horse. (*F. raifort; I. radice; S. rabano; G. Meerrettig.*) The *Cochlearia armoracia*.

Radius. (*L. The spoke of a wheel.* Also, the outer bone of the forearm. *F. radius; I. radio, raggio; G. Speichenknochen.*) In *Biology*. 1. The outer of the two long bones of the forearm, extending from the humerus to the carpus. The human radius averages a little more than nine inches in length; it has a disc-shaped head, the concave surface of which articulates superiorly with the capitellum; the vertical margin of the head is cylindrical, and it rotates in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, within the orbicular ligament.

There is a slightly constricted neck below the head.

The shaft of the bone has a slight convexity directed outwards and backwards. At its upper part and internally, immediately below the neck, is the bicipital tubercle, to the posterior part of which the biceps muscle is attached. The shaft presents a sharp internal border which affords an attachment to the interosseous membrane. This separates the anterior and posterior surfaces. The anterior surface is limited above by the oblique line of the radius which runs from the lower part of the tubercle downwards and outwards.

The rounded external surface presents near the middle a rough impression to which the tendon of the pronator radii teres is inserted.

The lower extremity of the radius, which is broad and thick, articulates with the carpus, and its inner aspect presents a small surface called the sigmoid cavity which articulates with the ulna.

Projecting downwards on the outer side of the lower articular surface is the styloid process. The lower extremity of the radius is marked by grooves on its posterior surface for the passage of the extensor tendons of the wrist and hand.

The radius is almost entirely covered with muscles. The head can easily be felt to rotate during pronation and supination when the forearm is extended, in a dimple on the outer side of the olecranon. The styloid process is subcutaneous. The radius receives its nutrient artery from the anterior interosseous artery, and its nerve supply from the anterior interosseous nerve, through a foramen which is directed upwards, and is situated a little above the middle of the bone.

The shaft of the radius presents a centre of ossification about the eighth week of intra-uterine life, the nucleus of the carpal epiphysis in the second year after birth, and the centre for the head about the eighth year. The upper epiphysis unites about the thirteenth year, and the lower about the twentieth. The radius is serially homologous with the tibia.

The radius is defined by comparative anatomists as that bone of the antibrachium which is situated on the pre-axial (or external) side of the embryonic arm.

In all Mammals the radius and ulna are readily distinguished. Pronation and supination are possible in the Primates, Edentata, Marsupials, and in some Rodents. In the Carnivora, Insectivora, and Proboscidea, the bones are distinct, but do not admit of movement upon one another. In the Ungulata and Cheiroptera, the radius is the principal bone of the antibrachium, and the ulna is either rudimentary or ankylized to the radius. In Reptiles, Birds, and Amphibia the radius is present, and is generally distinct from the ulna.

2. In the plural (Radii), the rays of the first order in the shaft of a Bird's feather.

3. A vein of the wing in Insects.

4. One of the cartilaginous rods supporting the fin-rays in Fishes.

5. One of the radiating threads in the spider's web.

6. One of the five forked pieces of the oral skeleton in Echinodermata.

R., dislocations of. The head of the radius is liable to dislocation, either forwards, backwards, or outwards. The forward dislocation is the most common of these. The signs of this accident are an inability to flex the forearm or completely extend it, and the presence of the head of the bone in front of the lower end of the

humerus, and its absence from its usual site when examined from behind. It is difficult to keep the radius in place after reduction, owing to rupture of the orbicular ligament. The outward and backward dislocations are both rare. See also *Wrist, dislocations of.*

R. axis. Cranium. A line passing from the inion to the horizon.

R., fracture of. (*L. frango, fractum*, to break.) The radius may be broken through the neck, or the shaft, or the carpal extremity. Fracture of the neck of the radius is rare, and, when present, is often difficult of detection owing to the absence of deformity. Apart from simultaneous fracture of the ulna, fracture of the shaft of the radius is somewhat rare; it is, however, commoner than fracture of the ulna alone.

Fracture through the lower end of the radius is a common accident, especially in elderly women, but it may occur at all ages and in both sexes. It is usually the result of a fall upon the palm. Four kinds of fractures in this situation are described—(1) simple transverse, (2) transverse, with dorsal displacement of the lower fragment and hand, or Colles' fracture, (3) comminuted, (4) and lastly, impaction fracture.

Colles' fracture is the commonest. It has received this name from the Irish surgeon by whom it was first described. The deformity is very characteristic. The wrist with the end of the radius makes a considerable dorsal protuberance, whilst on the palmar side there is a hollow, limited above by the projecting edge of the radius. The styloid process of the ulna is unduly prominent, whilst the radial edge of the forearm is concave owing to the displacement of the lower end of the radius with the hand to the radial side. In addition to the injury to the bone there is often rupture of the internal lateral ligament of the wrist, and possibly of the triangular fibro-cartilage, together with a variable amount of injury to the tendons and their sheaths.

R. of curvature. The radius of the circle, or segment of the circle, obtained by cutting a spherical body at right angles to its surface.

R., semilunar cavity of. A syn. for sigmoid cavity of radius. See *Radius*.

R. vector. Radius-carrier. An astronomical term for the line joining the centre of attraction to the centre of the object acted upon. Thus, a line joining the centre of the sun and the centre of a planet is the radius vector.

Radix. (*L.* A root; probably allied to *πάριξ*, a rod. *F. racine*; *L. radice*; *S. rais*; *G. Wurzel*.) The root of a plant; the fundamental part of a structure; also, the base of a system of logarithms. See also *Root*.

1. As used in *Anatomy*, the radix or root is usually the base or point of attachment of an organ. When used in reference to ganglia the term signifies the small nerve-branches which directly unite with the ganglia (the principal nerves). A ganglion is, therefore, said to have roots, *radix brevis*, *longus*, *motoria*, and so forth. See *Ganglion*.

2. The roots of plants forming medicinal drugs. These are given under separate headings.

R. abri. The root of *Abrus precatorius*, the Indian liquorice. It occurs in commerce in twisted pieces about half to one inch thick. The bark is thin and of a pale yellowish brown colour, and the wood yellowish, breaking with a short fibrous fracture. It has a sweet mucilaginous taste. See *Abrus precatorius*; also, *Jequirity*.

RADIX

R. accessor'ia sphe'no-palati'na. A nerve-filament which sometimes unites the spheno-palatine and ciliary ganglia.

R. accessor'ia sphe'no-palati'na gan'glii ciliar'is. A fuller term for *Radix accessoria spheno-palatina*.

R. aconi'ti. See *Aconiti radix*.

R. aco'ri. The rhizome, *Acorus calamus*, the sweet flag. See *Acorus*.

R. actæ'æ. See *Actæa racemosa*.

R. alexipharmaca. Alexipharmic root. Name for the root of several species of *Dorstenia* (q. v.).

R. alkan'næ. See *Alkanet*.

R. alopecuroid'es. Term for the root of *Ononis hircina*, *O. repens*, and *O. spinosa*.

R. althæ'æ. See *Althææ radix*.

R. anti'ca proces'sus transver'si vertebræ. Anterior root of the transverse process of a vertebra. Syn. for *Parapophysis*.

R. antidysenter'ica. Antidysenteric root. The root of *cephælis ipecacuanha*, which has received this name on account of its value in the treatment of dysentery. See *Ipecacuanha radix*.

R. aor'tæ. The aortic bulb.

R. armorac'ia. See *Armoracæ radix*.

R. ar'nicæ. See *Arnica radix*.

R. artemis'ia. The root of *Artemisia vulgaris*, mugwort. It occurs in pieces, nearly 8 in. long and about 1 in. thick. These are covered with thin, tough radicles, which are 3 in. long and about 1-12 in thickness. It was at one time given as a remedy for epilepsy, more especially in weakly and nervous persons, and was also thought to be a valuable remedy in amenorrhœa.

R. as'ari. The rhizome of *Asarum canadense*. Wild ginger. See *Asarum*.

R. ascen'dens for'nicis. A name for Fornix, pillars of, anterior.

R. asparagi. The rhizome of *Asparagus officinalis*. See *Rhizoma asparagi*.

R. bardan'æ. See *Bardana radix*.

R. belladonn'æ. See *Belladonna radix*.

R. benedict'æ sylvest'ris. A name for the root of *Geum rivale*.

R. bengalë. Bengal root. See *Cassu-nuniar*.

R. bezoard'ica. A syn. for *R. alexi-pharmaca*.

R. brasilien'sis. Brazilian root. A syn. for *Ipecacuanha*.

R. brev'is gan'glii ciliar'is. The short root of the ciliary ganglion. A branch of the third cranial nerve which enters the ciliary ganglion.

R. brev'is gan'glii submaxillar'is. The short root of the submaxillary ganglion. Term for branches of the lingual nerve which pass to the submaxillary ganglion.

R. britan'nica. A name common to the roots of the *Rumex aquaticus*, *R. hydrolapathum*, and *R. maximus*.

R. cain'cæ vel caina'næ. (F. cainça; G. *Caincawurzel*.) The root of *Chiococca racemosa*.

R. cal'ami aromatici. The same as *Rhizoma calami*.

R. carli'næ. (G. *Eberwurzel*.) The root of *Carlina acaulis*. (Linn.) It occurs in pieces about an inch in length, often cut lengthways; outside it is wrinkled and of a brownish colour; within it is somewhat fleshy, and pre-

sents broad medullary rays. It has a strong unpleasant odour and a bitter taste. It has been held to be a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic, and has been given in the typhoid state, and in amenorrhœa. Dose, 10 to 20 grs. of the powder.

R. carot'ica. (*Kapariðes*, the carotid arteries.) The carotid root. A branch joining the sympathetic plexus on the carotid artery and the spheno-palatine ganglion. The same as the great deep petrosal nerve.

R. caryophylla'tæ aquat'icæ. The rhizome of *Geum rivale*, water-avens.

R. cerebell'i. The root of the cerebellum. Syn. for *Restiform body*.

R. chi'næ. China root. The rhizome of *Smilax china*.

R. Christophoria'næ. Baneberry root. The rhizome and rootlets of *Actæa spicata*.

R. cimicifu'gæ. Cimicifuga root. The rhizome of *Actæa racemosa*.

R. cochlear'is. (L. *cochlea*, a snail shell.) The cochlear root. The branch of the auditory nerve which supplies the cochlea.

R. col'chici. The same as *Colchici cormus*, B.P. The tubers of *Colchicum autumnale*, meadow saffron.

R. colom'bo. The same as *Calumba radix*, B.P.

R. colom'bo america'næ. American calumba root. The root of *Fraseria Walteri*. See *R. Fraseræ*.

R. consol'idæ major'is. The root of *Symphytum officinale*. Comfrey root. See *R. symphyti*.

R. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The base of the heart.

R. den'tis. The root or fang of a tooth.

R. descen'dens for'nicis. A name for Fornix, pillars of, posterior.

R. dul'cis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) Sweet root. The same as *Glycyrrhiza radix*, liquorice root.

R. dysenter'ica. Dysenteric root. The same as *R. antidysenterica*.

R. en'ulæ. The same as *R. inulæ*.

R. epiglott'idis. The base of the epiglottis, which is attached in the median line to the thyroid cartilage.

R. externa nerv'i saph'eni externi. Outer root of the external saphenous nerve. The same as the *Peroneal communicating nerves*.

R. fil'icis mar'is. The rhizome of the male fern, *Filix mas*.

R. Fra'seræ. (F. *racine de colombo de Mariette*; G. *Fraserwurzel*.) The root of *Fraseria Walteri* (Michaux), American colombo root. It bears some resemblance to gentian root, but is yellower in colour. It is usually dried in longitudinal slices, and as the central fleshy part shrinks, the bark overlaps. The transverse section presents no medullary rays, which distinguishes it from calumba root. It is considered a tonic and simple bitter, but when fresh it is emetic and purgative.

R. galan'gæ. The rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum*, galangal. See *Galanga*.

R. galan'gæ major'is. The root of *Alpinia galanga*. See *Galanga*.

R. galan'gæ minor'is. A fuller name for *R. galangæ*.

R. ganglio'sa. The gangliated root. A term sometimes used for the sensory root of the fifth cranial nerve.

R. gelse'mii. (F. *racine de gelsemium*;

RADIX

G. Gelsemiumwurzel.) The rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium sempervirens* (Aiton). The yellow jasmine. The rhizome is about one inch in diameter; the roots smaller; externally they are yellowish brown with purplish longitudinal streaks. The rhizome presents a central pith and yellowish wood, intersected by whiter medullary rays; the roots have no pith cavity. It has a peculiar aromatic odour, and very little taste; the bark is bitter. See also *Gelsemium nitidum*.

R. gentianæ. See *Gentiana radiz*.

R. gentianæ alba. This name was once given to the root of *Laserpitium latifolium*, on account of a supposed resemblance to gentian root.

R. glycyrrhizæ. See *Glycyrrhiza radiz*.

R. glycyrrhizæ hispanicæ. Spanish liquorice root. The same as *Glycyrrhiza radiz*.

R. graminis. The same as *Rhizoma graminis*.

R. Helleb. nli. The same as *R. inula*.

R. hellebori albi. White hellebore root. The same as *Rhizoma veratri*.

R. hellebori nigri. (*F. racine de hellebore noir*; *G. schwarze Nieswurzel*.) Black hellebore root. The rhizome and rootlets of *Helleborus niger*. As the rootlets are brittle, they are generally broken from the rhizome, in the commercial drug. The rhizome is three inches long, a quarter to half an inch thick, and in section presents a thick wrinkled bark, a central whitish pith, and six to ten wedge-shaped wood bundles arranged between broad medullary rays. It has a sweetish taste with a bitter after-taste. See *Helleborus niger*.

R. hellebori viridis. The rhizome and rootlets of the *Helleborus viridis*. This is not the same as that sometimes called green hellebore (*Veratrum viride*). Its general characters closely resemble the root of the black hellebore, but the rhizome is smaller, two inches long and a quarter of an inch thick. It is considered by some to be a more active drug.

R. hemidesmi. See *Hemidesmi radiz*.

R. imperatoris. The root-stock of *Imperatoria ostruthium*, masterwort. It contains a volatile oil and a principle, *Imperatorin*, from which angelic acid can be obtained. The drug was formerly prescribed as a stimulant in asthenic fever, the typhoid state, and delirium tremens. Also locally, as a masticatory to stimulate unhealthy ulcers in the mouth.

R. india'na. Indian root. The same as *Ipecacuanha radiz*. Is cultivated in India, but is indigenous to Brazil.

R. indica Lopeziana. (*L. indicus*, Indian. Named by a Portuguese in honour of Lopez.) The root of *Toddalia acuminata*. See *Toddalia radiz*.

R. inferiora ganglii ciliaris. Syn. for *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris*.

R. inferiora ganglii ophthalmici. Inferior root of the ophthalmic ganglion. A syn. for *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris*.

R. inula. (*F. racine d'année*; *G. Alantwurzel*.) The root of *Inula helenium*. It is about six inches long, one inch and a half thick, with several long branches, but it occurs in commerce in transverse slices. These present a concave surface on account of the fleshy character of the root, which shrinks as it dries. The pieces are whitish-grey within, outside brownish and wrinkled. There are prominent medullary

rays. In parts of the root are shining red points which are resin cells. See also *Inula helenium*.

R. ipecacuanhæ. See *Ipecacuanha radiz*.

R. i'neos. The same as *Rhizoma iridis*.

R. i'ridis florentinæ. The same as *Rhizoma iridis florentina*.

R. jalap'pæ. See *Jalapa*.

R. krameris. See *Krameria radiz*.

R. lap'athi. The same as *R. rumicis*.

R. levis'tici. The root of *Levisticum officinale*.

R. lin'guæ. (*L. lingua*, the tongue.) The root of the tongue.

R. liquiritiæ. *Glycyrrhiza radiz*.

R. liquiritiæ echina'tæ. The root of *Glycyrrhiza echinata*. It has been considered by some that this root is the commercial Russian liquorice root, but this is incorrect. It has a more bitter taste, and is not so sweet as the Russian liquorice.

R. liquiritiæ munda'ta. The same as *Glycyrrhiza russica*.

R. liquiritiæ rus'sicæ. Russian liquorice root. The root of *Glycyrrhiza glandulifera*, a variety of *G. glabra*.

R. longa ganglii sphenopalat'ni. The long root of the sphenopalatine ganglion. A name for the *Petrosal nerve*, *great superficial*.

R. longa infe'rior ganglii ciliar'is. The long inferior root of the ciliary ganglion. An occasional offset from the ciliary ganglion to one of the ciliary nerves.

R. Lopez. Lopez-root. Discovered near the mouth of the African river Zambesi by Juan Lopez Pigueiro. Brought into Europe in 1771 by Gaubius. It was used therapeutically in chronic dysentery and phthisis. It closely resembles *Toddalia aculeata*, of which it is probably a derivative. (Gould's Dict.)

R. Lopeziana. Syn. for *R. Lopez*.

R. majora trigemini. The larger root of the trigeminus. The same as the sensory root of the fifth nerve.

R. media nerve'i olfacto'rii. The middle root of the olfactory (first cranial) nerve.

R. medull'æ spinal'is. The root of the spinal cord. Varolius' name for the *Medulla oblongata*.

R. melampo'dii. The same as *R. hellebori nigri*.

R. mesenter'ica. The root or base of the mesentery.

R. mesenter'ii. The root of the mesentery.

R. minor trigemini. The smaller, or motor, root of the trigeminus or fifth cranial nerve.

R. min'si. The root of *Sium minsi*.

R. mollis ganglii o'tici. The soft root of the otic ganglion. Nerve-fibres passing between the otic ganglion and the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery.

R. mollis ganglii submaxillar'is. The soft root of the submaxillary ganglion. Term for those fibres in the sympathetic nerve-plexus on the external maxillary artery which join the submaxillary ganglion.

R. motoria ganglii ciliar'is. The motor root of the ciliary ganglion.

R. motoria ganglii o'tici. The motor root of the otic ganglion. Term for those fibres of the inferior maxillary nerve which enter the otic ganglion.

R. moto'ria gan'glii sphenopala-ti'ni. The motor root of the sphenopalatine ganglion. Another name for the *Petrosal nerve*, great superficial.

R. moto'ria gan'glii submaxillar'is. The motor root of the submaxillary ganglion. Those fibres of the chorda tympani nerve which enter the submaxillary ganglion.

R. na'si. The root of the nose.

R. ner'vi opt'ici. The root of the optic nerve. A term for the *Optic tract*.

R. olfactoria gris'ea. The grey olfactory root. Syn. for *R. media nervi olfactorii*.

R. olfactoria superio'ra. The superior olfactory root. Term for those fibres of the olfactory nerve which arise from the *caruncula mammillaris*.

R. olsnit'ii. The root of *Selinum palustre*, or marsh parsley. This root was once used in the treatment of epilepsy.

R. Parei'rae. See *Pareira radix*.

R. pe'nis. The same as *Crus penis*.

R. petro'sa. The petrosal root. A name for the *Petrosal nerve*, great superficial.

R. petroseli'ni. The root of *Petroselinum sativum* (Hoffmann), parsley. It is about six inches long, three quarters of an inch thick, has a thick white bark, longitudinally wrinkled below, and showing on section radially striate markings; within this the section is yellow, with irregular medullary rays. A decoction of the root is used in strangury.

R. phytolac'cae. The root of *Phytolacca decandra*.

R. pil'i. The root of a hair.

R. podophyl'i. See *Podophylli rhizoma*, B.P.

R. posti'ca proces'sus transver'si vertebrae. The posterior root of the transverse process of a vertebra. Sömmering's term for *Diapophysis*.

R. prio'ra proces'sus transver'si vertebrae. The anterior root of the transverse process of a vertebra. A syn. for *Parapophysis*.

R. proces'sus spino'si. The root of a spinous process (of a vertebra).

R. pulmo'nis. The root of the lung.

R. pyre'thri. See *Pyrethri radix*, B.P.

R. pyre'thri german'ici. The root of *Anacyclus officinarum*, cultivated in Germany.

R. ratan'hiae. The same as *Krameria radix*. B.P.

R. recur'rens gan'glii ciliar'is. The recurrent root of the ciliary ganglion. The same as *R. longa inferiora ganglii ciliaris*.

R. rhe'i. See *Rhei radix*, B.P.

R. rho'diae. The root of the *Sedum rhodiola*.

R. rubra. (*L. rubra*, fem. of *ruber*, red.) The root of the *Rubia tinctorum*, madder.

R. rumic'is. The root of *Rumex crispus*, the yellow dock, and other species of *Rumex*. See *Rumex*.

R. sa'lep. See *Tubera salep*.

R. saponaria. The root of *Saponaria officinalis*. Soap root. It is about twelve inches long and one-eighth of an inch thick. The bark is longitudinally wrinkled, and the wood yellowish white. It has no odour, and tastes at first sweetish and then acrid. See *Saponaria*.

R. sar'sae. See *Sarsae radix*. B.P.

R. sarsaparil'iae. The same as *Sarsae radix*. B.P.

R. sas'safras. See *Sassafras radix*. B.P.

R. scammo'niae. See *Scammonia radix*.

R. sen'ege. See *Senega radix*.

R. sensiti'va gan'glii submaxillar'is. The sensitive, or sensory, root of the submaxillary ganglion.

R. serpentariae. The same as *Serpentaria rhizoma*.

R. serpen'tum. (*L. serpens*, a snake.) The root of *Ophiorhiza mungos*.

R. sum'bul. See *Sumbul radix*.

R. sympath'ica gan'glii ciliar'is. Sympathic or sympathetic root of the ciliary ganglion.

R. sympath'ica gan'glii sphenopala-ti'ni. Sympathic or sympathetic root of the sphenopalatine ganglion. Syn. for *Petrosal nerve*, great deep.

R. sym'phiti. (*F. consoude*; *I. consolidida*; *S. consuelida mayora*; *G. Beinwell*.) The root of *Symphytum officinale*. Comfreyroot. A fleshy, tapering root, about 8 inches long, and 1 inch wide above. It has several heads, and but few branches. When dry, it is wrinkled, black externally, the inner bark is whitish, the medulla grey. It contains much mucilage and but little starch or tannin. It is demulcent, also astringent, and was formerly used for bruises and cracked nipples, and internally as an astringent in hæmorrhage from mucous membranes.

R. tarax'aci. See *Taraxaci radix*.

R. un'guis. The root of a nail (of a finger or toe).

R. urinar'ia. (*Mod. L. urinarius*, belonging to, or exciting the secretion of, urine.) A name for the roots of *Ononis hircina*, *O. repens*, and *O. spinosa*.

R. valer'ianae. See *Valeriana radix*.

R. vera'tri vi'ridis. The same as *Veratri viridis rhizoma*.

R. vestibular'is. The vestibular root. A name for the anterior root of the auditory or eighth cranial nerve, which supplies the vestibule.

Radula. (*L. rado*, to scrape.) The same as *Scalprum*. An old name for a scraper or spatula.

Also, applied to the lingual ribbon of the molluscs, on which are arranged transverse rows of teeth or hooks. The radula lies in a sheath on the lower and posterior surface of the buccal cavity.

Radzy'gë. The same as *Radesyggë*.

Raf'finose. A syn. for *Melitose* (q. v.).

Rafflesia. (After Sir Stamford Raffles.) A genus of plants parasitic on the roots of others, and bearing large flowers of a fetid odour.

R. Arnoldi. A Sumatran species. Action the same as that of *R. patma*.

R. patma. A Javanese species, used in the form of decoction as an astringent and styptic in metrorrhagia.

Ra'fie. (*F.* Also termed *rave* or *feu d'herbe*.) An eruptive febrile disease which has been observed in cattle, near Paris and in some parts of Normandy. The rash occurs on the internal surface of the hind legs, and appears on the fourth or fifth day of the disease. (*Littre's Dict.*)

Rag-pick'er's disease. (*G. Haderkrankheit*.) A syn. for *Fustule malignans*.

Ragatz. A place in St. Gall, Switzerland, noted for its thermal waters and baths.

Ragaz. Another spelling of *Ragatz*.

Rage. (*F.*) Rabies. Also, any very painful affection.

R. de tête. (F. *tête*, head.) A disease present in France in the year 1841, closely resembling epidemic meningitis.

Rag'ged la'dy. Popular name for the *Nigella damascena*.

Rag'le. (F.) A special visual hallucination observed in people who travel across the desert. It takes the appearance of water and herbage.

Rag'weed. The *Ambrosia elatior*.

R. fever. A syn. for *Hay-fever*.

R., golden. The *Senecio aureus*.

R., great. The *Ambrosia trifida*.

Rag'wort. The *Senecio aureus*.

Rai. The Indian mustard plant, *Sinapis juncea*.

Ra'ia. The same as *Raja*.

Ra'idæ. The same as *Rajidæ*.

Rai'way brain. Another name for *R. spine*.

R. in'juries. These have received separate consideration by surgeons on account of their frequency, and also because they are apt to be accompanied by severe shock, followed by a long train of nervous symptoms. Apart from lesions of bones and ligaments manifestly due to the accident, four different conditions can be distinguished. 1. Lesions of the cord and membranes attributable to the accident. 2. Nervous shock and its consequences. 3. Secondary consequences of spinal concussion. 4. Hysteria and malingering.

1. The lesions which may be produced are very various, viz. hemorrhage into the membranes, laceration of the cord or its membranes, inflammation of the membranes, meningitis and associated myelitis.

2. The shock produced by an accident is often independent of the violence of the blow. The symptoms are on the whole very constant, though the kind of accident be various. Loss of power in the legs, partial suppression of urine, impairment of sensation in the lower limbs, failure of digestion, vomiting, fainting, and sleeplessness, are all common results of a railway accident. These symptoms may last for months.

3. The secondary consequences are generally continuous with the preceding without any interval of complete restoration to health. The patient commonly loses business ability. Moreover, he may have a tottering gait, defective digestion, coldness of the limbs, and other signs of feeble circulation. The special senses are often affected; thus, amblyopia with or without retinal changes is common, deafness, and impaired sensation may be present. In some of these cases definite lesions of the spinal cord are present.

4. Nearly all such patients are highly emotional, and tend to exaggerate their suffering, so that the symptoms seem to be of a hysterical character. In some cases wilful deception has been practised. The malingerer is, however, generally easily distinguished from the emotional and nervous patient.

There is reason, nevertheless, to believe that the possibility of obtaining damages from a railway company directly or indirectly affects the condition of certain patients, and the issue raised often presents much difficulty from a medico-legal point of view.

R. kid'ney. An affection of the kidney said to be set up by the constant jarring in railway travelling.

R. spine. A term sometimes used for the

effects produced by a concussion of the spine occurring in a railway accident. It has no definite pathological significance; but is used generally in those cases when no definite lesion can be demonstrated, but when there are many obscure nervous symptoms.

The effects produced by a blow upon the back are extremely various; thus actual lesions of the bones and ligaments of the spinal cord and its membranes and nerve-roots are common, and in addition to these, emotional disturbance is often a prominent feature. In some cases a well-marked hysterical condition is produced. In order to claim damages actual malingering seems to be practised occasionally. See also *R. injuries*.

Rain bath. Term for a therapeutic apparatus, consisting of four or six circles of piping fixed two or three inches apart. There are three lines of fine holes in each piece of piping. The patient stands within these circles, and the water issues from the holes under considerable pressure.

Rain-gauge. An apparatus for the estimation of the amount of rain falling over a given area in a given time.

Rain'bow disease'. A common term for *Herpes iris*.

R. weed. The *Lythrum salicaria*.

R. worm. A syn. for *R. disease*.

Rain'ey's bodies. Term for *Psorosperms* in the muscles of certain animals, notably the pig.

R.'s cap'sules. A syn. for *R.'s bodies*.

R.'s cor'puscles. A syn. for *R.'s bodies*.

R.'s tubes. A syn. for *R.'s bodies*.

Rai'sin. (L. *uva*, pl. *uvæ*. F. *raisin*; I. *uva*; S. *uva*; G. *Weintraube*.) The dried grape, from the *Vitis vinifera*. See *Uvæ*; also, *Passæ*. The varieties of raisin are: Malaga, Valencia, Smyrna, Corinthian (the currant), Sultana, Muscatel, &c.

Ra'ja. (F. *raie*; I. *razza*; S. *raya*; G. *Roche*.) A Genus of the *Rajidæ*. All the species inhabit the sea, and all are edible.

R. bat's. The skate. Used as food.

R. clava'ta. The thornback. Skin used to make isinglass for clarifying beer.

R. oxyrrhyn'cus. The sharp-nosed ray. An edible species inhabiting the Mediterranean.

Raj'idæ. The Rays and Skates. The *Rajidæ* are a Family of fishes forming a Genus of the *Chondropterygii*. They have depressed bodies and expanded pectoral fins, making a broad rhombic disc; they possess a long slender tail which has no dorsal spine. Nearly all the species are edible. They are found over a wide geographical area.

Raj'ides. (Claus.) A Tribe of the *Plagiostomi*, including, besides the skates and rays, the torpedoes, sting rays, and sawfishes.

Rak. The same as *Arack*.

Rakasi'ra. A term for *Kapahu balsam*, or *Balsam of copaiva*.

Rake teeth. Teeth that are unduly wide apart, having a fancied resemblance to a rake.

Rak'i. A Turkish liqueur, in the preparation of which *Gum mastic* is used.

Ra'kia. A form of spirit made from grapes, mixed with aromatics, in Dalmatia.

Rak'li pill. An Indian name for *Leprosy*.

Rakoc'zy. The chief spring at Kissen-gen (q. v.).

Râle. (From the French *râle*, a rattle. Gr.

ρόνος; I. *rantolo*; G. *Röcheln*.) A French word, which originally signified the rattle in the throat of the dying, caused by the passage of air over an accumulation of mucus in the larynx and trachea. Laennec first applied the term *râle* to certain adventitious sounds heard within the chest, which he recognised and described in his work on "Auscultation Médiate," published in 1819.

Râles are adventitious sounds accompanying and in part obscuring the respiratory murmur, produced wholly within the lung, and generally due to the passage of air over or through abnormal secretions in the bronchi or finer tubes.

Laennec's classification of râles is as follows—(1) *Le râle crépitant* or crepitant râle; (2) *râle muqueux* or mucous râle, (3) *le râle sec, sibilant ou ronflant*, dry râles, sonoro-sibilant râles. These terms are in general use; they do not, however, cover all the adventitious sounds heard over the lungs, and a great number of additional names have been introduced.

Some writers—Dr. Latham, Sir Thos. Watson, and others—have restricted the word *râle* to interrupted sounds heard within the lungs, thus using the word in the sense of rattle, and excluding the dry continuous sounds which they term *rhonchus* and *sibilus*. *Râle*, *rhonchus*, and *rattle* were, however, originally synonymous terms. See *Rhonchus*.

R.s., amphoric. Râles having an amphoric character, and occurring under similar conditions to those giving rise to *amphoric breathing*.

R.s., bronchial. Râles generated in the bronchial tubes.

R.s., bubbling. Râles produced by bubbling of air through mucus in the respiratory passages. Three varieties are described. 1. *Large*, produced in the trachea and bronchi. 2. *Medium*, produced in the large ramifications of the bronchi. 3. *Small*, produced in the smallest ramifications of the bronchi.

R.s., bul'ous. A syn. for *R.s., moist*.

R.s., cavernous. (L. *caverna*, a cave.) The same as gurgling râles; râles produced in a cavity.

R.s., click'ing. A variety of *R.s., dry crackling* which have a clicking character.

R.s., coarse. A râle which seems to be produced by the rupture of a large bubble. During progressive softening of a tubercular focus the râles heard over it become larger and coarser until, perhaps, gurgling râles are produced.

R.s., consonating. (L. *consono*, to resound.) Consonating râles are distinct, sharp râles produced in the neighbourhood of consolidations of the lung, and conducted directly to the ear. They are clear and ringing, and are often termed reverberating. The term consonating as applied to râles was proposed by Skoda. There is, however, no consonance in the limited sense of the word as used in acoustics.

R.s., coo'ing. A variety of *R.s., sibilant*, somewhat resembling the cooing of pigeons.

R.s., creak'ing. The same as *R.s., dry crackling*.

R.s., crep'itant. (L. *crepito*, to crackle. F. *râle crépitant*.) A sound heard over the lung during inspiration which resembles the sound produced by rubbing a lock of hair with the fingers near the ear. It is usually only heard towards the end of inspiration. It occurs in pneumonia, œdema of the lung, in some cases of pulmonary

collapse, and also in some cases of œdematous pleura. In acute pneumonia it is an important and early sign preceding the development of bronchial breathing. Crepitant râles are often called fine crepitations, or fine-hair crepitations.

R.s., crack'ling. The same as *R.s., crep'itant*.

Also, term used to mean *R.s., dry crackling*.

R.s., dry. (F. *le râle sec*.) A term introduced by Laennec for the râles which are continuous and not interrupted. See *R.s., sonoro-sibilant*.

R.s., dry crack'ling. A crackling sound heard on inspiration, consisting of two or three sharp, dry, crackles, and unattended by mucous râles. The presence of dry crackling râles is considered to be significant of the commencement of softening in tubercular deposits in the lung.

R.s., exothoracic. The same as *R.s., extrathoracic*.

R.s., extrathoracic. Râles produced in the air-passages outside the thorax, i.e. in the larynx or trachea.

R.s., fine. A term used in opposition to coarse râles, to express the idea conveyed to the mind that the dimensions of the bubble or other agent producing the sound are small.

R.s., fric'tion. Râles generated by the friction produced between two sticky inflamed serous surfaces, either the surfaces of the pleura (pleurisy), the pericardium (pericarditis), or of both (pleuro-pericarditis). The sound is like that produced by rubbing together two pieces of rough leather.

R.s., gurg'ling. Loud mucous râles which are produced in cavities in the lung, and which have a low-pitched, gurgling or bubbling character.

R.s., gut'tural. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) Râles produced in the throat.

R.s., his'sing. Term for high-pitched, sibilant râles. See *R.s., sibilant*.

R.s., hu'mid. The same as *R.s., moist*.

R.s., hu'mid crack'ling. The same as *R.s., moist crackling*.

R.s., interme'diate. Clymer's name for a class of râles intermediate in character between dry and moist râles.

R.s., intrathoracic. Râles generated within the thorax.

R.s., larynge'al. Râles generated in the larynx.

R.s., metal'lic. Another name for *R.s., metallic tinkling*.

R.s., metal'lic tink'ing. A peculiar ringing râle, described by Laennec as resembling the sound produced in some metal or glass vessel when struck by a pin. It is a single sound, not regularly produced at each respiratory movement, and is accompanied by a ringing echo, such as to suggest the dropping of water into a cavern. It occurs in pyo-pneumothorax and in some cases of large phthisical cavities.

R.s., moist. (F. *le râle humide*.) Râles which are interrupted, and which suggest a bubbling of air through a fluid. See *R.s., mucous*.

R.s., moist bronchial. A syn. for *R.s., moist bronchial*.

R.s., moist crack'ling. A form of mucous râle, of a reverberating character, heard over tuberculous deposits in the lung, when softening is established, but before the formation of a cavity.

R.s., mu'cous. (F. *râle muqueuse*. I. *rantolo mucosus*.) The sound produced by the

passage of air through liquids contained in the air-cavities. In its character it resembles the bursting of a series of bubbles. Mucous râles vary according to the apparent size of the bubbles, and all varieties occur from subcrepitant to the gurgling râle heard over large phisical cavities. In cases of feeble respiratory movement, râles are often not distinctly heard until a deeper breath is taken. Mucous râles produced in the neighbourhood of consolidation of the lung are generally very distinctly conducted to the ear; these have been called reverberating or consonating râles.

R.s., piping. A term for a variety of *R.s.*, *sibilant* which have a piping sound.

R.s., pleural. A term for pleural friction sounds. See *R.s., friction*.

R.s., red'ux. (*L. redux*, leading back. *F. râles de retour*.) Returning râles. Term for the subcrepitant râles heard in pneumonia during the stage of resolution.

R.s., reverberating. (*L. reverbero*, to cast back, or repel.) The same as *R.s., consonating*.

R.s., saw'ing. A variety of *R.s., sibilant* which make a sawing noise.

R.s., sib'illant. (*L. sibilus*, a whistling or hissing. *F. le râle sibilant*.) A sound produced in the finer bronchial tubes, of a whistling character, and due to a narrowing of the tube from some cause. The note produced is high-pitched and continues without interruption during either inspiration or expiration, and sometimes during both. A sibilant râle is frequently removed by cough. The causes which produce this râle are generally obstruction to a small bronchus by mucus, the narrowing of the calibre of the finer tubes which occurs in spasmodic asthma, and, rarely, cicatricial changes in the tubes or pressure on them from without. Sibilant râles are frequently termed *sibilus*.

R.s., snoring. A syn. for *R.s., sonorous*.

R.s., son'oro-sib'illant. (*L. sonorus*, resounding; *sibilus*, a hissing.) Term applied to râles of which some are snoring and some whistling in character. It depends upon the size of the bronchial tube whether the impediment offered by mucus will give rise to a high-pitched or low-pitched sound, the sonorous and sibilant râles respectively. Hence these frequently co-exist. See also *Rh'ochus* and *Sibilus*.

R.s., son'orous. (*L. sonorus*, loud, resounding.) A low-pitched, more or less continuous, sound of a snoring character, produced by a narrowing of a bronchus, generally by mucus. Coughing usually causes a modification or disappearance of the sound. In some cases a sonorous râle is produced by cicatricial changes in the bronchial tube, or by pressure upon it. A palpable fremitus is a frequent accompaniment.

R.s., subcrep'itant. (*L. sub*, under; *crepito*, to crackle.) A form of mucous râle which is so fine as to approach the crepitant râle. It is generally a distinct and sharp series of sounds, principally heard during inspiration, and is best obtained over lung resolving from pneumonia. Under these circumstances the sound is often called *redux* crepitation, also *redux* râles. Subcrepitant râles are very commonly heard in phthisis.

R.s., submuc'ous. A syn. for *R.s., subcrep'itant*.

R.s., trache'al. Râles generated in the trachea.

R.s., vesic'ular. A syn. for *R.s., crep'itant*.

R.s., vibra'ting. A syn. for *R.s., dry*.

R.s., whis'tling. A syn. for *R.s., sibilant*.

Ram'ag. Old term for *Cinis*. Ashes.

Ramalis v'ena. (*L. ramale*, a dead bough.) The vena porta, so named on account of its supposed resemblance to a bough stripped of leaves.

Ramar'is. (*L. ramus*, a branch.) The same as *Ramealis*.

Ramast'rum. (*L. ramus*, a branch.)

Bot. Jungius' term for the branchings of the petiole or petioles of a pinnate leaf.

Rambutan. The *Nephelium lappaceum*, the fruit of which is recommended for fevers.

Ram'dohr's suture. A method of treatment of transversely-divided intestine, introduced by Ramdohr. A single suture unites the parietal abdominal wall with the lower part of the bowel into which the upper part is invaginated.

Rameal. See *Ramealis*.

Ramealis. (*L. ramus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Situated, or growing, on branches.

Rameanus. (*L. ramus*, a branch.) Growing from a branch or branches.

Ramearius. (*L. ramus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Growing on branches; epithet applied to aerial roots that grow on branches.

Ramed. Old term for *Rhabarbarum*, or rhubarb.

Ramelli. Plur. of *Ramellus*.

Ramellose. Bearing *Ramelli*.

Ramellus. (*Dim.* of *L. ramus*, a branch.) Term applied by Link to the subdivisions of the secondary petioles of pinnate leaves.

Ramenta. (*L.amenta*, a chip.) Plur. of *Ramentum*.

R. intestino'rum. Scrapings of the intestines. Term for shreds of the intestinal mucous membrane discharged per rectum in malignant dysentery.

Ramenta'ceous. *Bot.* Characterised by *Ramentum*. Covered with small, membranous scales.

Ramentum. (Plur. *ramenta*. *L. rado*, to scrape down.) 1. *Bot.* A kind of pubescence consisting of a covering of flat, shaving-like hairs.

2. *Pathol.* Term (*Gr. syn. Εἰσώματα*) applied by Hippocrates (*Aph.* vii, 67) to the membranous particles on the internal surface of the intestines, which are separated and carried away by the acrid intestinal discharges in dysentery. See *Ramenta intestinorum*.

3. *Chem.* Filings, raspings.

Rameus. The same as *Ramealis*.

Ramex. (*L. ramus*, a branch.) *Surg.* An old term for *Hernia*.

R. varico'sus. Varicose *ramex*. A term for *Varicocele*.

Rami. Plur. of *Ramus*.

R. acceleran'tes. *Accelerator nerves*.

R. adipo'si. Adipose branches. Name for twigs passing from the lumbar arteries to the adipose capsule of the kidney on either side.

R. alar'es. Alar branches. Twigs from the angular artery to the ala of the nose on either side.

R. alveolar'es. Alveolar branches. Branches from the *infraorbital* and *inferior dental* arteries to the alveolar processes of the superior and inferior maxilla respectively.

R. anterior'es nervo'rum spina'lium. Anterior divisions of the spinal nerves.

R. articular'es. Articular branches. Term for nerves or blood-vessels which supply an articulation.

R. bronchia'les. Bronchial branches. Twigs from the arch of the aorta to the right and left bronchi.

R. bucca'les. Buccal branches. Name for twigs from the *alveolar* nerves supplying the mucous membrane of the cheeks.

R. cardi'aci. Cardiac branches. Name for twigs from the *gastric* artery to the cardiac portion of the stomach. Also, syn. for *R. cardi'aci nervi vagi*.

R. cardi'aci nervi va'gi. Cardiac branches of the vagus nerve.

R. cervi'co-spina'les. Cervico-spinal branches. Name for branches from the *ascending cervical* artery passing to the spinal canal.

R. clavicula'les. Clavicular branches. Name for branches from the *transverse cervical* artery to the subclavius muscle.

R. communican'tes. (*L. communicans*, pres. part. of *communico*, to make common, or impart.) Communicating branches. The rami communicantes are nerves which connect the spinal nerves with the sympathetic system. In man the four upper pass to the superior cervical ganglion, the fifth and sixth join the middle, and the seventh and eighth join the lower cervical ganglion. The thoracic, lumbar and sacral nerves are usually united with the corresponding ganglia of the sympathetic by rami communicantes. These communicating branches consist of a white and grey portion; the former resembles a spinal nerve in structure, and receives fibres from both the anterior and posterior roots, the latter is non-medullated and resembles the sympathetic nerves.

R. communican'tes no'ni. Communicating branches of the ninth (cranial nerve).

R. cuta'nei. Cutaneous branches. Branches of the *anterior* and *posterior perforating* nerves.

R. dentales. Dental branches. Term for the terminal twigs of the *inferior dental* artery passing to the lower teeth.

R. diplo'ici. Diploic branches. Term for the *alveolar* branches of the *inferior dental* artery.

R. dorsa'les na'si. Dorsal branches of the nose. Term for twigs from the *angular artery* to the posterior portion of the nose.

R. emissar'ii. Emissary branches. Term for those branches of the anterior spinal nerveplexuses which pass out through the intervertebral and anterior sacral foramina.

R. epiplo'ici. Epiploic branches. Branches of the *gastro-duodenal* artery to the great omentum.

R. episclera'les. Episcleral branches. Term for the branches of the *anterior ciliary* arteries which anastomose with the posterior ciliary.

R. fascia'les. Fascial branches. Term for twigs supplying the face from the *infra-orbital*, *inferior palpebral*, *external nasal* nerves, and the upper branch of the *superficial cervical* nerve.

R. fronta'les. Frontal branches. Term for twigs from the *supra-trochlear* nerve supplying the skin of the forehead.

R. gastr'ici. Gastric branches. Term for branches to the stomach: (1) from the *gastric* artery; (2) from the *gastro-duodenal* artery.

R. gingiva'les. Gingival branches. Term

for those branches of the *dental* arteries which pass to supply the gums through minute canals in the alveolar process.

R. glandula'les. Glandular branches. Term applied to the branches of the *superior thyroid* artery which pass to the thyroid gland.

R. intestina'les. Intestinal branches. Term for branches from *cerebro-spinal* nerves to the abdominal viscera.

R., is'chio-pu'bic. The rami of the pubes and ischium together.

R. labia'les inferio'res. Inferior labial branches. Branches to the lower lip from the *mental* nerve.

R. lingua'les nervi glos'so-pharynge'i. Lingual branches of the *glosso-pharyngeal* nerve.

R. mammar'ii exter'ni. External mammary branches. Branches from the *intercostal arteries* to the mamma.

R. margina'les. Marginal branches. Term for twigs from the *palpebral* arteries to the free edge of the eyelids.

R. masseter'ici. Masseteric branches. Branches to the masseter from the *external carotid*.

R. mastoide'i. Mastoid branches. Term for twigs to the mastoid cells from the *stylo-mastoid* artery.

R. meninge'i. Meningeal branches. Branches to the meninges of the brain from (1) the *posterior auricular* artery, and (2) the *lacrimal* artery.

R. meninge'i anti'ci. Anterior meningeal branches. Term for branches to the *falx cerebri* and *dura mater* from the *anterior ethmoidal* artery.

R. muscular'es. Muscular branches. Branches of blood-vessels or nerves distributed to muscles.

R. nasa'les. Nasal branches. Twigs to the septum and sides of the nose from the *anterior ethmoidal* artery.

R. oesophage'i. Oesophageal branches. Branches to the upper part of the oesophagus from the *inferior thyroid* artery.

R. of is'chium. See under *Ischium*.

R. of pu'bes. See under *Pubes*.

R. olfacto'rii. Olfactory branches. Term for the *Olfactory* nerve.

R. orbita'les. Orbital branches. Term for (1) arterial twigs from the *infra-orbital artery* to the muscles and periosteum of the orbit; (2) arterial twigs from the *middle meningeal artery* to the orbit; (3) nerve twigs from the *spheno-palatine ganglion* to the orbit and its periosteum.

R. palpebra'les exter'ni. External palpebral branches. Term for the twigs into which the *orbital* branch of the *transverse facial* artery divides, and which supply the outer part of the *orbicularis palpebrarum* and the skin.

R. palpebra'les superior'es. Superior palpebral branches. Term for twigs to the upper eyelid from the *supra-trochlear* nerve.

R. pancreat'ici. Pancreatic branches. Term for the pancreatic branches of the *hepatic* artery.

R. parenchymato'si. Parenchymatous branches. Term for the branches of the *hepatic* artery going to the liver-substance.

R. parotide'i. Parotid branches. The branches of the *external carotid* artery to the parotid gland.

RAMIFICATION—RAMUS

R. pectorales. Pectoral branches. Twigs to the pectoral muscles from the *acromio-thoracic* artery.

R. pectorales laterales. The same as *R. perforantes laterales*.

R. perforantes. Perforating branches. The same as *R. parenchymatosi*.

R. perforantes anteriores. Anterior perforating branches. The anterior branches from the *intercostal nerves* to the skin of the thorax and abdomen.

R. perforantes laterales. Lateral perforating branches. The lateral branches from the *intercostal nerves* to the skin.

R. perforantes posteriores. A syn. for *R. perforantes laterales*.

R. perforantes superficiales. A syn. for *R. perforantes laterales*.

R. pericardiaci vagi. Pericardiac branches of the *vagus nerve*.

R. periosteales. Periosteal branches. Twigs distributed to the periosteum of the maxillary sinus from the *posterior dental* artery.

R. pharyngei. Pharyngeal branches. Branches from the *inferior thyroid* artery to the part of the pharynx near the thyroid gland. Also, the pharyngeal branches of the *vagus nerve*.

R. pinnales. The branches belonging to the pinnae or alae of the nose. Syn. for *R. alares*.

R. pterygoidei. Pterygoid branches. Branches to the pterygoid muscles from the *external carotid* artery.

R. semicirculares temporales. Semicircular temporal branches. Term for those branches of the *intercostal arteries* which supply the upper part of the temporal muscles from the *middle temporal* artery.

R. sphenoorbitales. Spheno-orbital branches. Nerves to the orbit from the *sphenopalatine ganglion*.

R. superficiales. Superficial branches. Twigs to the biliary ducts and portal fissure from the *hepatic* artery.

R. tarsales. Tarsal branches. Twigs to the edges of the eyelids from the *palpebral* arteries.

R. thyroidei. Thyroid branches. Twigs to the thyroid gland from the *inferior thyroid* artery.

R. tracheales. Tracheal branches. Branches of the *inferior thyroid* artery passing to the trachea.

R. ventrales. Ventral branches. Term for those branches of the *intercostal arteries* which supply the intercostal muscles and ribs.

Ramification. (*L. ramus*, a branch; *facio*, to make.) Branching.

R., dicho'tomous. *Bot.* A continual branching into two, the apex being aborted.

Ramiflorous. (*L. ramus*, a branch; *flos, floris*, a flower. *F. ramiflore*; *G. Ast blüthig*.) Epithet applied to plants the flowers of which grow on branches.

Ramiform. (*L. ramus*, a branch; *forma*, a likeness. *F. ramiforme*; *G. astförmig*.) Resembling a twig or branch.

Ramiformis. (*L. ramus*, a branch; *forma, shape*.) *Ramiform*.

Ramigri. *Chem.* Old term syn. with *Colophonia*.

Ramolescence. (*F. ramollir*, to soften.) A softening.

Ramollissement. (*F.* From *ramollir*, to soften again; which is derived from *L. mollis*, soft. *G. Erweichung*.) A morbid softening. See also *Mollities*.

R. des os. (*F.*) Softening of bones. *Osteomalacia*.

Ramosé. (*L. ramus*, a branch. *F. rameux*; *G. astig*.) Much branched.

Ramosus. (*L. ramus*, a branch.) *Ramosé*.

Ramphos. (*ῥάμφος*, the crooked beak of birds, especially of birds of prey.) A beak. Term used as syn. with *Rostrum*.

Ramphotoeca. (*ῥάμφος*, a beak; *θήκη*, a sheath. *F. ramphotoeque*, *G. Schnabelscheide*.) Illiger's term for the horny cutaneous covering of the beak in birds.

Ramsden's eye-piece. An eye-piece consisting of two plano-convex lenses, invented by Ramsden for use in micrometry.

Ramsted. A name for *Linaria vulgaris*.

Ramule. (*L. ramulus*, dim. of *ramus*, a branch. *F. ramule*; *G. Astchen*.) A little branch; a division of a ramus.

Also, the branches of certain plants, as butcher's broom, which closely resemble leaves.

Ramuli. (*Plur. of ramulus*.) Small branches.

R. gingivales. Term for the gingival nerves.

R. is'thmi faucium. Syn. for *R. mandibulares*.

R. mandibulares. Term for nerve-twigs given off to the mucous membrane of the back part of the mouth, from the *submaxillary ganglion*.

R. sabinae. Syn. for *Sabinae cacumina* (*q. v.*).

R. sphenoidales. A name for branches of the *Vidian nerve* which supply the body of the sphenoid bone.

Ramuliflorous. (*L. ramulus*; *flos, floris*, a flower.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers upon ramules.

Ramulose. (*L. ramulus*.) Possessing ramules.

Ramulus. (*L. dim. of ramus*.) A small branch or shoot.

R. ampullae horizontalis. Ramule of the horizontal ampulla. A branch to the horizontal semicircular canal from the vestibular nerve.

R. ampullae inferioris. Ramule of the inferior ampulla. Twig to the ampulla of the inferior semicircular canal from the cochlear nerve.

R. ampullae sagittalis. Ramule of the sagittal ampulla. Syn. for *R. ampullae superioris*.

R. ampullae superioris. Ramule of the superior ampulla. Twig to the superior semicircular canal from the vestibular nerve.

R. cochleae. Ramule of the cochlea. Branch of the cochlear nerve to the cochlea.

R. recessus utriculi. Ramule of the recess of the utricle. Twig to the utricle from the vestibular nerve.

R. sacculi. Ramule of the sacculus. Twig to the sacculus from the cochlear nerve.

Ramus. (*L. Plur. rami*.) A branch. Also, a term for the *Penis*.

R. abdominalis. Abdominal branch. A term for the *Hypogastric nerve*.

R. acetabuli. Branch of the acetabulum. Term for the branch to the hip-joint from the *internal circumflex artery*.

R. acromialis. Acromial branch. Term for the *Acromial artery*.

R. acus'ticus. Acoustic branch. Term for the *Small superficial petrosal nerve*.

R. anastomoticus profundus. Deep anastomotie branch. Term for the *Deep facial vein*.

R. anastomot'icus pubicus. Anastomotie pubic branch. Term for the *Pubic artery*.

R. ante'rior ascen'dens. Ascending anterior branch. Syn. for *R. anterior nervi acustici*.

R. ante'rior na'rium. Anterior branch of the nares. Term for *External nasal nerve*.

R. ante'rior nervi acust'ici. Anterior branch of the acoustic nerve. A term for the *Cochlear nerve*.

R. ante'rior radia'lis. Anterior radial branch. Term for the external branch of the *radial nerve*, which ramifies over the ball of the thumb.

R. articular'is genu. Articular branch to the knee. Term for the branch to the knee-joint from the *long saphenous nerve*.

R. articular'is genu infe'rior. Inferior articular branch to the knee. The lower of the two branches from the *peroneal nerve* to the knee-joint.

R. articular'is genu super'ior. Superior articular branch to the knee. The upper of the two branches from the *peroneal nerve* to the knee-joint.

R. ascen'dens. Ascending branch. Term for a branch of the *transverse cervical artery* which passes to the *splenius capitis* and deep neck-muscles.

R. ascen'dens fos'sæ Syl'vii. Ascending branch of the fossa (*i. e.* fissure) of Sylvius. Term for the anterior branch of the fissure of Sylvius.

R. ascen'dens glabellar'is. Ascending glabellar branch. Term for a twig from the *angular artery* to the inner angle of the orbit.

R. ascen'dens nervi vagi. Ascending branch of the vagus nerve. Term for a twig from the *superior laryngeal branch* of the vagus to the epiglottis.

R. ascen'dens os'is is'chii. The *R., ascending, of the ischium*.

R., ascen'ding, of the is'chium. See under *Ischium*.

R., ascen'ding, of the pu'bes. See under *Pubes*.

R. auricular'is Arnol'di. Auricular branch of Arnold. Term for the auricular branch of the *vagus*, Arnold's nerve.

R. auricular'is infe'rior. Inferior auricular branch. Term for the anterior branch of the *great auricular nerve*.

R. auricular'is nervi glos'so-pharynge'i. Auricular branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve. Another name for *tympanic branch of glossopharyngeal nerve*.

R. auricular'is nervi vagi. The auricular branch of the vagus nerve.

R. auricular'is poste'rior super-ficia'lis. Posterior superficial auricular branch. Term for the *posterior branch* of the *great auricular nerve*.

R. auricular'is vagi. See *R. auricularis nervi vagi*.

R. auriculo-ventricular'is. Auriculo-ventricular branch. Syn. for *R. circumflexus*.

R. basilar'is. Basilar branch. Syn. for *R. meningeus*.

R. brachia'lis. Brachial branch. Term

for the *thoracic branch* of the *inferior thyroid artery*.

R. bul'bo-caverno'sus. A term for *Artery of bulb of urethra*.

R. cana'lis spina'lis. Branch of the spinal canal. Term for the twig from an *intercostal artery* to the walls of the spinal canal.

R. cardi'acus nervi vagi infe'rior. The inferior cardiac branch of the vagus nerve.

R. cardi'acus nervi vagi super'ior. The superior cardiac branch of the vagus nerve.

R. cerebellar'is. Cerebellar branch. Term for a twig from the *posterior spinal artery* to the cerebellum.

R. cervica'lis. Cervical branch. Term for the ascending branch of the *transverse cervical artery*.

R. cervica'lis prin'ceps. Syn. for *Arteria princeps cervicis*.

R. cervico-facia'lis. Cervico-facial branch. Term for the cervico-facial part of the *facial nerve*.

R. circumflex'us. Circumflex branch. Term for that branch of the *left coronary artery* which passes along the auriculo-ventricular groove.

R. coch'leæ. The same as *R. cochlearis*.

R. cochlear'is. The *Cochlear nerve*.

R. collatera'lis ulnar'is. Collateral ulnar branch. Term for a twig from the *musculo-spiral nerve* to the inner head of the triceps muscle.

R. commu'nicans. Communicating branch. Term for any of the branches of communication between the anterior divisions of the spinal nerves and the sympathetic.

R. commun'icans ante'rior. The *anterior communicating artery* of the brain.

R. commu'nicans facie'i profundus. The deep communicating branch of the face. Term for the *Deep facial vein*.

R. commun'icans medull'æ spina'lis. Communicating branch between a spinal nerve and the sympathetic.

R. commun'icans poste'rior. The *posterior communicating artery* of the brain.

R. commun'icans radia'lis. Radial communicating branch. The termination of the *radial artery*, which joins the deep branch from the ulnar in the deep palmar arch.

R. crura'lis. Crural branch. A term for the *Lumbo-inguinal nerve*.

R. cubita'lis. Cubital branch. A syn. for *R. cutaneus volaris antibrachii*.

R. cucular'is. (*L. cucullus*, a hood.) Cucullar, *i. e.* trapezial, branch. Term for a nerve-twig from the *cervical plexus* to the trapezius muscle.

R. cutaneo-ulnar'is. Cutaneo-ulnar branch. Term for a branch to the skin of the ulnar side of the forearm from the *internal cutaneous nerve*.

R. cutaneus. Cutaneous branch. Term for the following: (1) The *radial nerve*; (2) the superficial branch of the *external plantar nerve*; (3) a twig from the anterior division of the *obturator nerve* to the skin on the upper part of the inner aspect of the thigh.

R. cutaneus nervi radia'lis. Cutaneous branch of the *radial nerve*.

R. cutaneus palmar'is. Palmar cutaneous branch. Term for the cutaneous twig to the anterior surface of the forearm from the *internal cutaneous nerve*.

R. cutaneus palmaris longus. A syn. for *R. palmaris longus nervi mediani*.

R. cutaneus peroneus. Peroneal cutaneous branch. A cutaneous twig from the *communicans peronei* to the outer side of the leg.

R. cutaneus ulnaris antibrachii. Ulnar cutaneous branch of the forearm. A twig from the *internal cutaneous nerve* to the ulnar surface of the forearm.

R. cutaneus volaris antibrachii. Volar cutaneous branch of the forearm. A twig from the *internal cutaneous nerve* to the flexor surface of the forearm.

R. deltoidæus. Deltoid branch. Term for a twig to the deltoid muscle from the *brachial artery*; also, for a twig to the deltoid from the *acromio-thoracic artery*.

R. descendens. Descending branch. 1. A term for the *descending ramus* of the pubes, and also of the ischium.

2. A twig from the *transverse cervical artery*, joining the *dorsalis scapulae artery*.

3. The *R. descendens noni*.

4. The inferior division of the *inferior maxillary nerve*.

R. descendens noni. Descending branch of the ninth (nerve). See *Descendens noni*.

R. descendens ossis ischii. The descending ramus of the ischium.

R. descendens ossis pubis. The descending ramus of the pubes.

R., descend'ing. The descending ramus of the pubes and ischium.

R. dexter arteriæ pulmonalis. The right division of the pulmonary artery.

R. diploicus. Diploic branch. A twig from the *supra-orbital vein* which passes through the supra-orbital notch to join the frontal vein of the diploë.

R. dorsalis. Dorsal branch. Term for a twig from an *intercostal artery* to the spinal muscles.

R. dorsalis antibrachii. Dorsal branch of the forearm. The upper of the two cutaneous branches of the *ulnar nerve*.

R. dorsalis nasi. The dorsal artery of the nose.

R. dorsalis nervi radialis. Dorsal branch of the radial nerve.

R. dorsalis pollicis radialis. Dorsal radial branch of the thumb. The outer (radial) of the two dorsal arteries of the thumb given off by the radial artery.

R. dorsalis pollicis ulnaris. Dorsal ulnar branch of the thumb. The inner (ulnar) of the two dorsal arteries of the thumb given off by the radial artery.

R. dorsospinalis. Dorsospinal branch. Term for the dorsal branch of an *intercostal artery*.

R. duræ matris vagi. Branch of the *vagus* belonging to the dura mater. Term for the meningeal branch of the *jugular ganglion* of the *vagus*.

R. durior septimæ conjugatio'nis. Harder branch (portio dura) of the seventh conjugation or pair. Term for the *Facial nerve*.

R. epitrochlearis. Epitrochlear branch. Syn. for *R. dorsalis antibrachii*.

R. externus narium. External branch of the nostrils. The *external nasal nerve*.

R. externus radialis. External radial branch. The *dorsal radial nerve* of the thumb.

R. facialis. Facial branch. Term for the anterior branch of the *great auricular nerve*.

R. femoralis. Femoral branch. A term for the *Lumbo-inguinal nerve*.

R. fibularis. Fibular branch. A twig from the *anterior tibial artery*, or sometimes the *anterior tibial recurrent*, to the fibular region.

R. hepaticus dexter. The right hepatic artery.

R. hepaticus sinister. The left hepatic artery.

R., horizon'tal. The horizontal ramus of the pubes.

R. horizontalis. Horizontal branch. 1. The horizontal ramus of the pubes. 2. Syn. for *R. horizontalis posterior fossæ Sylvii*.

R. horizontalis fissuræ Sylvii. Horizontal ramus of the fissure of Sylvius. A syn. for *R. horizontalis posterior fossæ Sylvii*.

R. horizontalis mandibulæ. Horizontal ramus of the mandible or *inferior maxilla*.

R. horizontalis ossis pubis. Horizontal ramus of the pubes.

R. horizontalis pectinis. Horizontal ramus of the *pecten* or pubes.

R. horizontalis posterior fossæ Sylvii. Posterior horizontal ramus of the fissure of Sylvius. The posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius.

R. hyoidæus. Syn. for *Hyoid artery*.

R. iliacus. Iliac branch of the *ilio-hypogastric nerve*.

R. inferior. Inferior branch. Term for various structures. 1. The so-called *descending ramus* of the pubes and ischium.

2. The inferior branch of the *lacrimal nerve*.

3. The inferior portion of the *inframaxillary branch* of the facial nerve.

4. The inferior division of the *third cranial (oculomotor) nerve*.

5. The inferior branch of the *orbital nerve*, which goes to the cheek.

R. inferior ossis ischii. A syn. for *R. ascendens ossis ischii*.

R. infracostalis. Infracostal branch. Term for the upper division of an *intercostal nerve* which runs below the rib with the corresponding division of the *intercostal artery*.

R. inframaxillaris. Inframaxillary branch. A term for the *inferior maxillary nerve*.

R. infraspina'tus. Infraspinal branch. The branch of the *subscapular artery* to the *infrapinnous fossa*.

R. intermed'ius. A syn. for *R. anastomoticus*.

R. internus. Internal branch. Term for various structures. 1. The posterior (internal) branch of the *great auricular nerve*.

2. The superior (internal) branch of the *lacrimal nerve*.

3. A twig from the posterior division of a *spinal nerve* to the transverse process of a vertebra.

R. intestinalis. Intestinal branch. Term for the *visceral branch* of a *spinal nerve*.

R. lateralis narium. Lateral branch of the nares. The external branch of the *nasal nerve*.

R. lingualis recurrens. Recurrent lingual branch. A syn. for *R. ascendens nervi vagi*.

R. magnus ner'vi media'ni. Great branch of the median nerve. Term for the *Musculo-cutaneous nerve* of the arm.

R. major ner'vi maxillaris inferioris. Greater branch of the *inferior maxillary nerve*, i.e. the larger of the two primary branches into which that nerve divides.

R. malar'is. Malar branch. Term for the inferior branch of the *orbital nerve*.

R. marginalis. Marginal branch. Term for the *external division* of the *radial nerve* to the thumb.

R. mastoide'us. Mastoid branch. Term for several structures. 1. The *occipital branch* of the *posterior auricular artery*.

2. The *posterior branch* of the *great auricular nerve*.

3. The *small occipital nerve*.

R. maxillaris inferior ner'vi trigem'ini. Inferior maxillary branch of the trigeminal nerve, i.e. the *inferior maxillary nerve*.

R. maxillaris superior ner'vi trigem'ini. Superior maxillary branch of the trigeminal nerve; i.e. the *superior maxillary nerve*.

R. media'lis. Median branch. Term for the inner twig of the *spinal branch* of the *posterior division* of a *spinal nerve*, which runs along the spinous process of the corresponding vertebra.

R. medullæ spina'lis. Branch of the spinal marrow. Term for a twig to the spinal cord from the *spinal branch* of an *intercostal artery*.

R. medullaris. Medullary branch. Syn. for *R. medullæ spinalis*.

R. meninge'us. Meningeal branch of the *ascending pharyngeal artery*.

R. meninge'us posterior. Posterior meningeal branch. Term for a nerve given off from the *jugal ganglion* to the meninges.

R. mi'nor ner'vi Vidian'i. Lesser branch of the Vidian nerve. Term for *Great superficial petrosal nerve*.

R. muscular'is. Muscular branch. Twig of the *dorsal branch* of an *intercostal artery* to the deep back-muscles.

R. muscular'is ner'vi radia'lis. Muscular branch of the radial (in the Continental sense of musculo-spiral) nerve. The *Radial nerve*.

R. musculo-auricular'is. Musculo-auricular branch. Term for a twig to the *retrahens auriculum* from the *posterior auricular nerve*.

R. nasa'lis. Nasal branch. Twig to the nasal mucous membrane from the *anterior dental nerve*.

R. nasa'lis ner'vi ophthalmici. Nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve. The *Naso-ciliary nerve*.

R. ner'vi facia'lis. Branch of the facial nerve. Syn. for *R. petrosus superficialis*.

R. ner'vi saphenei intern'i. Branch of the internal saphenous nerve. Term for the small twig from the *anastomotica magna artery* of the thigh which accompanies the internal saphenous nerve.

R. nu'triens. The nutrient artery of a bone.

R. occipita'lis. Occipital branch. Term for (1) the *mastoid terminal branch* of the *posterior auricular artery*; (2) the *posterior division* of the *superficial temporal artery*.

R. of inferior maxilla. See *Inferior maxilla*.

R. of is'chium. That part of the ischium which is directed forwards from the tuberosity. It is continuous with the pubic ramus and, with this, forms the lower boundary of the thyroid foramen.

R. of jaw. Syn. for *R. of inferior maxilla*.

R. of pubes, ascend'ing. The same as the superior ramus of the pubes.

R. of pubes, descend'ing. The same as the inferior ramus of the pubes.

R. of pubes, infe'rior. The part of the pubic bone which passes from the symphysis to unite with the ramus of the ischium. It is sometimes called the descending ramus, but with the body in the erect position, this ramus is nearly horizontal.

R. of pubes, super'ior. The process of the pubic bone which ascends from the body of that bone to the acetabulum; the thyroid foramen is bounded by it in front and superiorly.

R. ophthalmicus. Ophthalmic branch. A term for the *Ophthalmic nerve*.

R. os'sis maxillæ infe'rioris. Ramus of the inferior maxilla.

R. ovar'ii. Ovarian artery.

R. palmar'is long'us. Long palmar branch. The palmar branch of the median nerve.

R. palmar'is long'us ner'vi media'ni. Fuller term for *R. palmaris longus*.

R. palmar'is ulnar'is. Ulnar palmar branch. The palmar branch of the ulnar nerve.

R. palpebra'lis. Palpebral branch. A twig from the upper division of the *lacrimal nerve* to the upper eyelid.

R. parieta'lis. Parietal branch. Term for a twig to the *dura mater* from the *occipital artery*.

R. patellar'is. Patellar branch. A twig to the anterior surface of the patella from the *internal saphenous nerve*.

R. perpendicular'is mandib'ulæ. Perpendicular ramus of the mandible. A syn. for *R. of inferior maxilla*.

R. petro'sus superficia'lis. Superficial petrosal branch. The petrosal branch of the *middle meningeal artery*.

R. pharynge'us. Pharyngeal branch. Term for the twig to the inferior constrictor of the pharynx from the *superior thyroid artery*.

R. pharynge'us descendens. Descending pharyngeal branch. Term for one or two branches of the *ascending pharyngeal artery* which anastomose on the middle and inferior constrictors of the pharynx with the superior thyroid artery.

R. phren'ico-abdomina'lis dexter. Right phrenico-abdominal branch. Terminal branch of the *right phrenic artery* to the liver, inferior cava, &c.

R. phren'ico-abdomina'lis sinis'ter. Left phrenico-abdominal branch. Terminal branch of the *left phrenic artery* to the left crus of the diaphragm, &c.

R. poplite'us. Popliteal branch. A branch to the popliteus muscle and tibia from the *posterior tibial nerve*.

R. poster'ior. Posterior branch. Term for various structures. 1. Posterior or dorsal branch of an *intercostal artery*.

2. The ilio-lumbar artery.
3. Branch of the *great auricular nerve* to the back of the *pinna*.
4. The ulnar branch to the forearm from the *internal cutaneous nerve*.
5. The inferior branch of the *lacrimal nerve*.
6. A branch of the *obturator nerve* passing through the *obturator externus* muscle to the hip-joint and adductor magnus.
7. The posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius.
- R. prævertebra'lis.** Prevertebral branch. Term for a branch of the *ascending pharyngeal artery* to the prævertebral fascia.
- R. primus ner'vi trigem'ini.** First branch of the trigeminal nerve. A syn. for *R. primus quinti*.
- R. primus quin'ti.** The first branch of the fifth (cranial nerve). The *Ophthalmic nerve*.
- R. profun'dus.** Deep branch. Term for the following structures. 1. The posterior terminal division of the *anterior crural nerve*.
2. The deep branch of the *external plantar nerve*.
3. The *R. profundus nervi mediani* (q. v.).
4. The posterior branch of the *obturator nerve*.
- R. profun'dus ner'vi media'ni.** Deep branch of the median nerve. Term for the *anterior interosseous nerve* of the arm.
- R. pro stap'edio.** Branch for the stapedius. A twig to the stapedius muscle from the *stylo-mastoid artery*.
- R. radia'lis.** Radial branch. Term for the dorsal nerve of the thumb, one of the two terminal branches of the *radial nerve*.
- R. recur'rens hypoglos'si.** Recurrent branch of the hypoglossal nerve. A twig to the meninges from the *hypoglossal nerve*.
- R. recur'rens vag'i.** Recurrent branch of the vagus. A twig to the meninges from the *jugal ganglion* of the vagus nerve.
- R. scapular'is.** Scapular branch (of the *transverse cervical artery*). A term for the *Dorsalis scapulae artery*.
- R. secundus gan'glii Gasser'ii.** Second branch of the Gasserian ganglion. The same as *R. secundus quinti*.
- R. secundus ner'vi trigem'ini.** Second branch of the trigeminal nerve. The same as *R. secundus quinti*.
- R. secundus quin'ti.** Second branch of the fifth. The *Superior maxillary nerve*.
- R. sept'i nar'ium.** Branch of the septum of the nares. A twig from the *ethmoidal nerve* to the septum nasi.
- R. sinister arteriæ pulmona'lis.** Left division of the pulmonary artery.
- R. sinua'lis.** Sinuous branch. Term for a recurrent twig to the tentorium cerebelli from the *ophthalmic nerve*.
- R. spina'lis.** Spinal branch. The twig from the dorsal branch of an *intercostal artery* which goes to the spinal canal.
- R. subli'mis arte'riæ radia'lis.** A term for the *superficial solar artery*.
- R. subscapular'is anteri'or.** Anterior subscapular branch. A twig from the *subscapular artery* to the outer (anterior) part of the venter of the scapula.
- R. superficia'lis.** Superficial branch. Term for the following structures—
1. The terminal branch of the *anterior crural nerve*.

2. A twig from the *brachial artery*, or from the *inferior profunda artery*, to the middle part of the *brachialis anticus*.
3. A twig to the skin of the fibular border of the sole of the foot from the *external plantar nerve*.
4. The superficial branch of the *musculo-spiral nerve*, i. e. the *radial nerve*.
- R. superficia'lis cuta'neus.** Superficial cutaneous branch. A twig to the skin of the radial side of the forearm from the *musculo-cutaneous nerve*.
- R. superficia'lis ner'vi radia'lis.** Superficial branch of the radial (in the Continental sense of *musculo-spiral*) nerve; a term for the radial nerve.
- R. superficia'lis ner'vi Vidia'ni.** Superficial branch of the Vidian nerve. A syn. for *R. minor nervi Vidiani*.
- R. super'ior.** Superior branch. 1. The superior or *horizontal ramus* of the *pubes* and *ischium*.
2. A branch of the *lacrimal nerve* to the *lacrimal gland* and upper eyelid.
3. Branch of the *oculo-motor nerve* to the superior rectus and levator palpebræ superioris.
4. Twig from the *orbital nerve* which anastomoses with the inferior branch of the *lacrimal nerve*.
- R. super'ior ner'vi inframaxillar'is.** Superior branch of the *inframaxillary nerve*. A term for the superior division of the *inferior maxillary nerve*.
- R. super'ior ner'vi trigem'ini.** Superior branch of the trigeminal nerve. The same as *R. superior quinti*.
- R. superior os'sis is'chii.** The superior or descending ramus of the *ischium*.
- R. superior quin'ti.** Superior branch of the fifth. A term for the *Ophthalmic nerve*.
- R. supracosta'lis.** Supracostal branch. Term for the branch of an *intercostal nerve* which runs along the upper margin of a rib.
- R. supramaxillar'is.** Supramaxillary branch. A term for the *Superior maxillary nerve*.
- R. supraspina'tus.** Supraspinal branch. A twig to the *supraspinous fossa* from the *transverse cervical artery*.
- R. tempora'lis.** Temporal branch. A term for the superior branch of the *orbital nerve*.
- R. temp'oro-facia'lis.** Temporo-facial branch. The *temporo-facial* division of the *facial nerve*.
- R. termina'lis anteri'or.** Anterior terminal branch of the *anterior crural nerve*.
- R. termina'lis poste'rior.** Posterior terminal branch of the *anterior crural nerve*.
- R. termina'lis radia'lis.** Radial terminal branch. Term for the terminal branch of the *median nerve* to the thumb and index finger.
- R. termina'lis ulnar'is.** Ulnar terminal branch. Term for the terminal branch of the *median nerve* to the middle and ring fingers.
- R. ter'tius ner'vi trigem'ini.** Third branch of the trigeminal nerve. The *Inferior maxillary nerve*.
- R. testicular'is.** Testicular branch. Term for the *Cremasteric artery*.
- R. thorac'icus.** Thoracic branch. Term for the thoracic branch (1) of the *inferior thyroid artery*; (2) of the *transverse cervical artery*.
- R. tonsillar'is.** The tonsillar branch of the *inferior palatine artery*.

R. transversus. Transverse branch. A term applied to the acromial branches of the *acromio-thoracic artery*.

R. trochantericus. Trochanteric branch. A twig from the ascending branch of the external circumflex artery which supplies the hip-joint.

R. ulnar'is antibrachii. Ulnar branch of the forearm. The cutaneous branch of the *ulnar nerve* to the forearm.

R. ulnar'is dorsalis. The dorsal ulnar branch. The dorsal branch to the hand from the *ulnar nerve*.

R. venosus profundus faciei. Deep venous branch of the face. A term for the *Internal maxillary vein*.

R. ventralis. Ventral or anterior branch of a *spinal nerve*.

R. vertebra'lis. Vertebral branch. Term for the spinal branch of an *intercostal artery*.

R. vestibular'is. The *Vestibular nerve*.

R. viscera'lis. Visceral branch. Term for the subdivision of the anterior branch of a *spinal nerve* which joins the sympathetic.

R. volaris nervi ulnar'is. The *palmar (volar) branch* of the ulnar nerve.

R. volaris profundus. Deep volar branch. Term for the deep branch of the *ulnar artery*.

R. volaris radia'lis. Radial volar branch. Term for the *superficial volar artery* which usually forms the termination of the superficial palmar arch.

R. volaris superficia'lis. Superficial volar branch. Term for the termination of the ulnar artery, forming the beginning of the superficial palmar arch.

R. xiphoid'eus. Xiphoid branch. Term for an offset of one of the anterior branches of the *internal mammary artery* which ramifies over the ensiform (xiphoid) process.

Ramuscule. (*Ramusculus*. F. *ramus-cule*; G. *Astochen*.) A small branch.

Ramusculus. (L. Dim. of *ramus*.) A small branch.

Rana. (L. *rana*, a frog. F. *grenouille*; G. *Frosch*.) A Genus of the *Anoura* or *Anura*, Class *Amphibia*. Formerly used in medicine.

R. esculenta. (F. *grenouille verte*, ou *commune*; G. *der grüne Wasserfrosch*.) The edible frog of France, where its flesh is greatly esteemed as food.

Rancid. (L. *rancidus*, musty, stale. F. *rance*; G. *ranzig*.) Epithet applied to a fatty body which, by exposure to the atmospheric air, has acquired a strong, sour odour and taste, from decomposition and the setting free of the fatty acid.

Rancidification. A becoming rancid.

Rancidity. The condition of being rancid.

Randia. (After Isaac Rand, a London botanist of the eighteenth century, who described this genus.) A Genus of the *Cinchonaceae*.

R. aculeata. The ink-berry or indigo plant of the W. Indies. Juice of fruit astringent.

R. dumetorum. (L. *dumetum*, a place full of bushes.) A shrub. Hab. Coromandel. The fruit, bruised and thrown on the water, is used to intoxicate or kill fish. It is an emetic, and, in smaller doses, a cardiac stimulant and antispasmodic.

R. longifo'ra. Hab. Bengal. Bark used in intermittent fever.

R. spino'sa. A syn. for *R. dumetorum*.

Range. (F. *ranger*, to dispose.) Extent, scope.

R. of accommoda'tion. See *Accommodation, range of*.

R. of sensibility. See *Fechner's law*.

R. of vision. See *Vision, range of*.

Rangoon' tar. A variety of petroleum, obtained especially at Rangoon in India.

Ranine. (L. *rana*, a frog.) Belonging to, or shaped like, a frog. In *Anat.*, belonging to that part of the tongue liable to be affected with *ranula*.

R. artery. The terminal branch of the lingual artery which passes forwards towards the tip of the tongue between the genio-glossus and inferior lingualis muscles, giving numerous muscular branches to the tongue. Near its termination the artery is superficial. It gives off a small branch which anastomoses with its fellow of the opposite side.

R. vein. The ranine vein is the principal vein carrying blood from the tongue. It commences near the tip, where it lies beneath the mucous membrane; it then crosses the hyoglossus muscle in company with the hypoglossal nerve, and empties itself into the internal jugular vein.

Ranivorous. (L. *rana*, a frog; *voro*, to devour.) Feeding upon frogs.

Ranke, nasal angle of. (After the anatomist Ranke.) *Cranion*. The angle included between the horizontal plane of the skull and a line passing through the mid-line of the alveolar border of the upper jaw beneath the nasal spine and the centre of the fronto-nasal suture.

Ransom's method of disinfection. A special method introduced by Ransom, in which dry heat is used.

Ranstead. A name for the toad-flax, *Antirrhinum linaria*.

Rantree. A name for the *Sorbus aucuparia*.

Ranula. (L. From *rana*, a frog, on account of the hoarseness which may accompany the disease. F. *ranule*; G. *Fröscheleingeschwulst*.) A cyst under the tongue. The term *ranula* is applied to cysts developed in connection with the salivary glands or ducts in the floor of the mouth; but it has been used sometimes in a wider sense, including cysts of all kinds situated in that region. The typical form consists of an elastic swelling containing fluid, on one side of the frenum. It tends steadily to increase in size until it may greatly hinder deglutition. The cyst is lined by columnar ciliated epithelium. The fluid within is transparent, viscid, and of a yellow colour, and contains mucus and albuminate of soda, but no ptyalin or sulphocyanide of potassium. It has been demonstrated that the cyst is sometimes developed from a duct of the sublingual gland. In most cases the origin of the cyst is obscure; it has been suggested that some cases may be due to the enlargement of the sublingual bursa.

An acute ranula has been described, which is probably due to sudden blocking of one of the ducts of the salivary glands. It is very rare.

R. lapide'a. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) A calculus formed in the salivary ducts which may occasionally produce a form of ranula.

RANUNCULACEÆ—RAPE

R. pancreatica. A cyst formed in connection with the pancreas. The term was introduced by Virchow.

R., suprahypoid. A term for a cystic tumour (dermoid) situated immediately above the hyoid bone.

Ranuncula'ceæ. A Natural Order of plants forming one of the thalamifloral series of polypetalous, dicotyledonous phanerogams. This Order was named by Jussieu. The calyx is polysepalous, corolla polypetalous and hypogynous, stamens numerous and hypogynous, carpels usually distinct, embryo minute, at the base of a horny albumen. This Order is often called the Crow-foot Tribe.

Ranuncula'ceous. *Bot.* Belonging to the Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

Ranunculeæ. (De Candolle.) A Tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*, having petals with a claw containing nectar, one-ovuled carpels which become dry achenes. The only European Genus is the *Ranunculus*.

Ranunculoi'des. Resembling the *Ranunculus*.

Ranunc'ulus. (Linn.) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*, commonly called buttercups. The name is derived from *L. rana*, a frog, as many species are found in damp places.

They are herbs, having a fleshy or sometimes tuberous root, with tufted, alternate leaves. The parts of the flower are inserted on the receptacle, sepals 5, petals 5 with a spur at the base containing nectar, stamens numerous, carpels numerous. The fruit consists of dry achenes. Nearly all the species have an acrid taste, and many are poisonous. This is due in part to a volatile oil present throughout the plant, but also to a bitter principle found in the perennial roots. As a class they are irritants, produce vesication when applied to the skin, and are powerful emetics.

R. abortivus. The small-flowered crow-foot.

R. aconitifolius. A European species. The root, green leaves, and juice are made use of.

R. acris. This species is strongly irritant to the skin; it gives rise to a form of erythema aestivum.

R. alpestris. The Alpine white crow-foot. Externally, vesicant; internally, purgative, in large doses. The leaves are chewed by chamois-hunters, being reputed as relieving giddiness and fatigue.

R. arvensis. A syn. for *R. acris*.

R. bulbosus. Hab. Europe and North America. The root was formerly used under the name of *Radix ranunculi bulbosi*. Still used in homeopathy.

R. creticus. A species used by the ancients to cure warts, ulcers, scabies, and toothache.

R. ficaria. The *Celandine*, lesser. The leaves are antiscorbutic, and the root has been used as a poultice for piles.

R. glacialis. An Alpine species. The root is sudorific, and is used in bronchial affections and rheumatism.

R. illyricus. A syn. for *R. bulbosus*.

R. lætus. A syn. for *R. bulbosus*.

R. lingua. A syn. for *Anemone nemorosa*.

R. longifolius. The same as *R. lingua*.

R. muricata. A European species. Stimulant and vesicant. Used in skin diseases.

R. nemorosus. A syn. for *Anemone nemorosa*.

R. paludensis. The same as *R. palustris*.

R. palustris. Syn. for *R. sceleratus*.

R. præcox. A syn. for *R. ficaria*.

R. pratensis. Syn. for *R. acris*.

R. pubescens. A South African plant. The juice has been used as a stimulant to ulcers.

R. repens. Hab. Europe, Asia, and N. America. Formerly used in Medicine.

R. rufulus. A syn. for *R. acris*.

R. sceleratus. Marsh crowfoot. Hab. Europe, Asia, and North America. Poisonous, owing to a volatile oil, which is dissipated by cooking. The plant was called by the Romans *Sardonian*, because when eaten fresh it was supposed to produce convulsive sardonic laughter. When cooked, it is used as a pot-herb.

R. siculus. A syn. for *R. acris*.

R. Stevenii. A syn. for *R. acris*.

R. thora. An Alpine plant; has powerful irritant properties, and is used to produce vesication.

R. umbellatus. A syn. for *R. sceleratus*.

R. vernus. A syn. for *R. ficaria*.

R. virginianus. A syn. for *Lobelia syphilitica*.

Ranvier. A French histologist of the present day.

R., constricting band of. The ring, or disc, of cementing substance which unites the internodes at a node of Ranvier. It is situated outside the neurilemma, and can be readily stained by nitrate of silver.

R., constrictions of. The same as the *Nodes of Ranvier*.

R., crosses of. The cross-shaped indications of *R.'s nodes* seen in specimens of nerve-tissue which have been stained with silver nitrate.

R.'s lemon-juice method. A method of tracing nerve-fibres in small pieces of tissue. Soak in lemon-juice for five or ten minutes, wash in distilled water, stain in 1 per cent. gold chloride solution for a quarter to one hour. Wash in water, place in 50 c.c. of water containing two minims of acetic acid, and expose to the light. If the superficial epithelium is not to be preserved after taking out of gold chloride solution, place the tissue for twenty-four hours in formic acid of sp. gr. 1.2, diluted with three volumes of water, and keep in the dark (Squire).

R., nodes of. See *Nodes of Ranvier*.

R., tactile discs of. Special cup-shaped tactile corpuscles which end in intercellular substance.

Rapa. (L.) The root of the turnip plant, *Brassica rapa*; also, the plant itself.

R. napus. A syn. for *Brassica rapa*.

R. rotunda. The same as *R. napus*.

Rape. 1. (A word of Scandinavian origin, signifying a seizing by force; allied to Mid. E. *rape*, haste. F. *viol*; G. *Nothzucht*.) The legal definition of rape is as follows:—"The carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. Also, under any circumstances in a child under fifteen." This offence is punishable by English law with penal servitude for life. It is not necessary to prove that actual physical force was employed; the offence, if committed on a woman under the influence of an anæsthetic, or

after threats or intimidation, is rape in a legal sense.

2. (*L. rapa*, the turnip.) Common name for the *Brassica napus*.

R. oil. See *Oleum rapæ*.

R. seed. The seed of the *Rape*, *Brassica napus*; also, of other species of brassica.

Raphanêdon. (Ῥαφανηδών, radish-like; from ῥαφανίς, a radish.) A transverse, unsplintered fracture of a long bone.

Rapha'nia. (Named from *Raphanus*, the radish; because the seeds of a certain kind of radish were said to produce this disease.) A name given by Linnæus to a disease which occurs in Sweden and Germany, and which is characterized by convulsions of the limbs, accompanied by acute pain. He attributed it to seeds of *Raphanus*, *Raphanistrum*, or *Rapistrum*, which became mixed with corn. It is allied to *Ergotism* and *Pellagra*.

R. maiz'tica. A syn. for *Pellagra*, so named because it was believed to be caused by eating maize.

Raphanis. The same as *Raphanus*.

R. mag'na. A syn. for *Cochlearia armaracia*.

Raphanistrum arven'së. The wild radish. The seeds have an acrid taste, and were formerly used as a condiment.

Raphanus. (Ῥαφανίς, the radish. F. *raifort*; G. *Rettig*.) A Genus of the *Cruciferae*.

R. horten'sis. Syn. for *R. sativus*.

R. mar'i'nus. A syn. for *Cochlearia armaracia*.

R. ni'ger. Syn. for *R. sativus*.

R. rustica'nus. Syn. for *Cochlearia armaracia*.

R. sati'vus. (F. *raifort cultivé*.) The garden radish plant. The root is the common edible radish. It is considered to be diuretic and antiscorbutic.

R. sylves'tris. A syn. for *Lepidium sativum* (q. v.).

Raphê. (Ῥαφή, a seam. F. *raphe*; G. *Nath*.) Term applied, in Anatomy, to any prominent dividing line resembling a raised stitch.

R., exter'ior. Term for the *Seria longitudinalis medialis*.

R. infe'rior corpo'ris callo'si. Term for the median raphê on the under surface of the *corpus callosum*.

R. of ampul'la. A ridge on the roof of the ampulla of a semicircular canal, formed by the union of the two folds of labyrinth capsule from which the semicircular canal is formed.

R. of medul'la oblonga'ta. See *Medulla oblongata*, *raphê of*.

R. of penis. The continuation of the raphê of the scrotum along the corpus spongiosum of the penis.

R. of perine'um. The median raphê of the perineum along which its muscles are attached.

R. of phar'ynx. See under *Constrictor pharyngis inferior*, *C. pharyngis medius*, and *C. pharyngis superior*.

R. of scro'tum. See *Scrotum*, *raphê of*.

R. of soft palate. See *Velum pendulum palati*, *raphê of*.

R. of Still'ing. The anterior white commissure of the spinal cord.

R. of tongue. See *Tongue*, *raphê of*.

R. of ureth'ra. See *Urethra*, *raphê of*.

R. pala'ti du'ri. The raphê of the hard

palate. Term for the narrow median ridge of mucous membrane of the palate.

R., palatine. The same as *R. palati duri*.

R., perine'al. See *R. of perineum*.

R. post-oblonga'ta. Term for the posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata.

R. super'ior corpo'ris callo'si. The longitudinal raphê on the upper surface of the *corpus callosum*.

Raphex. The *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

Raph'ia. A Genus of Palms possessing abundance of sap that yields sugar. When fermented, this sap forms palm-wine, or arrack or toddy.

Raphiankis'tron. (Ῥαφίς, a needle; ἄγκιστρον, a fish-hook.) An instrument used in the operation of forming an artificial pupil.

Raph'idês. (Ῥαφίς, a needle.) Bundles of acicular crystals found in the cells of certain plants, especially in Orchids.

Raphido'phora vitien'sis. A plant, Nat. Order *Arvidæ*, indigenous in Fiji, used in the preparation of tonga.

Raph'ion. (Ῥάφιον, dim. from ῥαφίς, a needle.) A small needle.

Raph'is. (Ῥαφίς. Plur. *raphides*.) A needle.

Also, one of the acicular crystals found in bundles in the cells of certain plants, especially Orchids.

Raphonticoi'des lutea. A name for the *Centaurea behen* (q. v.).

Ra'phus. (Ῥάφους = ῥάπυς.) The same as *Rapus*.

Ra'phys. (Ῥάφους.) *Raphus*.

Rapistrum. (*Rapa*.) Syn. for *Raphanistrum*.

Rap'tus. (L. *rapio*, *raptum*, to seize. F. *saisie*.) Med. A sudden and violent seizure.

R. hæmorrhag'icus. A hæmorrhagic seizure, or sudden and violent hæmorrhage.

R. mani'acus. A sudden attack of frenzy or mania.

R. melanchol'icus. A sudden and violent attack of melancholy.

R. nervo'rum. A seizure of the nerves. Term for an attack of cramp.

R. post-terga'neus. (L. *post*, behind, after; *tergum*, the back.) A term for *Opisthotonos*.

R. sup'i'nus. (L. *supinus*, lying on the back.) A syn. for *Opisthotonos*.

Rapum. The same as *Rapa*.

R. ma'jus. The *Brassica rapa*.

Rapun'culus corniculatus. (Dim. from L. *rapa*, the turnip.) A name for *Phyteuma orbiculare*.

R. virginia'nus. Name for *Lobelia syphilitica*.

Rapun'tium syphilit'icum. A syn. for *Lobelia syphilitica*.

Ra'pus. (Ῥάπυς, the turnip.) The same as *Rapa* or *Rapum*.

Ra'pys. (Ῥάπυς.) The same as *Rapus*.

Rarefac'ions. (L. *rarus*, thin, rare; *facio*, to make.) Rarefying. Old epithet for drugs which were supposed to increase the bulk of the blood or other humours of the body.

Rarefaction. (L. *rarus*, thin, rare; *facio*, to make.) The act of rarefying, or the state of being rarefied.

Rarefied. Separated in its component parts; rendered less dense.

Rarefy. (L. *rarus*, few, far apart; *facio*,

RAREFYING—RATIONAL.

to make.) To separate component parts; to render less dense.

Rarefying. Separating component parts; rendering less dense.

R. ostel'tis. See *Osteitis*, rarefying.

Rarifaciens. See *Rarefaciens*.

Rariflorous. (L. *rarus*, few; *flos*, flower.) Bot. Having few flowers.

Rarifolious. (L. *rarus*, few; *folium*, a leaf.) Bot. Having few leaves.

Raritas. (L.) Scantiness, rarity.

R. dentium. Scantiness of teeth. Term applied to the condition of the jaw in which there are large spaces between the teeth.

Ra'sa. Med. Old term syn. with *Resina*. Chem. Old term for *Stannum*.

Rasae'ti. Chem. Old term for *Æs ustum*.

Rasca'tio. The same as *Expulsion*.

Rasceta. (L.) Anat. Old term signifying *Carpus*; also, *Brachiale*; also, *Tarsus*. Also, the transverse lines of skin on the inner side of the wrist.

R. pe'dis. Old term for *Tarsus*.

Ras'cha. Syn. for *Rasceta*.

Rase'ta. The same as *Rasceta*.

Raset'ta. The same as *Rasceta*.

Rash. (Probably allied to F. *rache*, scurf, and to S. *rascar*, to scratch, which latter is derived from Low Lat. *rasicare*, a corruption of *radicare*, to scrape.) A diffuse eruption upon the skin; an efflorescence.

R., can'ker. A term for *Cynanche maligna*.

R., cat'erpillar. A localised rash believed to be consequent on irritation produced by the hairs of certain caterpillars.

R., crim'son. A name formerly given to *Measles*.

R., doctors'. Term for a transitory eruption occasionally observed in nervous people when submitted to a medical examination.

R., drug. See *R., medicinal*.

R., fe'ver. A syn. for *Scarlet fever*.

R., gum. The same as *R., tooth*.

R., liche'nous. Med. A term for *Lichen*.

R., medicinal. A rash brought out by the exhibition of some drug.

R., mercur'ial. See *Mercurial rash*.

R., millet-seed. *Miliaria*.

R., mul'berry. See *Mulberry rash*.

R., net'tle. See *Nettle-rash*.

R., purple. See *Purpura*.

R., red. See *Erythema*.

R., rose. See *Roseola*.

R., scar'let. A term for *Scarlet fever*.

R., sum'mer. *Lichen tropicus*.

R., tooth. A skin rash consequent on teething; *Strophulus*.

R., typhoid. The rash of *Typhoid fever* (q. v.).

R., wild'fire. A name for *Ignis sylvestris*.

Rasori. An Italian physician who founded the Medical doctrine of *Controstimulus* (q. v.).

Rasorian. Belonging to *Rasori*.

Rasorism. *Rasori's* doctrine of *Controstimulus*.

Raso'rium. (L. *rado*, to scrape.) Surg. Old term syn. with *Raspatorium*.

Rasp. Surg. The same as *Raspatory*.

R. sound. Med. The same as *Rasping sound*.

Raspato'rium. (L. *rado*, to scrape.) A *Raspatory*.

Ras'patory. (F. *raspatoire*; G. *Raspel*.) Surg. An instrument for separating the periosteum from bones, or for scraping the bone.

Raspberry. The *Rubus idæus*.

R., black. The *Rubus strigosus*.

R., ground. The *Hydrastis canadensis*.

R. vin'egar. See *Acetum rubi idæi*.

R., wild. The *Rubus strigosus*.

Ras'ping sound. Med. Term for *Bruit de râpe*.

Rasset'a. The same as *Rasteta* and *Rasceta*.

R. pe'dis. The same as *Rasceta pedis*.

Raste'ta. The same as *Rasceta* (*Paracelsus*, de *Urin.*).

Rast'ul. Old term for *Sal.* (*Ruland* and *Johnson*.)

Rasura. (L. *rado*, to scrape.) A shaving or scraping of any substance.

Rat's bane. See *Ratsbane*.

Rat-paste. A paste for the purpose of poisoning rats; it usually contains phosphorus. It is extremely poisonous when taken accidentally or wilfully administered. See *Phosphorus*.

Rat-tail sutures. Surgical sutures made of the tendinous fibres from a rat's tail.

Rat-tooth forceps. A form of strong-toothed forceps used for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.

Ratafia. (L. *rata fiat*, that which is approved.) A liquid prepared by adding the flavouring of various fruits and also sugar to strong spirits.

Ratan'hia. See *Rhatania*.

Rat'anhin. See *Rhatanin*.

Rat'anhy. See *Rhatany*.

Rath'ke. A German anatomist of the present day.

R.'s gland. Another name for *Jacobson's organ*.

R.'s invest'ing mass. The membranous capsule which covers the cephalic end of the notochord, and goes to form the base and vault of the embryonic skull.

R.'s lateral trabec'ulae. The two thickenings in the base of *R.'s investing mass* (see above) which enclose the opening of the pituitary body or hypophysis cerebri.

R.'s pouch. The pituitary diverticulum. A minute canal which passes, in the embryo, from the pharynx to the anterior part of the pituitary body or hypophysis cerebri.

Ra'tio. (L.) The cause or reason. Also, method or means.

In Mathematics, the proportion which one magnitude bears to another.

R. meden'di. (L. *meden'dus*, to be healed, a healing.) A method of healing.

R., oc'ular micro'meter. The number of divisions on the ocular micrometer (see *Micrometer*, ocular) necessary to take in the image of one millimetre of the stage micrometer. See *Micrometer*, stage.

R. sympto'matum. The reason or cause of the symptoms.

R. vict'us. (L. *victus*, sustenance.) Method of sustenance; dietary.

Ra'tional. (L. *rationalis*, from *ratio*, reason.) Reasonable; based on reasoning.

R. form'ula. (L. *formula*, a mould, an established mode of expression.) See *Formula*, rational.

R. therapeu'tics. (Θεραπεύω, to wait upon, or cure.) Treatment by drugs based upon

pathology and pharmacology. Term used in opposition to empirical treatment, which is based upon the results of previous experience. See *Therapeutics*.

R. treatment. A term applied to a mode of treatment based upon theoretical considerations, and not upon experience. The opposing schools of Medicine were described by Celsus, who gives a detailed account of the respective views held by the rationalists and empirics.

Much of the language of Celsus is applicable to the practice of Medicine in our own day.

The rationalists endeavoured to ascertain the proximate and remote causes of disease, and to this end studied anatomy and physiology, and performed vivisections; whilst the empirics were influenced only by experience and the results of previous treatment, independently of hypothesis and speculation.

Rationalists. Term for the school of Medicine that practised rational, in opposition to empirical, treatment. See *Rational*.

Rations. (L. *ratio*, proportion.) Daily allowance of food, especially to a soldier or sailor.

Ratsbane. Common name for the seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*; also, for *Arsenious acid*. In Sierra Leone, name for the *Chaillisia toxicaria*.

Rattle. (Anglo-Sax. *hrutan*, to make a noise.) Rattle was originally the synonym of the French *râle* as used in auscultation. The latter has now been Anglicised, and is in common use. See *Râle*.

R., death. See *Death-rattle*.

Rattle-herb. A name for the *Actæa spicata*.

Rattle-weed. See *Rattleweed*.

Rattlebush. A common name for the *Sophora tinctoria*.

Rattlefern. The *Botrychium virginicum*; a species of the Genus *Botrychium*, which is astringent and vulnerary.

Rattleflag. A name for the *Eryngium yuccifolium*.

Rattles. A colloquial term for the *Death-rattle*.

Rattlesnake. (F. *crotale*; G. *Klapperschlange*.) The common name for several varieties of *Crotalus*. The *Crotalus horridus* and *C. durissus* are the most poisonous.

R. leaf. Term for the leaf of *Goodyera pubescens*.

R.'s master. A term for *Agave virginica*; also, for *Liatris scabiosa*; also, for *Nabalus albus*, which is reputed to cure snake-bites.

R. milkwort. A popular name for *Polygala senega*.

R. plantain. The *Goodyera pubescens*.

R. root. The root of *Polygala senega*; also, that of *Trilium latifolium*; also, that of *Nabalus albus*, which is reputed to cure snake-bites.

R. weed. The *Hieracium venosum*.

Rattleweed. A name for *Actæa racemosa*.

Ratula. A syn. for *Raspatorium*.

Rau, process of. (After the anatomist Rau.) A name for the *processus gracilis* of the malleus.

Rauber's convolution. (After the anatomist Rauber.) A fold of grey matter in the *Ovary body*. Also termed nuclear convolution.

R.'s layer. Embryol. A superficial layer

of flat cells which appears very early in the development of the embryonic layers in the centre of the embryonic area.

Raucedo. (L.) Hoarseness.

R. catarrhalis. Catarrhal hoarseness. Hoarseness due simply to catarrh.

R. potatorum. The hoarseness of drinkers. Due to spirit-drinking.

R. syphilitica. Syphilitic hoarseness.

A chronic hoarseness due to the laryngeal affections of secondary syphilis.

Rau'citas. Syn. for *Raucedo*.

Rau'cous. (*Raucus*.) Hoarse, harsh.

Rau'cus. (L.) Hoarse, harsh.

Rauwolfia nitida. A plant of Tropical America. Root, emetic and purgative.

Ravaton's amputation. A method of amputation introduced by Ravaton. A circular incision is first made down to the bone, and then, by two longitudinal incisions, flaps are cut.

Raved. Old term for *Rheum*. (Castellus.)

Rav, process of. See *Rau, process of*.

Rawley's springs. Chalybeate springs. Rockingham Co., Virginia.

Rawp. The same as *Raucedo*.

Raws. The same as *Excoriations*.

Rarach. An old term for *Gum ammoniac*.

Ray. (Mid. Eng. *rays*.) A beam or pencil of light.

Also, one of a number of lines diverging from a common centre.

Also, in *Comp. Anat.*, a member of the Genus *Raja*.

R.s, actin'ic. Solar rays which give rise to chemical changes.

R.s, bipolar. Rays leading from one centre or point of divergence to another.

R.s, chemical. The same as *R.s, actin'ic*.

R.s, convergent. Rays which converge towards a certain point.

R.s, divergent. Rays which diverge from a certain point.

R., extraordinary. When a ray of light is polarised it becomes split up into two, the *ordinary* and *extraordinary* ray. The extraordinary ray is the one which departs the further from the ordinary law of refraction, and its vibrations are parallel to the vertical axis.

R., fin-. See *Fin-ray*.

R.-flo'ret. Syn. for *R.-flower*.

R.-flower. One of the marginal flowers of a composite flower or inflorescence, as distinguished from the central or disc-flowers.

R.-fungus. The *Actinomyces* (see in Appendix) which, when it enters the body, produces the disease *Actinomyces*.

The disease was first described in 1877 by Israel, of Berlin. The ray-fungus consists of a dense mycelium of interlacing hyphæ, with club-shaped extremities extending radially into the tissues. The result of the presence of the fungus is a nodule or tumour, in the centre of which is the fungus, and surrounding it the products of inflammatory reaction; these may break down, and an abscess may be formed.

The method by which the fungus enters the body is at present unknown. In some cases in which the jaw is affected there is reason to suppose that access was obtained by means of a carious tooth; and in pulmonary actinomyces it is possible that the fungus entered through the air-passages.

R.s., homocentric. A pencil of rays of light having a common centre or point of origin.

R., medullary. One of the vertical partitions of parenchyma in woody plants which separate the fibro-vascular bundles, and radiate from the pith to the bark.

R.s., obscure. Term for the chemical or actinic rays of the solar spectrum.

R. of direction. Term for light starting from a luminous point and travelling in a straight line.

R., ordinary. When a ray of light is polarised, it becomes split up into two, the *ordinary* and *extraordinary* ray. The ordinary ray is that one which follows the more nearly the ordinary law of refraction, and whose vibrations are perpendicular to the vertical axis.

R., sharp-nosed. Common name for *Raja oxyrrhynchus* (q. v.).

Ray-oil. (F. *huile de foie de raie*; I. *olio di raja*; G. *Rochenthran*.) The oil expressed from the liver of the skate; it is sometimes substituted for cod-liver oil, and is said to contain more iodine.

Ray's mania. A form of general moral insanity first described by Ray, in which pathological cortical changes have been demonstrated.

Raygat's test. The *hydrostatic test* of live birth, which was first suggested by Raygat.

Raynaud's disease. In its severest form, this disease is called *Symmetrical gangrene*; but the disease of the vasomotor system, first described by Dr. Raynaud in 1862 and named after him, consists of three principal varieties, which are termed respectively—(1) Cold pallor or local syncope; (2) Hot flushings or local asphyxia; and (3) Cold lividity. This last variety frequently results in gangrene of the parts affected, and, as it usually affects both sides of the body, it receives the name *symmetrical gangrene*.

The aetiology of the disease is obscure; it has been associated occasionally with paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria, and with ague. It may affect either sex, and is more common in women than in men.

The first variety, *local syncope*, is well described by the name *cold pallor*. It affects the extremities, usually the fingers, certain of which become white, numb, and cold to the touch. The attack may be caused by exposure to cold, or, rarely, by emotion, and its duration is very variable, from hours to days. It is much more frequently seen in the winter time. The familiar "dead fingers" represent an imperfect variety of this disease.

The *hot flushing* frequently attacks the legs, and may follow a transient attack of the preceding. The limb becomes flushed, hot, and very painful. The veins often stand out upon the surface of the red or purple swollen skin. In some cases this stage precedes, and in others is a stage during the recovery of, cold lividity or *local asphyxia*; in which the limbs are blueish and cold; the circulation is greatly hindered, so that the pale spot produced by pressure upon the part very slowly assumes the colour of the surrounding part. Chilblains are probably an allied affection.

Symmetrical gangrene follows the local asphyxia when the circulation of the blood is insufficient to preserve the vitality of the tissues. It is usually preceded by anesthesia. Bullæ form upon the affected parts, the base of which

sloughs as the attack passes off, leaving cicatrices. In this way successive losses of tissue occur in repeated attacks; sometimes, however, more massive necrosis occurs. This is accompanied by intense pain. It is not a spreading gangrene. It may attack either the fingers or toes, very rarely the ears; generally both sides of the body are similarly attacked. The general health is usually but little affected, and the disease is not fatal to life.

R.'s gangrene. See under *R.'s disease*.

R.'s phenomenon. A syn. for *Local asphyxia*. See under *R.'s disease*.

Razor. (L. *rasor*; a barber or shaver.) An instrument for shaving. It is used in Surgery to remove hair that may interfere with an operation, and to ensure cleanliness. Antiseptic treatment of wounds is impossible unless the parts are properly shaved.

Re-. (L.) Prefix denoting back, again.

Reabsorption. The same as *Resorption*.

Reacquired. Acquired again or afresh.

R. movements. Term for movements returning after temporary cessation consequent on a lesion to any of the motor areas of the brain.

Reaction. (L. *re*, again; *ago*, actum, to act.) Mutual action.

Med. The response of the system or of an organ to a stimulus. The return of vitality after shock. The supervention of fever after traumatism.

Chem. The mutual chemical decomposition of two substances. Also, term signifying the acidity or alkalinity of a substance.

Electro-therap. Muscular contraction on the making or breaking of the current.

R., acid. *Chem.* Term signifying that a substance is capable of giving rise to certain chemical changes characteristic of acids; as *e.g.* reddening of blue litmus paper, or effervescing with a carbonate.

R., Ad'ankiewicz's. A test for proteids and albumins introduced by Adankiewicz. Add to the substance one part of strong sulphuric acid and two parts of glacial acetic acid, and boil the mixture. A violet fluorescence is produced.

R., alkaline. Term signifying that a substance is capable of giving rise to certain chemical changes characteristic of alkalies; as *e.g.* blueing of red litmus-paper, browning of yellow turmeric paper.

R., amphichroitic. (Ἀμφί, on both sides; χρῶς, the colour of anything.) Term for a double reaction (acid and alkaline) sometimes obtained from urine, consequent on its containing both acid and alkaline constituents.

R., amphigenous. (Ἀμφί, on both sides; γένος, race, descent.) A syn. for *R., amphichroitic*.

R., amphoteric. (Ἀμφότερος, both.) A syn. for *R., amphichroitic*.

R., biuret. Used as a test for proteids. (Also termed *Ritthausen's test*.) Render the solution to be tested alkaline with solution of potash, add dilute solution of copper sulphate, and shake. A violet-red colour is produced. See also *Biuret*.

R., galvano-trophic. (*Galvanic*; *trophic*.) A phenomenon observed by L. Hermann in certain small aquatic animals when subjected to the action of a galvanic current. After giving a few spasmodic movements, they

take up a fixed position with the head towards the positive pole of the current and the long axis in the direction of the current.

R., Gmelin's. See *Gmelin's reaction*.

R., hemioptic pupillary. First described by Wernicke. A reaction obtained in *hemianopia* or *hemipia*. A pencil of light thrown on to the blind half of the retina causes no movement of the iris; but, thrown on to the healthy half, causes contraction of the iris in both eyes.

R.-impulse. Term for the recoil supposed to occur in the right and left ventricle of the heart immediately on their having emptied their blood into the pulmonary artery and aorta.

R., isofaradic. (*Icos*, the same as; *faradic*.) First described by Adamkiewicz. A state of muscle in which it responds to the faradic electric current only.

R., myotonic. First described by Erb. A reaction observed in *Thomsen's disease*, in which there is an increase, both quantitative and qualitative, in faradic excitability.

R., neutral. A reaction indicating the absence of opposite qualities, in especial of acidity and alkalinity.

R. of degeneration. Often written abbreviated as *De. R.* A gradual diminution and final loss of faradic excitability of both nerves and muscles, consequent on degeneration and atrophy of both. The galvanic excitability of the muscles is at first either unaltered or slightly increased; finally it may become lost. At one stage there is a delay of muscular contraction, and there is also a change in the normal sequence of contraction. See also *R. of exhaustion*.

R. of exhaustion. A special variety of *R. of degeneration*. It consists in a condition in which a certain definite reaction of nerve and muscle to an electric current of given strength cannot be reproduced, except by an increase of strength of current.

R.-period. The period of reaction (see main heading) or return of vitality after *shock*.

R.-time. The interval between the application of a stimulus and the beginning of the consequent muscular contraction.

R., xanthoproteic. See *Xanthoproteic reaction*.

Reade's hemispherical condenser. A hemispherical condensing lens introduced by Reade. See also under *Condenser*.

Ready method. Term for Marshall Hall's method of artificial respiration. See under *Hall, Marshall*.

Reagent. (*L. re*, again; *ago*, to act.) *Chem.* Any substance used as a test, or to produce a chemical reaction.

R., general. *Chem.* A reagent used to indicate the group to which a substance belongs.

R., special. *Chem.* A reagent used to indicate the presence of some special substance.

Realgar. Native disulphide or red sulphide of arsenic. See *Arsenic, disulphide of*.

Reamer. (*Mid. Eng. remen*, to widen.) A kind of fine gouge.

R., dentist's. An instrument used by dentists to enlarge the pulp-cavity preparatory to putting in the filling.

Reason, disorders of. A popular term for mental diseases.

Reasoning insanity. (*F. folie raisonnante*.) See *Insanity, reasoning*.

R. ma'nia. See *Mania, reasoning*.

R. melanco'lia. See *Melancholia, reasoning*.

R. mon'omania. See *Monomania, reasoning*.

Réaumur. A French physicist of this century.

R.'s thermo'meter. See *Thermometer, Réaumur's*.

Re'bis. An ancient term, which was used by Paracelsus to signify *feces*.

Rebisola. Old term for an *arcenum urine ad iseritium*, or nostrum obtained by boiling and straining human urine, and then letting it stand for three days, when certain crystals (*lapillos rebisoleos*) are deposited. These crystals were recommended by Dornæus for the special diseases of miners. (Ruland and Johnson, in *Lex. Paracelsi*, iii, 17.)

Rebolea. *Med.* Old term syn. with *Mumia* (q. v.).

Rebo'na. *Med.* Old term for *Stercus adustum*, or dried feces; also, for *Mumia*.

Reboulleau's blue. A syn. for *Schweinfurth blue*.

Rebus. (*L. rebus*, abl. plur. of *res*, a thing, or a matter.) Old term for the "ultima rerum materia," or ultimate principle of matter.

Récamier's caustic. A solution of gold chloride in dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid. Used as a caustic.

R.'s curette. A double S-shaped graduated curette, looped at one end.

Recalescence. (*L. re*, again; *caulesco*, to grow to a stalk.) Schimper's term for union of a *petiole* with a branch or a peduncle.

Receiver. 1. *Chem. and Pharm.* A vessel fitted to the neck of a retort to receive the products of distillation.

2. A popular term for the blanket in which a new-born infant is wrapped.

Receiving tubes of kidney. See under *Urinary tubules*.

Recept'a. (*Fem. s. Med. L.* From *L. receptus*, received.) An old term for a medical prescription.

Receptacle. (*L. receptaculum*.) A place or vessel to receive or keep things in.

In *Bot.*, the common base which supports the various parts of a flower. Also, in *Fungi*, the cellular mass, developed from the mycelium, which bears the reproductive organs.

Receptacula. Plur. of *Receptaculum*.

R. duræ matris. The sinuses of the dura mater.

Receptacular. Belonging to a *Receptaculum* or to *Receptacula*.

Receptaculum. (*L.*) A receptacle.

R. cerebelli. Term for that portion of the *Squama occipitalis* which is in relation with the cerebellum; namely, that part below the internal occipital protuberance and sulcus transversalis.

R. chy'li. Receptacle of the chyle. The dilated commencement of the *thoracic duct* in front of the lumbar region of the vertebral column.

R. Cotun'ni. Receptacle of Cotunnus. A triangular space formed by separation of the two layers of the *dura mater* near the middle of the posterior surface of the petrous part of the temporal bone, just at the opening of the *aqueductus vestibuli*.

R. lo'bi occipita'lis. Receptacle of the

RECEPTARII—RECESSUS

occipital lobe. That part of the *squama occipitis* which is in relation with the occipital lobe of the brain; namely, that part above the internal occipital protuberance and sulcus transversalis.

R. Pecqueti. The *R. chyli*, or Pecquet, reservoir of.

R. sellæ equinæ lateribus ap-positum. The receptacle applied to the sides of the horse-saddle (*sella equina*, or *sella turcica*). A term for the *Cavernous sinus*.

Receptarii. (Mod. L. nom. plur. From *recepta* (q. v.).) An old term introduced by Langius (ii, ep. 23) signifying physicians who collect *recepta* wholesale from pharmacopœias, &c.

R. medici. (L. *medicus*, belonging to a physician.) A fuller term for *Receptarii*.

Receptive. (L. *recipio*, *receptum*, to receive.) Capable of receiving.

R. centres. Nerve-centres receiving influences which excite some form of nervous activity not associated with consciousness.

Receptivity. (L. *recipio*, *receptum*, to receive.) Capability for receiving; especially, in *Physiol.*, for receiving stimuli.

Receptum. (L.) Something received; an engagement or promise. Used as a syn. for *Recepta* (q. v.).

R. acetabuli. A syn. for acetabular fossa, or *Acetabulum*.

Recess. (*Recessus*.) A depression or hollow. For subheadings not given below, see subheadings of *Recessus*.

R. intercru'al. Syn. for *Interpeduncular space*.

R. interscap'ular. Term for the hollow between the two scapulae.

R. postpontile. (L. *post*, after; *pons*, *pontis*, the pons Varolii.) Term for the *Foramen cæcum*.

Recessus. (L. *recedo*, *recessum*, to retire.) A recess. A depression in the surface of the cerebellum just in front of the *lingula*. Also, an abscess. Also, old term syn. with *Apostasis* (q. v.). Also, a cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

R. acetabuli. Recess of the acetabulum; more commonly termed simply *acetabulum*.

R. ampullæus. Ampullar recess. A term for the *ampulla* of the bony semicircular canal of the internal ear; also termed *Cavitas elliptica*.

R. chiasmatica. The same as *R. chiasmatis*.

R. chiasmatis. Recess of the chiasma. A syn. for *Lamina cinerea*.

R. cochlearis. The *Cochlear fossa*.

R. conarii. Recess of the *conarium*. A depression which has been occasionally observed in the *conarium* or *pineal gland*.

R. duodeno-jejunalis. Duodeno-jejunal recess. A recess or fold between the duodenum and jejunum. Also termed duodeno-jejunal fold.

R. ellipticus. Elliptical recess. Another name for the hemielliptical recess or fossa, a depression on the inner wall of the vestibule of the internal ear, which receives the *utricle*.

R. epitympanicus. Epitympanic recess. A name for the uppermost part of the tympanic cavity.

R. glos'so-epiglotticus. Glosso-epiglottic recess.

R. hemi-ellipticus. Hemielliptical fossa. See *R. ellipticus*.

R. hemisphaericus. Hemispherical recess. The *Fovea hemisphaerica*.

R. hepatico-renal'is. Hepatico-renal recess. A term for the recess formed by the *hepato-renal ligament* (q. v.).

R. ileocaeca'lis. The *Ileo-caecal recess* (q. v.).

R. incisivus. Incisive recess. A depression on the *septum nasi* just above the anterior palatine canal.

R. infrapinea'lis. Infrapineal recess. Syn. for *R. conarii*.

R. infundibuli. Recess of the infundibulum. The cavity of the third ventricle prolonged into the *infundibulum*.

R. infundibuliformis. Infundibuliform recess. A term for *Rosenmüller's fossa* of.

R. intercru'al'is. Intercrucal recess. A syn. for *Interpeduncular space*.

R. jugular'is. Jugular recess. The *Jugular fossa*.

R. labyrinthi. Recess of the labyrinth. The *Fossa sulciformis*.

R. laryngopharynge'us. Laryngopharyngeal recess. The lower pyramidal part of the pharynx out of which open the œsophagus and the larynx.

R. latera'lis ventriculi. Lateral recess of the ventricle. Term for the lateral extension of the fourth ventricle of the brain between the cerebellum and medulla oblongata.

R. na'so-palati'nus. Naso-palatine recess. The same as *R. incisivus*.

R. occipita'lis. Occipital recess. The recess at the posterior part of the *lateral ventricle* in the embryo brain which afterwards develops into the posterior horn.

R. opt'icus. Optic recess. Syn. for *R. chiasmatis*.

R. peritonæ'i. Recess of the peritoneum. General term for any pouch or recess formed by the peritoneum.

R. pharynge'us. Pharyngeal recess. Syn. for *R. infundibuliformis*.

R. pharynge'us medi'us. Middle pharyngeal recess. A pouch in the mucous membrane of the pharynx at the mid-line of the posterior wall.

R. pharyng'is. Recess of the pharynx. A syn. for *R. pharynge'us*.

R. pinea'lis. Pineal recess. The same as *R. conarii*.

R. sac'ci lachryma'lis. Recess of the lachrymal sac. An anterior pouch occasionally observed in the *lachrymal sac*.

R. salpingo-pharynge'us. Salpingopharyngeal recess. A small, occasional diverticulum of the pharynx close to the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube.

R. sphaer'icus. Spherical recess. Syn. for *R. hemisphaericus*.

R. sphen'no-ethmoida'lis. Sphenothmoidal recess. A small groove on the lateral wall of the nasal fossa just above the superior turbinate bone.

R. Stenonia'nus. Stensonian recess. A syn. for *R. incisivus*.

R. subcæca'lis. Subcæcal recess or fossa. See *Subcæcal fossa*.

R. subsigmoide'us. Subsigmoid recess. The *Ligamentum mesenterico-mesocolicum*.

R. sulciformis. Sulciform recess. Syn. for *Fovea vestibuli inferior*.

R. superior saccl omen'ti. Superior recess of the omental sac. A term for the cavity of the lesser omentum.

R. suprapinea'lis. Suprapineal recess. A recess between the upper part of the pineal gland and the roof of the third ventricle of the brain.

R. utric'uli. Recess of the utricle. A recess at the upper part of the *utricle* of the internal ear.

R. vesicæ urinar'is. Recess or sinus of the urinary bladder; the lower part of the bladder.

Re'cha. Old term for *Marmor*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Recidi'va mor'bi. (L. *recidivus*, returning; *morbus*, a disease.) Relapse of a disease.

Recidiva'tion. (L. *recidivus*, returning.) Relapse of a disease (*Recidiva mor'bi*). Also, relapse into crime.

Re'cdivive. (L. *recidivus*, returning.) A syn. for *Relapse*.

Recidivist. (L. *recidivus*, returning.) A patient who returns to hospital for treatment, especially a lunatic.

Also, a relapsed or confirmed criminal.

Recidiv'ity. (L. *recidivus*, returning.) Tendency to relapse.

Re'cipè. (2nd pers. sing. imper. of *recipio*, to take, and signifying take thou.) A word constantly used, in the abbreviated form *R.*, at the beginning of Medical prescriptions. Formerly written *℞*, the symbol for Jupiter, being an invocation to Jupiter for his aid. It corresponds with the more ancient *Sume*, which was always written in full, as seen in very old prescriptions.

Recipiomo'tor. (L. *recipio*, to receive; *motor*.) Epithet signifying receiving motor impulses.

Reciproca'tion, vibrations of. Another name for *Consonance* (q. v.).

Recklinghausen. A place in Westphalia, noted for its mineral spring, the "Grullquelle." This spring contains, in 1000 parts, sodium chloride 15.32, potassium chloride 0.34, magnesium chloride 1.38, and calcium chloride 1.23 parts.

Recklinghausen, von. A German physiologist and histologist of the present day.

R.'s canals. Minute canals supposed by von Recklinghausen to exist in all connective-tissue, and to form the beginnings of the lymphatic vessels.

Recl'inate. (L. *reclino*, *reclinatum*, to unbend.) Biol. Bent downwards.

Reclina'tio. (Mod. L. From L. *reclino*, *reclinatum*, to unbend.) *Reclination*.

R. palpebrarum. Reclination of the eyelids. A term for *Ectropion*.

Reclina'tion. (L. *reclino*, to stretch forth; also, to lie upon.) Physiol. A voluntary movement of the muscles.

Ophthal. Surg. An old operation for cataract which consists in needling the cataract into the vitreous humour in such a way that its front surface becomes uppermost; also termed *Couching*.

R. Willburg's operation of. The original operation as performed by Willburg. The lens was pressed directly backwards.

Reclina'tus. (L. *reclino*, to stretch forth; also, to lie upon.) Bending downwards; reclining.

Recl'ining board. A board on which the patient reclines for a certain time daily, in order to straighten the spine. Used in cases of stooping in young and growing people, and in cases of lateral curvature.

Recl'ivate. (L. *reclivis*, bending back.) Biol. Having a double curve.

Réclus' disease. (After Réclus, who first described it.) Cystic disease of the mammary gland.

Recl'usor palpebrarum. (L. *recludo*, to open.) Anat. Opener of the eyelids. Term applied to the *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

Recognition time. Physiol. Term for the time elapsing between the application of a stimulus and recognition of the kind of stimulus by the subject experimented on.

Recoil' wave. Physiol. A syn. for *Dicrotic wave*.

Recollection'is jactu'ra. (L.) Loss of recollection, *Amnesia*.

Recomposition. (L. *recompositus*, set in order anew.) Reunion after temporary separation or decomposition.

Reconstitution. (L. *re*, again; *constituo*, to dispose.) Physiol. The process of repair and restoration of tissue, which is continually making up for tissue-waste in the living organism.

Reconvalescen'tia. (L. *re*, again; *convalesco*, to regain health.) *Convalescence*.

Recorda'tio. (L.) A calling to mind; memory.

Recorporat'ivus. (Mod. L. From L. *re*, again; *corporatus*, fashioned into a body.) Undergoing *recomposition*.

Recover. (L. *recupero*, to regain.) To return to the normal condition of health.

Recovered. (*Recover*.) Returned to the normal condition of health.

Recovery. (*Recover*.) A return to the normal condition of health.

Recrea'tio. (L.) Recovery.

Recrement. See *Recrementum*.

Recrement'a. Plur. of *Recrementum*.

R. vesicæ. (L. *vesica*, a pouch, the urinary bladder.) A term for *Urine*.

Recrement'al. The same as *Recrementitial*.

Recrement'ital. Of the nature of, or consisting of, *Recrementum*.

Recrement'itious. The same as *Recrementitial*.

Recrement'o-excrement'ital. (*Recrementum*; *excrementum*.) Old epithet applied to fluids of the body which, after secretion, are in part excreted and in part reabsorbed.

Recrementum. (L.) The refuse of anything. 1. Chem. Old term for *Scoria*. 2. Physiol. Old term formerly used as syn. with *Excrementum*. Also, a fluid which becomes separated from the blood, and afterwards reabsorbed into the blood, as *e.g.* saliva, or bile.

Recres'cence. (L. *re*, again; *creasco*, to grow.) Reproduction of a lost part or member.

Recrudes'cence. (L. *recrudesco*, growing afresh, breaking out anew.) The breaking out anew of the symptoms of a disease after a short interval of health.

Recrudescen'tia. (Mod. L. From L.

RECTAL—RECTOSCOPE

recrudescens, growing afresh, breaking out anew.)
Recrudescence.

Rectal. Belonging to the *Rectum*.

R. alimentation. Feeding per rectum, by nutritive enemata or suppositories.

R. diaphragm. A term for the sheet of muscular tissue which supports the outlet of the pelvis, surrounding and supporting the lower part of the rectum. It consists of the sphincter ani, and the levator ani and coccygeus on each side.

R. etherisation. The administration of ether per rectum. This has been used to produce anæsthesia in operations about the face and throat. The anæsthesia is necessarily more slowly produced than by inhalation.

R. expression. *Obstet.* The introduction of two fingers into the rectum of a woman in labour at the last part of the expulsive stage, in order to help delivery of the child.

R. feeding. Nourishment of a patient by means of concentrated food administered per rectum, either by means of nutrient injections or nutrient suppositories.

The following forms of nutrient injections have been introduced by different medical men:
Flint's.—Milk, two ounces, whisky, half an ounce, mixed with half an egg.

Leube's.—To five ounces of finely scraped lean meat chopped still finer, add one and a half ounces of finely chopped pancreas without fat, then add three ounces of tepid water, and stir the mixture. Wash out the rectum with warm water one hour before giving the above.

Mayet's.—150 to 200 grammes of fresh bullock's pancreas, 400 to 500 grammes of lean meat. Bruise the pancreas with water at 37° C. in a mortar; and strain through a piece of cloth. Chop the meat and mix with the strained fluid, after removal of fat, &c.. Add yolk of one egg, and allow to stand for two hours. To be given in two doses, which are considered enough for twenty-four hours' nourishment. Rectum to be washed out with oil before giving the above.

Pearse's.—Crush finely one pound of lean beef, add one pint of cold water, macerate for forty minutes, and then raise slowly to the boiling-point, boil for two minutes only, and then strain.

Rennie's.—To a bowl of beef-tea add half a pound of lean beef pulled to fine shreds; then add half a drachm of dilute hydrochloric acid, beef-tea and acid both at 99° F. Stir before a fire for four hours at a moderate heat. Alcohol or beaten eggs may be added before administration.

R. pouches. These are three of the oblique folds of mucous membrane in the rectum more prominent than the others, being half an inch or more in depth. One projects backwards from the fore part of the bowel opposite the prostate gland; the other two are placed above one another and higher up than the first. (Houston.)

R. pouches, inflammation of. These pouches occasionally, in old people especially, become enlarged, inflamed, and sometimes ulcerated. This has also been termed saciform disease of the rectum, and encysted rectum.

R. tube. See *Tube, rectal*.

Rectalgia. (L. *rectum*; Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.) See *Proctalgia*.

Rectangular flap amputation. See *Amputation, rectangular method of*.

Rectectomy. (L. *rectum*; Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.) See *Proctectomy*.

Recticruræus. (*Rectum*; *cruræus*, belonging to the leg.) A syn. for *Rectus femoris*.

Rectificatio. (Mod. L. From L. *rectus*, straight; *facio*, to make.) Rectification.

Rectification. (L. *rectus*, straight; *facio*, to make.) A straightening.

In *Chem.* and *Pharm.*, a method of purifying liquids by distillation, either alone, or after admixture with other substances.

R., artificial. *Obstet.* Correction of a faulty position of the fetal head during labour, either manually or instrumentally.

Rectificatus. (Mod. L. From L. *rectus*, straight; *facio*, to make.) Rectified.

Rectified. Epithet applied to a substance which has undergone rectification.

R. oil of turpentine. See *Oleum terebinthina rectificatum*.

R. pyroligneus ac'id. Pyroligneous acid rectified and thus freed from the empyreumatic oil; it forms the acetic acid of commerce.

R. spirit. See *Spiritus vini rectificatus*.

Rectilinear. (L. *rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line.)

Rectilinear. (Mod. L.) Rectilinear.

Rectinervis. (L. *rectus*, straight; *nervus*, a tendon; also, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having straight *nervures*.

Rectirostral. (Mod. L. From L. *rectus*, straight; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Zool.*, *Ornithol.*, *Conchol.* Having a straight beak.

Rectischial. The same as *Ischiorectal*.

Rectiserial. (L. *rectus*, straight; *series*, a row.) Arranged in straight lines.

Rectitic. Belonging to *Rectitis*.

Rectitis. (L. *rectum*; Gr. adj. term. *-itis*.) See *Proctitis*.

R. proliferans. Proliferating inflammation of the rectum. A chronic form associated with connective-tissue proliferation, and the formation of small granulomata.

Rectiusculus. (Mod. L. From L. *rectus*, straight; weakening suffix *ulus*.) Almost straight.

Rectocele. (L. *rectum*; Gr. *κήλη*, a tumour.) See *Proctocele*.

R., vaginal. See *Proctocele, vaginal*.

Rectococcygeal. Belonging to the rectum and coccyx.

Rectococcygeus. (*Rectum*; *coccygeus*.) A muscle arising from the anterior surface of the second and third coccygeal vertebrae, and inserted into the posterior wall of the lower part of the rectum.

Rectococcyx. (*Rectum*; *coccyx*; *πῆξις*, a fastening.) The operation of suturing the rectum to the anterior surface of the coccyx.

Recto-colonic. Belonging to the rectum and colon.

Rectogenital. (*Rectum*; *genital*, belonging to the organs of generation.) Belonging to the rectum and genital organs.

Recto-labial. Belonging, in the female, to the rectum and labia or labium.

Rectopexia. (*Rectum*; *πῆξις*, a fastening.) Artificial fixation of a prolapsed rectum.

Rectopexy. The same as *Rectopexia*.

Rectophobia. (*Rectum*; *φόβος*, fear.) A term introduced by Kelsey to signify the dread of impending trouble often noticed in patients with rectal disease.

Rectoscope. (*Rectum*; *σκοπῖον*, to look at.) Term for a rectal speculum.

Rectoscopy. (*Rectum*; σκωπία, to look at.) Visual examination of the rectum.

Rectostenosis. (*L. rectum*; stenosis.) See *Proctostenosis*.

Rectotome. See *Proctotome*.

Rectotomy. (*Rectum*; τομή, a cutting.) See *Proctotomy*.

Recto-urethral. Belonging to the rectum and urethra.

Recto-uterine. Belonging to the rectum and uterus.

R.-uterine cul-de-sac. Syn. for *R.-uterine pouch*.

R.-uterine folds. The folds of peritoneum forming the *R.-uterine pouch*.

R.-uterine fos'sa. Syn. for *R.-uterine pouch*.

R.-uterine ligaments. Syn. for *R.-uterine folds*.

R.-uterine pouch. See *Pouch, recto-uterine*.

R.-uterinus. Term for a band of non-striped muscle found between the recto-uterine folds.

Recto-vaginal. Belonging to the rectum and vagina.

R.-vaginal cul-de-sac. Syn. for *R.-vaginal pouch*.

R.-vaginal fistula. See *Fistula, recto-vaginal*.

R.-vaginal hernia. See *Hernia, recto-vaginal*.

R.-vaginal pouch. See *Pouch, recto-vaginal*.

R.-vaginal septum. See *Septum, recto-vaginal*.

Recto-vesical. (*Rectum*; vesica.) Belonging to the rectum and urinary bladder.

R.-vesical folds. The folds of peritoneum forming the *R.-vesical pouch*.

R.-vesical fos'sa. Syn. for *R.-vesical pouch*.

R.-vesical pouch. See *Pouch, recto-vesical*.

Rectrices. Plur. of *Rectrix*. The plumes or guiding feathers in the tail of a bird.

Rectrix. (*L. rego*, to rule, guide.) One of the rectrices in a bird's tail. See *Rectrices*.

Rectum. (*L. rectus*, straight.) The lowest portion of the large intestine. Termed rectum from its condition in some animals.

In Man, the rectum is not straight. It extends from the sigmoid flexure of the colon to the anus, and is situated in the posterior part of the pelvis. From its beginning at the left sacro-iliac joint it passes obliquely downwards to the middle line; it then curves forwards in front of the lower part of the sacrum and the coccyx, passing behind the bladder and the parts in relation, in the male, and behind the cervix uteri and vagina in the female. Near the neck of the bladder it makes a turn slightly backwards to the anus.

The rectum presents a lateral curve from the left to the middle line in its upper part; and it presents two antero-posterior curves, being anteriorly concave above and convex below.

The wall of the rectum is not sacculated, but smooth throughout its whole length. The rectum is about eight inches long in the adult, and is narrower at the beginning than the sigmoid flexure; but becomes dilated into an ampulla just above the anus. The upper third or so of the rectum is surrounded by peritoneum, lower

down it is covered only at the front and sides, lower still at the front only, and at the lowest portion of the gut it is uncovered by peritoneum, but is surrounded by areolar tissue and fat. The lower end is surrounded and supported by the levatores ani muscles and the internal and external sphincters.

The muscular coat is thicker than that of the rest of the intestines. The longitudinal fibres form a uniform layer, passing below between the internal and external sphincters, and ending, partly in these muscles, and partly in the skin round the anus. The circular or internal fibres increase in number towards the anus, where they form the internal sphincter.

The mucous membrane is thicker and redder than that of the colon, and moves freely on the muscular coat. It forms numerous and variable folds according to its fulness or emptiness. Near the anus the folds are mainly longitudinal, and the largest were termed by Morgagni the columns of the rectum. Houston has described three prominent oblique folds. See *Rectal folds*.

R., arteries of. These arise from (1) the superior hæmorrhoidal branches of the inferior mesenteric artery; (2) directly or indirectly by the middle hæmorrhoidal branches of the internal iliac artery; (3) the inferior hæmorrhoidal branch of the pudic artery.

R., encysted. A term for a pathological sacculated condition of the lower part of the rectum. Also termed Gross' disease of the anus.

R., imperforate. A syn. for *Anus, imperforate* (q. v.).

R., lymphatics of. These either enter a mass of glands lying in the hollow of the sacrum, or else join the lumbar lymphatic glands.

R., nerves of. 1. Cerebro-spinal: branches from the sacral plexus. 2. Sympathetic: branches from the inferior mesenteric and hypogastric plexuses.

R., veins of. These form the hæmorrhoidal plexus; from this they follow a corresponding course to the arteries, and end, partly in the internal iliac vein, and partly in the inferior mesenteric vein.

Rectus. (*L. rego, rectum*, to rule.) Right; straight.

R. abdominis. A long flat muscle with vertical fibres, forming part of the anterior abdominal wall. It lies between the two layers into which the aponeurosis of the internal oblique splits; internally these unite to form the linea alba. A little above halfway between the umbilicus and pubes the aponeurosis remains undivided, and passes entirely in front of the rectus. The lower edge of the posterior part of the sheath forms the lunated fold of Douglas.

The rectus abdominis arises from the body and crest of the pubes by a flat tendon, and is inserted by muscular fibres into the cartilages of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs, and also into the bony part of the fifth rib, and also often by a few fibres into the ensiform process.

The muscular fibres are interrupted by three or more tendinous intersections, *inscriptiones tendineæ*. There is usually one opposite the umbilicus, one at the lower end of the ensiform process, and the third midway between. The intersections are confined to the anterior fibres of the muscle. Its nerve-supply is from some of the lower intercostal nerves.

RECUMBENCY—RECUTITI

R. cap'itis anti'cus ma'jor. A muscle arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae, by separate tendinous bands; and inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum, and at a slight interval from its fellow of the opposite side.

R. cap'itis anti'cus mi'nor. A muscle arising from the front of the root of the transverse process of the atlas, and inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone about half an inch from its fellow of the opposite side and behind the rectus capitis anticus major; it is partly covered by the latter muscle throughout its length.

R. cap'itis latera'lis. This muscle arises from the upper and front part of the enlarged end of the transverse process of the atlas, and is inserted into the roughened under-surface of the jugular process of the occipital bone.

R. cap'itis post'icus ma'jor. A muscle which arises by a narrow tendon from the spine of the axis, and is inserted, somewhat expanded, into and just beneath the inferior curved line of the occipital bone, to the inner side of, and below, the insertion of the superior oblique.

R. cap'itis post'icus mi'nor. This muscle arises from the posterior arch of the atlas, and is inserted, in an expanded form, into the innermost third of the inferior curved line of the occipital bone, and into the depression between this and the foramen magnum.

R., external. A muscle of the eyeball arising, unlike the other three recti, by two heads of origin, one in common with the *R., inferior*, and the other with the *R., superior*. Fibres also spring immediately from the tendinous arch over the middle of the sphenoidal fissure. It is attached to the sclerotic similarly to the *R., inferior* (q. v.) and the other recti.

R. femoris. A spindle-shaped muscle of the front of the thigh, arising from the ilium by two tendons; one attached to the anterior inferior spine, and the other to the impression on the outer surface of the ilium immediately above the acetabulum. The two tendons unite immediately below the acetabulum, and the resulting tendon passes first on the anterior surface and then in the centre of the muscle to beyond the middle of the thigh. The fleshy fibres spring from this tendon in a pinnate fashion, and are inserted on the inferior tendon which extends over the posterior surface of the lower half of the muscle. The lower tendon is inserted as a broad flat band into the upper border of the patella, joining with the tendons of the deeper parts of the *quadriceps extensor cruris*, of which the rectus forms the middle and superficial part.

R., inferior. A muscle of the eyeball arising above the optic foramen from part of a tendinous ring of origin common to the recti muscles, and inserted by a short membranous and slightly expanded tendon into the lower surface of the sclerotic about three or four lines from the edge of the cornea.

The common tendinous origin of the recti muscles is oval in shape, and forms a ring across the inner side of the optic foramen, the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, and externally across the middle of the sphenoidal fissure, being attached to the bony points at the margins of these openings.

R., internal. A muscle of the eyeball.

It arises from the inner side of the common tendon, see under *R., inferior*, and is inserted into the inner side of the sclerotic, in a corresponding manner to the *R., inferior* (q. v.).

R. latera'lis. The lateral rectus. Term for a few longitudinal muscular fibres, very rarely present in man, running between the internal and external oblique muscles of the abdomen, from the lower ribs to the crest of the ilium.

R. oculi exter'nus. See *R., external*.

R. oculi infer'ior. See *R., inferior*.

R. oculi inter'nus. See *R., internal*.

R. oculi superior. See *R., superior*.

R., superior. A muscle of the eyeball arising from the common tendinous origin (see under *R., inferior*), and inserted similarly to the other recti into the sclerotic.

Recumbency. The state of being *Recumbent*.

Recumbent. (*L. recumbo*, to lie down.) Lying down.

Recuperate. (*L. recupero*, to regain.) To recover, to regain health.

Recuperation. (*Recuperate*.) Recovery of health.

Recuperative. (*Recuperate*.) Belonging to *Recuperation*.

Recur'ence. (*Recurrans*.) A returning.

Recur'rens. (*L.*) Recurrent.

Recur'rent. (*Recurrans*. *F. recurrent*; *G. zurücklaufend*.) Returning.

R. branch of pneumoga'stric nerve. It arises from the upper or jugular ganglion of the pneumogastric, and passes up through the jugular foramen to the dura mater of the posterior fossa of the skull.

R. branch of vagus. Syn. for *R. branch of pneumogastric nerve*.

R. erysip'elas. See *Erysipelas, recurrent*.

R. fe'ver. A syn. for *Fever, relapsing*.

R. fib'roid. See *Fibroid tumour, recurrent*.

R. ma'nia. The same as *Mania, periodica*.

R. nerve of va'gus. See *R. branch of vagus*.

R. pulse. See *Pulse, recurrent*.

R. summer eruption. A term for *Hydroa vacciniiforme*.

Recur'ring. (*L. recurro*, to run back.) Occurring again, recurrent.

R. disease'. Disease that returns.

R. ut'terance. A term for the involuntary utterance of certain words or phrases. A symptom of *Aphasia, motor*.

Recur'vate. (*L. recurvatus*, crooked, bent backwards. *F. recourbé*; *G. gekrümmt*.) Bent backwards.

Recur'vation. (*L. recurvatus*, crooked, bent backwards.) A bending backwards.

Recur'ved. (*L. recurvus*.) Bent backwards.

Recurvifol'ious. (*L. recurvus*, bent backwards; *folium*, a leaf.) Having recurvate leaves, i. e. leaves bent back at the end.

Recurviro'stral. (*L. recurvus*, bent backwards; *rostrum*, a beak.) The same as *Recurvirostrate*.

Recurviro'strate. (*L. recurvus*, bent backwards; *rostrum*, a beak. *F. recurvirostre*; *G. gekrümmtschnabelig*.) Having a recurved beak.

Recuti'ti. Plur. of *Recutitus*.

Recutit'io. (L. *re*, back; *cutis*, the skin.) Old term for an operation which was formerly attempted to restore a deficient prepuce, whether naturally deficient, circumcised, or lost by disease. According to D. Ammannus, the instrument used was termed *Spathester*. Johannes Rhodius, however, pointed out that a deficient or lost prepuce could not be restored, either by nature or art.

Recutit'us. (L. *re*, back; *cutis*, the skin.) One who has the prepuce retracted from the glans. Hence used to mean one who has been circumcised.

Also, term for one who has undergone the operation of *Recutitio*.

Red. One of the primary colours of the solar spectrum. The red rays are the least refrangible of those recognised by the retina, and are found at one end of the spectrum. It is estimated that the number of vibrations of a wave of light which we term red varies from 440 to 460 billions per second.

R. antimony. See *Antimony*, red.

R. arsenic. See *Arsenic*, red.

R. baneberry. The *Actæa rubra*.

R. bark. A shortened name for *Cinchona bark*, red.

R. be'hen. A common name for the *Statice timonium*.

R. blind'ness. See under *Achromatopsia*.

R. bole. A syn. for the red variety of *Ochre*.

R. brazy. Three forms of *Brazy* are recognised by shepherds as occurring in sheep:—(a) *Red brazy*, (b) *Turnip brazy*, and (c) *Wet brazy*. *Red brazy* is a form of septicæmia characterised by the uniform red staining of the tissues by the blood-pigment. For *Turnip brazy* and *Wet brazy*, see under their respective headings.

R. bud. A syn. for *Judas tree*. The bark is astringent.

R. ce'dar. Common name for the *Juniperus virginiana*.

R., Chinese'. The same as *Cinnabar*.

R. cohosh'. The *Actæa rubra*.

R., Con'go. A red dye used as a test for acids, by which it is turned blue.

R. copper ore. The same as cuprous oxide (Cu_2O), which occurs native.

R. cor'puscles. See *Corpuscles*, red.

R.-cross Soci'ety. See *Society*, red-cross.

R. earth. Common name for the *Terra rubra*.

R. gown. A syn. for *Red gum*. So termed because the skin, covered with the characteristic red papules, was thought to resemble some printed cotton-stuff.

R.-green blind'ness. A form of colour-blindness, *Achromatopsia*, characterised by blindness for all shades of red and green.

R. gum. Popular name for *Strophulus intertinctus*.

Also, in Agriculture, name for a disease which attacks grain.

R. gum, rank. Popular name for *Strophulus confertus*. So named from the general red appearance of the raised papules.

R. hæmatite. See *Hæmatite*.

R. induration. The red, toughened condition of a lung or part of lung in chronic pneumonia.

R. in'farct. Another name for hæmorrhagic infarct. See under *Infarct*.

R. infiltra'tion. Term for a form of infiltration of the lung in acute pulmonary tuberculosis, characterised by a soft and granular hyperæmic condition of the part or parts of lung affected.

R. i'odide of mer'cury. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

R. lead. The red oxide of lead, or *Minium*.

R. ma'ple. Common name for the *Acer rubrum*.

R. marl. The same as *R. earth*.

R.-milk bacil'lus. A name for the *Bacillus prodigi'ousus*. See in Appendix, under *Bacillus*.

R. mix'ture. Term for a mixture, used for injecting bodies for dissection, which colours the muscles red. Also termed "Horner's mixture." It is a mixture of nitre, rock-salt, carbonate of soda, and molasses. (Gould's Dict.)

R. neural'gia. Term for a chronic affection characterised by localised burning and aching pains, usually of an extremity, accompanied by flushing and heat of the part, and increased by warmth.

Also termed Erythromelalgia (*Ἐρυθρός*, red; *μέλος*, a limb; *ἄλγος*, pain), and Terminal neuritis.

R. night'shade. A common name for the *Phytolacca decandra*.

R. nu'cleus. The *Nucleus tegmenti*.

R. o'ster. The *Cornus sericea*.

R. pes'tilence. A syn. for *R. plague*.

R. phos'phorus. See *Phosphorus*, red.

R. plague. A variety of the *Plague* in which the plague-spot or bubo was red in colour.

R. precipitate. See *Precipitate*, red.

R., ret'i'nal. Another name for *R. visual*.

R. root. Commonly termed Jersey tea. The root of *Ceanothus americanus*.

R. rose. The *Rosa gallica*.

R. san'dal-wood. Common name for *Pterocarpi lignum*, the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

R. san'ders. A syn. for *R. sandal-wood*.

R. saun'ders. The same as *R. sanders*.

R. soft'ening. A variety of acute cerebral softening characterised by the occurrence of punctiform hæmorrhages.

R. soldier. A popular name for *Swine fever*, or hog plague.

R. sweat. See *Hæmatidrosis*.

R., Vene'tian. A name for the red oxide of iron.

R. vi'sion. See *Erythropia*.

R., vis'ual. A syn. for *Visual purple*.

R.-wa'ter. A common term for *Hæmoglobinuria* in cattle.

R.-weed of Virgin'ia. A common name for the *Phytolacca decandra*.

R. zinc ore. A variety of zinc oxide which occurs native. The colour is due to the presence of manganese.

Red'dle. Term for a kind of ochre, or dark-red argillaceous earth, which was formerly used therapeutically as an antacid and tonic.

Red'ia. (After *Redi*, a modern Italian naturalist.) *Biol.* The second larval stage in the *Trematoda*, resulting from the development of the first larval stage, *Sporocyst*, in the parthenogenetic ovum.

The Redia has a sucker-like anterior extremity, a pharynx, and a simple straight intestine. The first generation of *Redia* gives rise to a second parthenogenetic generation, and this to a third, which gives rise to a generation of *Cercaria*. See under *Cercaria*.

Rediæ. Plur. of *Redia*.

Redibia. See *Reduvia*.

Redintegræte. (L. *redintegratus*, renewed.) Renewed; re-formed.

Redintegration. (L. *redintegratio*, a beginning afresh. F. *redintégration*; G. *Erneuerung*.) Re-formation; complete renewal of an organ or part.

Redivia. See *Reduvia*.

Redress'er. (F. *redresseur*.) Surg. An instrument for replacing a displaced or dislocated part.

Redress'ment. (F. *redressement*.) Reduction of a dislocation, or correction of a deformity.

Redubia. See *Reduvia*.

Reduc. The same as *Redux*.

Reduce'. (L. *reduco*, *reducum*, to bring back.) To bring back to a former state, or to a simpler state; to bring down.

Surg. To return a dislocated part to its former situation.

Chem. To decompose a chemical compound, either merely changing it to a simpler compound (partial reduction), or into its constituent elements (complete reduction).

Reduced eye of Don'ders. (See *Donders*.) A diagrammatic eye with a simple refracting surface proposed by Donders in order to simplify the calculations of the passage of rays through it. The result is so close to that obtained with the human eye, that it suffices for all ordinary purposes. It has the following proportions: length 20 mm.; radius of curvature of refractive surface 5 mm.; index of refraction $\frac{4}{3}$.

R. eye of Lis'ting. (See *Listing*.) A diagrammatic eye introduced by Listing which very closely corresponds with the human eye, so that magnitudes calculated by means of it are almost identical with those obtained in an average natural eye. Its dimensions are as follows: Radius of curvature of cornea 8 mm.; anterior and posterior surface of lens 10 and 8 mm. respectively; refractive index of aqueous and vitreous $\alpha \frac{1.03}{1.1}$, and of lens $\frac{1.6}{1.1}$; distance of cornea from lens 4 mm.; thickness of lens 4 mm.

R. hæm'atin. See *Hæmatin*, reduced.

R. hæmoglo'bin. See *Hæmoglobin*, reduced.

R. iron. See *Ferrum redactum*.

Reduc'ible. Capable of being reduced.

R. hern'ia. See *Hernia*, reducible.

Reducing flame of blow-pipe. The inner cone of a blow-pipe flame which consists of hot, unburnt gases, and reduces certain oxides or salts to the metallic state.

Reducteur. (F.) Name for a uterine reposer invented by A. Favrot, consisting in an india-rubber bag which is introduced into the rectum, and then inflated. It is used for the reposition of a retroverted gravid uterus.

Reduction. (L. *reductio*, a bringing back.) A bringing back to a former state, or to a simpler state; a bringing down.

Surg. The returning of a dislocated part into its natural situation.

Chem. Decomposition of a chemical compound.

See, more fully, under *Reduco*.

R. en bloc. The same as *R. en masse*.

R. en masse. The reduction of a strangulated hernia and its sac together, the strangulation in the neck of the sac thus continuing unrelieved.

R., false. Term for an apparent reduction of a strangulated hernia, in which the hernia is forced through a rent in the neck of the sac and beneath a piece of the parietal peritoneum.

R., La Mothe's. A method of reduction of dislocation of the shoulder by manipulation, introduced by La Mothe. The patient is placed on his back with the affected arm raised and parallel with the side of the face; the operator fixes the scapula with his hand; the manipulation is then begun from the above position.

R., Thomas's. A method, invented by Thomas, of joining and fixing the fragments in fracture of the inferior maxilla. A hole is drilled in each fragment, and a wire is passed through both and twisted up until the fragments approximate.

Reductor. (L.) A restorer or bringer back.

In *Anat.*, a muscle that acts as a *retractor*.

In *Surg.*, an instrument for effecting *reduction*.

Reduplicate. (L. *reduplico*, to redouble.) To redouble; to bend back. Also, redoubled; bent back.

Reduplicated. (*Reduplicate*.) Redoubled; bent back.

Reduplication. (L. *reduplico*, to redouble.) A redoubling.

Med. Term applied to double paroxysms of ague.

R. of heart-sounds. An apparent doubling of one or other of the two heart-sounds heard on auscultation, consequent on asynchronism in the contraction of the two sides of the heart, usually indicative of disease, but occasionally observed in health. Reduplication of the first sound usually occurs in cases of hypertrophy of the heart and high arterial tension. Reduplication of the second sound usually occurs in connection with lesions of the mitral valve. Asynchronism giving rise to reduplication of one or other sound is also sometimes observed in febrile disorders.

Reduplicative. The same as *Reduplicate*, in its second meaning.

Reduvia. (L.) The looseness and cleft of the skin about the nails. *Pathol.* An old term for *Paronychia*.

Redux. (L. *reduco*, to lead back.) A leading back or returning. *Chem.* Old term for a flux or powder by means of which calcined metals or minerals were melted and reduced to a metallic regulus.

R. crepita'tion. See *Crepitation*, *redux*.

Reed. (Anglo-Sax. *Hreod*.) Common name for the *Arundo phragmites*.

Also, the *paunch* of Ruminants.

Reedy nail. A condition of the finger-nail or toe-nail characterised by very strongly-marked longitudinal striae. It has been considered as a sign of the arthritic or gouty diathesis. Also termed "arthritic nail."

Reef-knot. A sailor's knot used in Surgery in ligaturing arteries, &c. It is a double knot in which the free ends remain parallel with the rest of the ligature when the knot is pulled

upon. The knot thus becomes tightened by traction.

Reel-foot. A syn. for *Club-foot*.

Reeling. (Mid. Eng. *relen*, to turn round and round.) Swaying of the whole body from side to side.

Refectio. (L. *reficio*, to repair.) Old term syn. with *Reconvalescentia*.

Refectivus. (L. *reficio*, *refectus*, to repair.) Syn. for *Reficiens*.

Reficiens. (L. *reficio*, to repair.) Renewing, repairing. Old epithet applied to remedies (*Remedia reficiens*).

Refine. Chem. and Pharm. To purify a substance by separation. See *Refining*.

Refined. Chem. and Pharm. Purified by separation. See *Refining*.

Refining. Chem. and Pharm. The purifying of a substance by separating it from the foreign substances with which it is mixed.

Reflected. (L. *reflecto*.) Turned back on itself.

R. light. See *Light*, reflection of.

Reflection. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back.) Physics. (F. *reflexion*; G. *Zurückwerfung*.) A bending back. See *Light*, reflection of; *Heat*, reflection of; and *Sound*, reflection of.

Anat. A bending back on itself, usually of a membranous structure, as, e.g., the peritoneum.

Psychol. The turning over in the mind of a series of ideas or thoughts following one another.

Surg., Pathol. The bending back of an organ or part from its normal position.

R., angle of. (F. *angle de reflexion*; G. *Reflexions-Winkel*.) See under *Light*, reflection of.

Reflective faculties. The faculties brought to bear in the mental process of reflection.

Reflector. (L. *reflecto*, to turn back.) A mirror for reflecting light.

In Anat., term for a muscle whose action is to turn back the part on which it acts.

R. epiglottidis. A syn. for *Depressor epiglottidis*.

Reflex. (L. *reflecto*, *reflexum*, to turn back [in a transitive sense]). A turning back, or rebounding.

R., abdom'inal. Contraction of the abdominal muscles on stimulation of the skin over the abdomen.

R. action. A movement or other active function of a peripheral organ resulting from stimulation of an afferent nerve, conduction by this nerve to a centre or central nervous organ, and transmutation of the impulse by the centre into an efferent impulse, which is conveyed to an efferent nerve and carried by it to the peripheral organ.

R., an'kle. More commonly termed ankle clonus. A series of rhythmical contractions of the calf-muscles (5 to 7 per second), causing short flexions and extensions of the foot, set up by sudden flexion of the foot at the ankle, the leg being nearly extended at the knee. This is never present in health. It is best marked in lateral sclerosis and spastic paralysis.

R. arc. The arc traversed in the course of a reflex action, beginning with the afferent impulse, and ending in the movement or other active function.

R., bone. Reflex muscular contraction produced by a blow over a bone.

R. centres. Nerve-centres in which afferent are changed into efferent impulses.

R., chin. Sudden raising of the lower jaw consequent on a blow on the lower teeth or chin.

R., chok'ing. A syn. for *R., pharyngeal*.

R., oculo-spinal. Dilatation of the pupil on stimulation of the skin on the corresponding side of the neck.

R., cremaster'ic. Retraction of the testicle by means of contraction of the cremaster on stimulation of the skin of the inner side of the thigh. This is well marked in boys.

R.s., cros'sed. These are certain examples of exception to the ordinary law of reflex actions, *Pföger's law of reflexes*. If, in a frog whose cerebrum has been removed, one eye be irritated, a reflex contraction of the opposite hind-limb often occurs. In dogs or cats that have been deeply narcotised, and in certain cold-blooded animals after decapitation, stimulation of one fore-limb often gives rise to contraction of the opposite hind-limb.

R., cutaneous. A reflex excited by stimulating the skin. A series of cutaneous reflexes can be obtained as far up as the cervical region. Such are the cremasteric, abdominal, plantar, gluteal, epigastric, and interscapular reflexes. The presence of any one of these reflexes shows that the reflex arc involved is intact.

R., deep. A syn. for *R., tendon*.

R., epigast'ric. Contraction of the anterior abdominal muscles on stimulation of the skin in front between the fourth and sixth ribs.

R. epilepsy. See *Epilepsy*, reflex.

R., fas'cial. Reflex muscular contraction induced by a sharp blow over a fascia.

R. function. A function performed as the result of a reflex action, which latter is then termed an organic reflex (see *R.s., organic*).

R., gen'ital. Term for reflex irritation due to any pathological condition of the genital organs.

R., glute'al. Contraction of the gluteal muscles on stimulation of the skin of the buttock.

R., gut'tural. A reflex which has occasionally been observed in cases of diseases of the genital organs in women, consisting in a desire but inability to spit.

R., interscapular. Contraction of the scapular muscles on stimulation of the skin between the scapulae.

R., knee. See *Knee-jerk*.

R., light. A narrow oval ring of light observed on the retina of the eye, which changes its shape according to the position of the part illuminated.

R.s., men'tal. Term for reflex stimulation of secondary portions of the brain, giving rise to secondary ideas or sets of ideas, as a consequence of stimulation of some other (primary) portion of the brain, which has given rise to certain primary ideas or sets of ideas.

R. mo'tion. A syn. for *R. movement*.

R. movement. The movement resulting from a reflex action.

R., mus'cle. A syn. for *R., tendon*.

R., mus'cular. The same as *R., muscle*.

R., na'sal, patholog'ical. Term for any neurosis due to a pathological condition of the nasal mucous membrane.

R. neuro'sis. A *Neurosis* originating in irritation of a part distant from that in which the symptoms are manifested.

R., oblique'. Term introduced by Geigel

REFLEXA—REFRACTION

for contraction of the lower fibres of the obliquus internus abdominis observed in women on sharp stimulation of the skin of the upper and inner part of the thigh.

R.s., organic. These include a number of reflex functions: micturition, defæcation, erection, ejaculation of semen, and those connected with digestion, circulation, and respiration.

R., patellar. See *Knee-jerk*.

R., periosteal. The same as *R., bone*.

R., pharyngeal. Term for the normal phenomenon of retching on tickling of the pharyngeal mucous membrane.

R., plantar. Drawing up of one or both legs on tickling the sole of the foot.

R., reinforced. See *Reinforcement of reflexes*.

R., scapular. Reflex contraction of the muscles of the scapula on sharp stimulation of the skin over them.

R., spinal nerves. An old term for *Motor nerves*.

R., superficial. The same as *R., cutaneous*.

R., tendo-Achillis. The same as *R., ankle*.

R., tendon. The contraction of a muscle consequent on a sudden blow upon its tendon. The most commonly investigated of these is the patellar tendon reflex, or *Knee-jerk*.

R., toe. Reflex flexion of foot, leg, and lastly thigh, on grasping and flexing strongly the great toe of a person lying on his back with his legs extended. It occurs only pathologically and when ankle-clonus is well-marked.

R., triceps. Reflex contraction of the triceps of the arm when its tendon is sharply struck, the arm being at a right angle to the body, and the forearm hanging loosely.

R., vestigial. Term for a Reflex that occurs as a consequence of conditions which affected the ancestry of the individuals in whom the reflex occurs, but which do not affect the individuals themselves.

R., virile. Term for a reflex contraction of the bulbo-cavernosus on pulling the penis towards the umbilicus, and sharply tapping its urethral surface near the perineum. Said to be present in health.

R., watered-silk. Term for a marked reflex, giving somewhat the appearance of watered silk, often to be observed in the retinae of young children; best marked along the course of the blood-vessels.

Reflexa. (L.) Fem. sing. nom., and also nom. and acc. plur. neut. of *Reflexus*.

Reflexed. Term sometimes used in Biol. as synonymous with *Reflected*.

Reflexibility. (*Reflexible*.) Capacity for being reflected.

Reflexible. (L. *reflecto, reflexum*, to bend back; *habilis*, able.) Capable of being reflected.

Reflexio. (Mod. L. From L. *reflecto, reflexum*, to turn or bend back.) A bending back; reflection.

R. palpebrarum. Bending back of the eyelids. A term for *Betropion*.

Reflexogenic. (L. *reflecto, reflexum*, to bend back; Gr. *givos*, race, offspring.) A term signifying reflex-producing.

Reflexometer. (L. *reflecto, reflexum*, to bend back; Gr. *metron*, a measure.) Term for an instrument designed for the estimation of the force required to give rise to the so-called tendon

reflex in the case of the muscle and tendon under examination.

Reflexus. (L. *reflecto, reflexum*.) Turned back, reflex.

Reflex. (L. *refluo, refluxus*, to flow back.) The return of any current by the same channel.

Refract. (L. *refringo, refractum*, to break, refract, reflect.) To bend sharply, so that there is an apparent break at the bend.

Refracted. (*Refract*.) Bent sharply, so as to appear as though broken at the bend.

Refraction. (L. *refringo, refractum*, to break; also, to reflect. F. *réfraction*; G. *Strahlenbrechung*.) Physics. Deviation out of the straight line, whether of light, heat, or sound, in passing obliquely from one transparent medium to another of a different density.

R., angle of. The angle formed between a ray of light that has undergone refraction and the perpendicular at the point of refraction.

R., atomic. The atomic refraction of any element is represented by the product of its refractive index and its atomic weight.

R., coefficient of. Term for the number obtained by dividing the sine of the angle of incidence by the sine of the angle of refraction.

R., double. The power of dividing a ray of light, and thus producing a double image of any object.

R., dynamio. Term for the *R., static* of the eye, plus the refraction of the apparatus for accommodation.

R.-equivalent. The product obtained by multiplying the specific refraction of a substance by its molecular weight. By means of the general law that the refraction-equivalent of a mixture is the mean of the refraction-equivalents of its constituents, it is often possible to estimate the proportion of two or more bodies in a solution when their refraction-equivalents are already known.

R., errors of. An error of refraction occurs when parallel rays of light are not brought to a focus upon the retina. If the focus of such rays is in front of the retina, the eye is myopic; if behind the retina it is hyperopic (hypermetropic). If parallel rays on passing through the eye do not converge to a single point, but to a series of points or a line, the eye is said to be astigmatic. See *Myopia*, *Hyperopia*, and *Astigmatism*.

In many cases the two eyes are unequal, and present differing errors of refraction, this is termed *Anisometropia*.

R., estimation of. There are three principal methods of ascertaining if any error of refraction is present:—(1) By means of test types, (2) by *ophthalmoscopy*, (3) by *retinoscopy*.

To the normal eye, the smallest of Snellen's test-types should be visible at 6 metres; and if the accommodation be previously paralysed, the error of refraction can be estimated by placing trial lenses before the eye. This subjective method is very useful, provided there is no other disease of the eye causing amblyopia. The two objective methods are often more reliable. See *Ophthalmoscopy* and *Retinoscopy*.

R., extraordinary. The refraction undergone by the extraordinary ray. See *Ray*, *extraordinary*.

R.-image. An image formed by refraction of light on entering or leaving an object.

R., index of. (L. *index*, the forefinger or pointer.) The refractive index is a measure of

the deviation of a ray of light in passing from one transparent medium to another. It is the ratio between the sine of the angle of incidence and the angle of refraction. From air to water it is $\frac{4}{3}$, from air to glass $\frac{3}{2}$.

R., index of, absolute. The absolute index of refraction of a body is the index of refraction of a ray of light passing from a vacuum into the body.

The following are some of the absolute indices of refraction:—

Water	1.336
Air	1.00029
Crown glass	1.5
Diamond	2.75
Aqueous humour	1.337
Vitreous humour	1.336
Crystalline lens	1.454
Cornea	1.377

R., index of, in gases. The refractive indices of gases are very small as compared with those of solids and liquids. For the same gas the refractive power is proportional to the density.

R., molecular. The molecular refraction of a chemical compound is identical with the sum of its atomic refractions. See *R., atomic*.

R., negative. Term for the *R., static* of a hypermetropic eye.

R. of the eye. The action of the transparent media of the eye upon rays of light emanating from any object whereby an image of the object in the line of vision is produced upon the retina.

R., specific. The specific refraction of a body is obtained by dividing the number representing the difference between its index of refraction and unity (the number one) by the number representing its density, and is a quantity nearly constant for all temperatures.

R., static. The refraction of the eye when its accommodation is paralysed.

Refractionist. Term for a person who corrects artificially errors of refraction of the human eye.

Refractive. (*Refract.*) Having a tendency, or the power, to *refract*; also, capable of being refracted.

R. equivalent. See *Refraction-equivalent*.

R. index. See *Refraction, index of*.

R. media of the eye. These are: the cornea, aqueous humour, crystalline lens, and vitreous humour.

R. power. The amount of deviation of a ray of light which passes obliquely through a transparent object depends upon the refractive power of the object. This is measured by its refractive index, or more precisely by its specific refraction. See *Refraction, specific*.

R. power, specific. See *Refraction, specific*.

Refractometer. (*Refract*; Gr. *utr-pov*, a measure.) Term for an apparatus for determining the refractive indices of liquids; also, for an apparatus for measuring the refraction of the human eye.

Re-fracture. A second fracture of a bone at any spot; also, the breaking over again of a bone at the former seat of fracture to remedy union in a faulty position.

Refrangibility. (*L. re*, again; *frango*, to break; *habilitas*, fitness.) The state of being *Refrangible*.

Refrangible. (*L. re*, again; *frango*, to break; *habilitas*, fit.) Capable of being bent out of the straight line, or refracted. See *Refract*.

Refresh'. (*L. re*, again; *friscus*, new.) To make new again.

In *Surg.*, to make a new raw surface by means of cutting.

Refrigerant. (*L. refrigerans*, making cool.) Making cool, or lowering of the body-temperature. Also, a drug or other agent having the above action.

Refrigeration. (*L. refrigero*, to make cool.) A making cool, or a lowering of the body-temperature.

Refrigerator. (*Refrigerate*.) A condensing apparatus. Also, a vessel or chamber surrounded with ice, for keeping meat, &c., at a low temperature.

Refrigeratory. See *Refrigerator*.

Refringent. (*L. refringo*, to refract, reflect.) Refracting. See *Refract*.

Refuse. (*L. refusus*, poured out, overflowing.) Waste matter.

Regard, line of. (*F. ligne de regard*; *G. Blicklinie*.) *Optics*. The line which joins the centre of rotation of the eye with the point of regard or fixation point.

R., field of, merid'ian planes of. Term for planes passing through the lines of regard and the meridians of the field of regard.

Regenerate. (*L. regenero*, to beget again.) To reproduce or repair.

Regenerated. (*Regenerate*.) Reproduced or repaired.

Regeneration. (*L. regenero*, to beget again.) Repair or new growth of tissue that has been partially lost in consequence of injury or disease.

R., patholog'ical. A term for *regeneration* following some pathological process.

Regenerative. Having a tendency to *regenerate*.

R. inflamma'tion. Term for an inflammation that is followed by cicatrization.

Regenesis. (*L. regenero*, to beget again.) The condition of being *regenerated*.

Regimen. (*L. regimen*, government, rule. *F. régime*; *I. regimine*; *S. regimen*; *G. Lebensweise*.) A system of rules as to dietary and mode of life from a hygienic point of view.

Regina. (*L.*) A queen. *Chem.* Old term for the *Lapis philosophicus*, or philosopher's stone, which was supposed to transform the base metals—copper, tin, iron—into pure silver.

Pharm. An old term for a liquid application for the eyes, called by Galen *Reparatrix*.

R. præti. Queen of the meadow. A name for the *Spiræa ulmaria*.

Regio. (*L. From rego*, to rule.) A region or district. See *Region*.

In *Anat.*, a region of the body.

R. aulica. (*L. aulicus*, belonging to the court.) Wilder's term for the region of the *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum* in the brain.

R. cardiaca. The cardiac region, or *Cardiac region, superficial*.

R. coxarum. The region of the hips. A term for the lower lumbar region.

R. germinati'va. Germinative region. Waldeyer's term for that region of the ovum which is occupied by the germ-epithelium of the embryo.

R. glute'a. The gluteal region.

R. subthalam'ica. Subthalamie region.

REGION—REGNOLI

That area of the mid-brain lying below the optic thalamus, the body of Luys, and the nucleus tegmenti. It consists of a mass of fibres termed *Zona incerta* (q. v.).

Region. (L. *regio*, from *rego*, to rule or govern; so termed because a region or district was governed, among the Romans, by an appointed officer.) A district.

In *Anat.*, any particular part of the body.

R., acromial. The region of the *acromion*.

R., aul'ic. See *Regio aulica*.

R., auricular. The region of the *auricle* or external ear.

R., bas'ilar. The region of the base of the skull.

R., cen'tral grey. Term for the medullary portion of the cerebral hemispheres.

R., cil'itary. That zone of the eyeball which bears the *ciliary body*. Also, term for the part of the eyelid which bears the *cilia* or eyelashes.

R., epigas'tric. See *Epigastric region*.

R., gas'tric. The region of the stomach.

R., glute'al. See *Gluteal region*.

R., gus'tatory. The region of the tongue more especially appropriated to the sense of taste; namely, the tip and margins, and the root of the tongue about the circumvallate papillæ.

R., hy'e-mental. Syn. for *R., supra-hyoid*.

R., hy'o-ster'nal. Syn. for *R., infra-hyoid*.

R., hypochon'driac. See *Hypochondriac region*.

R., hypogas'tric. See *Hypogastric region*.

R., il'iac. See *Iliac region*.

R., il'io-in'guinal. Term for the iliac region and groin together.

R., infra-hy'oid. That region of the front of the neck immediately below the hyoid bone.

R., infrasp'inous. The region of the infraspinous fossa of the scapula.

R., ischio-rec'tal. The region between the two ischia and the rectum, corresponding to the posterior portion of the pelvic outlet. It contains the lower end of the rectum and the two ischio-rectal fossæ.

R., laryn'go-trache'al. The region of the larynx and trachea.

R., lenticulo-stri'ate. Term for that region of the brain which contains the anterior parts of the *caudate* and *lenticular nuclei*, and the intervening part of the *internal capsule*.

R., lenticulo-thalam'ic. Term for that region of the brain which contains the posterior part of the *lenticular nucleus*, the *optic thalamus*, and the intervening portion of the *internal capsule*.

R., ling'ual. The region of the *lingua* or tongue.

R. of Bro'ca. Term for *Convolution, Broca's*.

R., paraster'nal. (Gr. *παρά*, by the side of; *sternal*.) Term for that region on the surface of the thorax lying between the side of the sternum and the mid-axillary line.

R., psy'cho-mo'tor. A syn. for *Psychomotor area*.

R., pter'yo-maxill'ary. The region lying between the superior maxilla and the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

R., pul'mo-car'diac. The superficial area of the thorax corresponding to the region in which the left lung overlaps the heart.

R., pul'mo-gas'tric. The superficial area of the chest-wall corresponding to the region in which the left lung partly overlaps the stomach.

R., pul'mo-hepat'ic. The superficial area of the chest-wall corresponding to the region in which the right lung partly overlaps the liver.

R., ster'nal, infe'rior. Term for that part of the sternal region lying below the lower margins of the third costal cartilages.

R., ster'nal, super'ior. Term for that part of the sternal region lying above the lower margins of the third costal cartilages.

R., suboc'ular. Term for the anterior end of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe of the cerebrum.

R., subthalam'ic. See *Regio subthalamica*.

R., suprascap'ular. That region of the back which lies above the spine of the scapula.

R., supraspin'ous. That region of the back which corresponds to the supraspinous fossa of the scapula.

R., temp'oro-maxill'ary. The region surrounding the temporo-maxillary joint.

Regional. Belonging to a region or regions.

R. anat'omy. The anatomical study of limited regions of the body.

Reg'ister. (L. *registrum*, a note-book, register.) A tabulated list, or record; an arrangement for registration.

Also, in *Acoustics*, the whole compass of the human voice; also, a part of the whole compass of the voice the notes of which are alike in quality, and are produced in the same way; as, e.g., chest-register, head-register, &c.

Reg'istrar. (L. *registrarius*.) A person who keeps a register or record.

Reg'istrarship. The office of *Registrar*.

Registration. The process of registering or keeping a register.

Reg'ius. (L.) Royal. Old epithet applied in *Pharm.* and *Pathol.* to designate eminence or uncommon qualities; also, applied to the royal or golden colour of the skin observed in some varieties of jaundice.

R. profes'sor. A professor whose "chair" or professorship has a royal endowment.

Reg'ma. (Ῥήμμα, a fracture.) *Bot.* Term for a fruit in which the carpels separate elastically from the base.

Reg'macarp. (Ῥήμμα, a fracture; κάρπος, a fruit.) *Bot.* Term for a dry, dehiscent fruit.

Reg'nault's anæsthetic. An anæsthetic, introduced by Regnault, consisting of methyl alcohol 1 part, and chloroform 4 parts. It has been used as a substitute for chloroform.

R.'s li'quid. A syn. for *R.'s anæsthetic*.

Reg'nault and Reiset, method of. A method, introduced by Regnault and Reiset, for investigating the changes produced in air by respiration. The animal experimented on is placed in a closed chamber, and supplied with a definite quantity of oxygen, and the carbonic acid in the expired air is continually removed from the chamber.

Regnoli's operation. A specio

operation, introduced by Regnoli, for excision of the tongue. A median incision is made from the symphysis of the lower jaw to the centre of the hyoid bone, and two lateral incisions along the lower border of the lower jaw as far as the anterior border of the masseter muscles.

Regression. (*L. regressio*, a returning.) *Retrogression.*

Regressive. (*Regression.*) *Retrogressive.*

Regres'sus. (*L.*) A return. In *Biol.*, syn. for *Retrogression.*

Regular. (*L. regula*, a rule.) Arranged or shaped according to a fixed rule. This epithet has several special applications in Biology.

In *Biology*, symmetrically disposed as to parts or organs.

In *Gynecology*, it signifies menstruating always at the regular monthly times.

R. phys'cian. A physician who is duly qualified and practises in accordance with the generally recognised rules of his profession.

Regulator. (*L. regula*, a rule or instrument for ruling; an example.) A person or thing that regulates.

R. ra'dii. Regulator of the radius. *A* syn. for *Supinator radii longus.*

Reg'uline. (*Regulum.*) Metallic, in the sense of "the metallic state," i.e. pure, uncombined.

Regulum. (*L. regulus*, a prince.) *Chem.* Old term for a pure metal.

Reg'ulus. (*L. regulus*, a prince.) *Chem.* Old term for a metal reduced to the metallic state from its ore.

R. jovia'lis. (*L. Jovialis*, belonging to Jupiter; the name Jupiter being an old symbol for tin.) *Chem.* Old term for an alloy of antimony and tin.

R. ven'eri. (*L. Venus*, an ancient symbol for copper [*cuprum*].) *Chem.* Old term for an alloy of antimony and copper.

Regurgitation. (*L. re*, back; *gurgies*, -itis, a whirlpool; a stream.) An eructation; a flowing back; a throwing back of any stream.

R., aortic. See *Aortic regurgitation.*

R., func'tional. Term for a form of *Mitral regurgitation* consequent on contraction of the chordæ tendinæ and musculi papillares.

R., mi'tral. See *Mitral regurgitation.*

R. of food. A flowing back of food from the stomach into the mouth without actual vomiting, which occurs in some forms of dyspepsia.

R., pul'monary. See *Pulmonary regurgitation.*

Rehman'nia. A Genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ.*

R. chinen'sis. The root of this plant is used as a tonic and alterative in China, where it is native.

R. lu'tea. Has the same action and uses as *R. chinensis.*

Reichenbach's operation. A variety of *Iridotomy*, introduced by Reichenbach, consisting in incision of the cornea, and division, from before backwards, of the iris.

Reichert's cartilage. (After the German anatomist Reichert, who first described it.) The embryonic cartilaginous mass which later on becomes differentiated to form the styloid process of the temporal bone, the stylo-hyoid ligament, and the lesser cornu (stylo-hyal) of the hyoid bone.

R.'s mem'brane. Syn. for Bowman's membrane. See *Membrane, Bowman's.*

Reichmann's disease. First described by Reichmann. A chronic disease of the stomach characterised by hypersecretion, dilatation, and hypertrophy, and occasional attacks of violent pain and vomiting. It is commonly followed by the formation of gastric ulcer.

R.'s test-break fast. A test-breakfast, first employed by Reichmann, for testing the digestive powers of the stomach in cases of disease. It consists of meat powder 30 grammes, salt 2 grammes, 1 wheaten roll, and water 200 grammes.

Reid's meth'od. A method of reducing dislocation of the hip by means of manipulation.

Also, the application of Esmarch's bandage to the treatment of aneurisms of the extremities.

Also, a method of measuring on the skull the position of the fissure of Rolando. A base line is drawn from the infraorbital ridge through the centre of the external auditory meatus. Two perpendiculars are drawn to this from just in front of the meatus and from the posterior border of the mastoid, and passing to the midline. From the upper end of the posterior line a diagonal is drawn to meet the point where the anterior line joins the fissure of Sylvius, and gives the position of the fissure of Rolando.

Reil, Johann Christian. An anatomist and professor at Halle, died 1813.

R., an'sa of. A syn. for *Lemniscus.*

R., band of. See *R., moderator band of.*

R., fissure of. The *Vallecula.*

R., is'land of. The *Lobe of cerebrum, central.*

R., mod'erator band of. A fibrous band extending from the base of the anterior papillary muscle of the right ventricle to the septum. It occurs commonly, but by no means invariably, in man, in whom it corresponds to the moderator band in the heart of some other mammals.

Re-implanta'tion. (*L. re*, again; *implantation.*) *Dent. Surg.* The replacing in its socket of a tooth that has been drawn.

Reindeer moss. The *Cladonia rangiferina.*

Re-infec'tion. (*L. re*, again; *infection.*) A second infection with the same poison.

Re-inflame'. (*L. re*, again; *inflame.*) To inflame afresh.

Re-inforce'ment. (Old *F. reinforcer.*) The act of reinforcing or strengthening.

R. of re'flexes. The increase of a reflex, whether deep or superficial, when some other, independent, muscular or mental act is performed.

Re-infus'ion. (*L. re*, again; *infusion.*) *Infusion* a second time.

Also, syn. for *Refusion.*

Re-inocula'tion. (*L. re*, again; *inoculation.*) *Inoculation* a second, third, &c., time.

Reins. (*L. renes.*) Old term for the kidneys; also, the loins.

Reinsch's test for arsenic. This is a delicate test for the presence of arsenic introduced by Reinsch. To the liquid containing arsenic, which must be free from nitrates or chlorides, bright copper foil and an excess of hydrochloric acid are added and the mixture is boiled. The copper becomes coated with a greyish film of arsenide of copper. If the foil

RE-INVERSION—REMITTENT

be dried and heated in a test-tube, the arsenic sublimates in the form of the trioxide, which is deposited in minute octahedra on the side of the tube.

Re-inversion. (L. *re*, again; *inversion*.) *Obstet.* and *Gynæc.* Replacement of an inverted uterus.

Reiset's method. A method, introduced by Reiset, for estimating the amount of carbon dioxide in a given volume of air.

Reissner, canal of. Syn. for *Cochlea, membranous*.

R., mem'brane of. A very fine membrane which forms the vestibular wall of the *R., canal of*, and separates this from the *scala vestibuli*. It is composed of three layers: a central connective-tissue, covered on one side by the epithelium of the vestibule, and on the other by the epithelium of the cochlea.

Rejectamenta. (L. *rejecto*, to cast back, cast up.) A syn. for *Ejecta*.

Rejuvenescence. (L. *re*, again; *juvenesco*, to grow young.) A growing young again; a renewal of strength.

Vegetable Physiol. A process, first described by Braun, in which the protoplasm of a vegetative cell is developed into a promordial cell, which becomes finally surrounded with a cell-wall, and forms a new plant.

Relapse. (L. *re*, again; *lapsus* *sum*, to fall.) The return of the original symptoms of a disease during or shortly after convalescence from the same disease.

Relapsed. (*Relapsed*.) Fallen or slipped back; suffering from a relapse.

Relapsing. (*Relapse*.) Falling or slipping back. Characterised by a relapse or relapses.

R. fever. Also termed *Famine fever*. A specific infectious disease, characterised by febrile paroxysms, usually lasting about six days, and followed by a remission similar to the first attack, this again being followed by a second paroxysm, and so on, to three or four times. It is now believed to be caused by the presence of the *Spirochæta Obermeieri*.

R. remittent fever. The same as *Fever, remittent, chronic*.

Relation. (L. *relatio*, a telling.) An individual who bears a relationship to another.

Also, in *Anatomy*, connection or immediate proximity of one part to another.

Relationship. Kinship; connection by consanguinity.

Relax. (L. *relaxo*, to set free, loosen.) To loosen; also, to produce languor; also, to cause looseness of the bowels.

Relaxation. (L. *relaxatio*, a releasing.) A loosening, or a releasing from a state of tension. Also, a state of languor.

R. of pelvic joints. A loosening and softening of the structures in connection with the pelvic joints, sometimes occurring in pregnancy, giving rise to pain and weakness of the lower limbs.

Relative. (*Relaxation*.) A syn. for *Laxative*.

Relax'ing. (L. *relaxo*, to set free, discharge.) Loosening; also, producing languor; also, causing looseness of the bowels.

Reliquæ. (L.) Remainder; leavings.

In *Bot.*, those parts covering the ovary of a flower which are *persistent*; also, withered leaves which adhere to the stem in some plants.

Re'mak. A German physician. Died in 1867.

R., band of. Another name for *Axis-cylinder*.

R.'s contractions. Term for *Diplegic contractions* (q. v.) on electrical stimulation sometimes observed in progressive muscular atrophy, and occasionally also in osteo-arthritis (rheumatic gout).

R.'s fibres. Term for a variety of axis-cylinder very common in the sympathetic system and in the olfactory nerves, and constituting all the nerves of the embryo and of some Invertebrates. They are non-medullated, longitudinally fibrillated axis-cylinders, occasionally branching, and enclosed in a structureless, elastic primitive sheath.

R.'s ganglion. Term for a nerve-ganglion situated in the wall of the sinus venosus in the frog's heart.

Remansio. The same as *Emansio*.

Remasticate. (L. *re*, again; *masticare*.) To chew again, chew the cud, or ruminate.

Remastication. (L. *re*, again; *mastication*.) Chewing the cud, *rumination*.

Remedial. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a remedy.

Remedium. (L.) A remedy or cure.

R. antipthis'icum Adairi. Adair's antipthisical remedy. Name for a solution of 20 centigrammes of sulphate of copper, with 10 minims of sulphuric acid, in 62 grammes of water.

R. cathol'icum. A universal remedy, or *Panacea*.

R. diacrit'icum. A diacritic or diagnostic remedy; a remedy that helps in the forming of a diagnosis.

R. divin'um. A divine remedy. Term at one time applied to the *Imperatoria ostruthium*, from its supposed efficacy.

Remedy. (*Remedium*.) Any agent used in the treatment of disease. Remedies may be conveniently divided into preventive, curative, and palliative.

Remex. (L. *remex* [plur. *remiges*], a rower.) A quill-feather or light-feather of a bird's wing.

Remiges. Plur. of *Remex*.

Remig'ial. Belonging to a *Remex*.

Remijia. (Named after *Remijo*, a Spanish surgeon.) A Genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.

R. ferrugin'ea. Action and uses of bark the same as those of the bark of *R. pedunculata* and *R. purdiana*.

R. peduncula'ta. Affords cuprea bark which is used as a substitute for cinchona bark, and yields quinine, cinchonine, &c.

R. purdia'na. Has the same characters and uses as *R. pedunculata*.

Remiped. (L. *remus*, an oar; *pes, pedis*, a foot.) *Biol.* Having feet resembling oars.

Remission. (L. *remissio*, an abating or slackening.) Temporary abatement. The partial lowering of temperature occurring at intervals in a febrile disorder, and especially in *Remittent fever*.

Remittent. (L. *remitto*, to send back; also, to assuage, to lessen.) Becoming assuaged, characterised by alternate periods of *remission* and *exacerbation*.

R. fever. See *Fever, remittent*.

Rem'ora. (L.) A hindrance. A little fish that clings to the keel of a ship.

Also, old term for a Surgical instrument holding parts during an operation. It was used specially of two varieties of such instrument.

1. An instrument used to keep the intestines from protruding during castration.

2. An instrument, *Remora Hildani*, invented by Hildanus, and described by Soultetus (i. tab. xxiii, fig. 3), for holding in position a fractured or dislocated bone.

R. ara'tri. A syn. for *Ononis spinosa*.

R. Hilda'ni. See main heading.

Remulus. (Dim. from *L. remus*, an oar.) A small oar.

Anat. The posterior, narrow portion of a rib.

Ren. (L. Gen. *renis*. F. *rein*; G. *Niere*.) The kidney.

Ren'al. Belonging to the *ren* or kidney.

R. ap'oplexy. (F. *apoplezie rénale*.) An old term for *Urine, suppression of*.

R. ar'teries. These, two in number, arise from the side of the abdominal aorta about one half inch below the superior mesenteric artery, the right slightly lower than the left, and pass directly outwards each to the hilus of the corresponding kidney. Each divides into four or five branches near the hilus of the kidney, lying between the vein in front and the ureter behind. Each artery, before division, gives one or two small *inferior suprarenal arteries* to the suprarenal body.

R. cal'culus. A concretion or stone in the kidney. This is usually composed either of uric acid or of oxalate of lime. Most commonly it passes down the ureter into the bladder, giving rise, during its passage, to the symptoms of *renal colic*. In many cases one stone lodges permanently in the kidney, giving rise to the following symptoms:—sickening pain in the loin, often radiating to the testicle, aggravated by movement; there is usually tenderness on pressure over the affected kidney; there may be increased frequency of micturition; there is nearly always a trace of blood in the urine; profuse hæmaturia may occur. Pus may be present in the urine late on in the case.

R. casts. Cylindrical albuminous casts of the tubules of the kidney, formed in certain pathological conditions, and washed out by the urine with which they then become mixed. The following varieties are met with.

1. *Hyaline casts.* Pale homogeneous cylinders, derived from the albuminous transudation of the glomeruli (Cohnheim). They are divided into *mucous* and *waxy*. The mucous variety have no special significance; the waxy usually denote chronic disease.

2. *Epithelial casts.* These consist of renal epithelium; they usually denote acute disease.

3. *Blood casts.* These are generally composed of fibrin in which are entangled red blood-corpuscles.

4. *Granular casts.* These are usually hyaline (*waxy*) casts which have either undergone granular degeneration, or are filled with degenerated cells. They denote chronic disease.

5. *Fatty casts.* These are really epithelial, hyaline, or granular casts containing a large number of fat globules, which latter consist of olein with cholesterin, and some albumen.

R. col'ic. This is caused by the passage of a calculus from the kidney along the ureter. The symptoms are—agonising pain from the

loin shooting down to the groin, generally also into the testicle of the same side, and sometimes to the inner side of the thigh. There are also usually retraction of the testicle and nausea or actual vomiting. Sudden relief is experienced when the calculus passes from the lower end of the ureter into the bladder.

R. epileps'y. A term for *Uremic convulsions*.

R. glands. Syn. for *Suprarenal glands*.

R. inad'equacy. Term for a condition, probably consequent on a state of exhaustion of the renal epithelium, characterised by marked diminution of the urinary solids, and also frequently of the urinary water.

R. storm. Term introduced by Sir Roderick Murchison for a special form of nerve-storm often observed in patients with aortic regurgitation. It consists in an acute attack of pain, lasting a few hours, referred to the kidney, and resembling renal colic, except that there is no nausea and no testicular pain, and that the urine remains normal.

R. veins. These pass in front of the renal arteries to enter the vena cava inferior.

Renas'cence. (L. *renascens*, rising again. F. *renaissance*.) A second birth.

Renas'cent. (L. *renascens*, rising again.) Born, or coming into being, a second time.

Ren'culin. (Ren.) An albuminoid said to have been extracted from the *suprarenal capsules*.

Ren'culus. (Dim. from *Ren*.) A lobule of the kidney.

Reneal'mia. A Genus of the *Zingiberaceæ*.

R. cardamo'mum. See *Elettaria cardamomum*.

R. exalta'ta. Hab. S. America. Diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant, and emetic. The bruised root-stalk and the leaves are used as an external application in rheumatism.

Re'nes. Plur. of *Ren*. The kidneys.

Renicap'sular. Belonging to a *Renicapsule*.

Renicap'sule. (Ren; capsule.) A syn. for *Suprarenal capsule*.

Renicard'iac. (Ren; cardiac.) Belonging to the renal and cardiac organs in the *Mollusca*.

Renic'ulus. (Dim. from *Ren*.) See *Reniculus*.

Re'niform. (L. *ren*, *renis*, the kidney; *forma*, shape.) Kidney-shaped.

Reniglan'dular. (Ren; glandular.) A syn. for *Renicapsular*.

Re'nin. (Renes.) An extract which has been made from the kidney and given therapeutically in renal diseases, on the analogy of the use of thyroid extract for myxœdema, &c.

Ren'is. Gen. sing. of *Ren*.

Renisex'ual. (Renal; sexual.) A term signifying renal and sexual.

Ren'itent. (L. *renitens*, pres. part. *renitor*, to resist.) Resisting, especially resisting pressure.

Rennes-les-Bains. In the Dept. of the Aude, France, noted for its alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphur springs.

Ren'net. (Mid. Eng. *renet*. L. *coagulum*; F. *présure*; I. *presame*; G. *Lab*.) The prepared mucous membrane of the *Abomasum* or fourth stomach of Ruminants; also, an infusion of this mucous membrane. It contains

the milk-curdling ferment of the stomach, which coagulates the casein of milk. Rennet is most commonly prepared from the stomach of the calf, in which it is present in considerable quantity.

R., liquid. See *Liquor seriparus*.

R., vegetable. The *Withania coagulans*; also, its fruit.

Rennie's nutrient injection. See under *Rectal feeding*.

Rennin. (*Rennet*.) The milk-curdling enzyme which constitutes the active principle of *Rennet*.

Rennin'ogen. (*Rennin*; *γίvos*, race, origin.) The *zymogen* which gives rise to *Rennin*.

Renuens. (*L. renuo*, to nod back with the head.) *Anat.* Old epithet applied to two muscles of the back of the neck, the *rectus capitis posticus major* and *rectus capitis posticus minor*.

Renuent. See *Renuens*.

Renule. (*Dim. from Ren.*) A small kidney.

Repand. See *Repandus*.

Repand'itas. (*L. repandus*, bent backwards.) *Surg.* Old term for *Lordosis*.

Repandus. (*L.*) Bent backwards.

Reparative. (*L. reparo*.) Tending to repair or restore.

Repatency. (*L. re*, again; *patent*, in the sense of lying open.) A re-opening, or becoming open again.

Repellent. (*L. repello*, to drive back.) Driving back, causing to recede. *Med.* Old term signifying driving back disease.

Repens. (*L.*) Creeping.

Repent. (*L. repens*.) Creeping.

Repentinus. (*L.*) Unlooked for, unawares. Old epithet applied to certain diseases.

Repercolation. (*L. re*, again; *percolation*.) A second percolation.

Repercussion. (*L. repercutio*, *repercussum*, to strike back. *F. répercussion*; *G. Zurückschlagen*.) A term at one time proposed as a synonym and a substitute for the term *Ballotement*.

Also, a driving inwards or dispersing, as, *e.g.*, of a rash.

Repercussions. (*L.*) Beating or striking back, repelling. Old epithet applied to certain medicines which had the effect of driving inwards or dispersing skin-rashes, or tumours. These medicines were termed "medicamenta repercutientia."

Repercutient. (*Repercussions*.) See *Repercussions*.

Replanta'tion. (*L. re*, again; *plantatio*.) A planting again or afresh.

R. of teeth. Replacement of teeth that have been removed from their sockets, whether in consequence of an accident, or by ordinary extraction.

Reple'tion. (*L. repleo*, *repletum*, to fill up.) The state of being full, or gorged.

Reple'tory. (*L. repleo*, *repletum*, to fill up.) Belonging to *Repletion*.

Replicate. (*L. replico*, *replicatum*, to bend back.) *Biol.* Folded back.

Replica'tion. (*L. replicatio*, a bending back.) A folding back.

Replum. (*L.*) A leaf of a door. In *Biol.*, the frame-like or leaf-like *placenta* in the fruit of certain Natural Orders of plants (*Cruciferae*, &c.) across which the septum lies. It persists after dehiscence of the valves.

Reposition. (*L. repono*, *repositum*, to

replace. *F. réposition*; *G. Wiedereinrichtung*.) Replacement; in especial, of a displaced organ or part.

Repos'itor. (*L. repono*, *r ositum*, to replace.) An instrument designed for replacing a prolapsed foot or cord in labour; also, an instrument for replacing an inverted uterus.

Repres'sio. (*L. reprimo*, *repressum*, to press back.) Repression. In *Med.*, formerly used as syn. with *Suppressio*.

Reproduce'. (*L. re*, again; *produco*, to bring forth.) To procreate offspring. Also, to produce or call forth again.

Reproduction. (*L. re*, again; *produco*, to bring forth.) Procreation of offspring. Also a producing or calling forth again.

R., asexual. Procreation of offspring without the union of the sexes.

R., endo'genous. A term for internal cell formation and growth.

R., merism'atic. Reproduction in which the fertilised germ divides up into a number of parts or cells.

R., mono'genous. The same as *Monogeny*.

R., oö'gamous. Reproduction by means of an ovum or ova.

R., sexual. Procreation of offspring by means of the union of the male and female germs.

Reproductive. (*Reproduce*.) Belonging to, or having the function of, *Reproduction*.

R. func'tion. The function of *Reproduction*.

R. or'gans. Those organs whose function is directly concerned in *Reproduction*. See *Generation*, *organs of*.

Repta'tio. (*L. repto*, to creep along.) *Reptation*.

Repta'tion. (*Reptatio*.) Term for the special creeping form of progression of Snakes and certain Invertebrata.

Reptatorial. The same as *Reptatory*.

Reptatory. (*L. repto*, to creep along.) Belonging to, or having the character of, *Reptation*.

Rep'tile. (*L. reptilis*, any creeping thing.) Anything that creeps. Term for a member of the class *Reptilia*.

Reptil'ian. Belonging to, or characteristic of, the *Reptilia*.

Reptil'ivorous. (*L. reptilis*, a reptile; *voro*, to devour.) Reptile-eating.

Repul'lulate. (*L. repulullo*.) To sprout forth anew.

Repul'lulation. (*Repulullate*.) A sprouting forth anew; especially used of recurrence of a pathological growth.

Repul'sion. (*L. repello*, *repulsum*, to drive back.) The influence exercised by two bodies upon one another when they tend to increase the distance between them.

R., capil'lary. Repulsion consequent on the forces which act upon liquids in small (capillary) tubes.

Repul'sive. (*L. repello*, *repulsum*, to drive back.) Tending to repel or cause repulsion.

Repulso'rium. (*L. repulsorius*, *-um*, set to drive back. *F. repoussoir*.) Term for an instrument for extracting the roots of teeth.

Repurga'tio. (*L.*) A purging; also, a cleansing. *Med.* Old term, applied by Galen both to freeing of the pores of the skin and to causing expectoration.

Res. (L.) A thing; the matter in hand; a case or suit in law.

R. natura'les. Natural things; healthy life and its functions, as distinct from disease.

R. non-natura'les. Non-natural things. Old term for certain things not forming components of the body, but necessary to its existence. They were enumerated as follows: air, meat and drink, motion and rest, sleep and wakefulness, and, lastly, the *secreta* and *retenta*.

Rescis'sion. (L. *rescindere*, *rescisum*, to cut in sunder.) *Surg.* A term for repeated amputation.

Resect'io. (L.) A paring away or cutting.

R. subperiostia'lis. Resection, subperiosteal.

Resection. (*Resectio*. F. *résection*; G. *Resektion*, *Wegschneiden*.) The paring away of a portion of bone, cartilage, nerve or other structure, especially the articular ends of bones.

R., Estlander's. Operation introduced by Estlander for persistent empyæma where the lung is collapsed. It consists in the partial removal of one or more ribs to allow of the falling in of the side.

R., intra-epiphys'al. Resection performed within an epiphysis of bone.

R. of joints. See main heading.

R. of nerves. See *Neurectomy*.

R. of uterus, subperitone'al. See *R., subperitoneal, of uterus*.

R., os'seous. A syn. for *Osteotomy*.

R., osteoplas'tic. A syn. for *Osteoplasty*.

R., osteoplas'tic, of tar'sus. An operation on the tarsus introduced by Wladimiroff, hence also termed *Wladimiroff's operation*. It consists in *osteoplasty* of the tarsal bones as far forward as the line for *Chopart's amputation* and the articular surface of the tibia. The tarsus is divided through the middle of the scaphoid and cuboid.

R., subcapsulo-perios'teal. A resection of a joint in which the periosteum and the capsule of the joint are left intact.

R., subperiost'eal. A resection in which the periosteum is left intact.

R., subperitone'al, of u'terus. A method introduced by Säger of completing the operation of Cæsarean section by paring away a strip of uterine muscle from either cut edge, and then applying Gely's intestinal suture to the cut edges. See *Suture, Gely's*.

R., temporary. A partial resection of bone done in the course of operation in order to lay open the part to be operated on. The partially resected bone is replaced at the termination of the operation.

R., ultra-epiphys'eal. Term for a resection performed beyond the line of the epiphysis.

Rese'da. (L.) Name used by the ancient Romans for the *R. odorata*. Now used to denote the Mignonette genus, a Genus of the *Toropatales*.

R. lu'tea. Italian or base rocket, a European species. The root was formerly used as a diuretic, aperient, and sudorific.

R. lute'ola. Wild mignonette or woad. Hab. Europe, Mid-Asia, and North Africa. Root formerly used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and aperient.

R. odora'ta. Common garden mignonette. Hab. Syria and North Africa. The *Ressed* of

the Romans, who used it to allay irritation in wounds.

R. sesamoid'es. Hab. Europe. Detergent and vulnerary.

R. stella'ta. A syn. for *R. sesamoides*.

Reserve' air. See *Air, reserve*.

Res'ervoir. (F. *réservoir*.) A receptacle for storing liquid, especially water.

In *Biol.*, a receptacle in which some assimilated product is stored for future use.

R. of Pec'quet. See *Pecquet, reservoir of*.

Residen'tia. (L. *resideo*, to sit down.) *Med.* Old term used as synonymous with *Subsidentia*.

Resid'ua. Plural of *Residuum*.

R., mo'tor. (L. *motor*, a mover; from *moveo*, to move.) Same as *Residual contractions*.

Resid'ual. (L. *residuum*; from *resideo*, to remain behind.) Remaining behind; relating to a *Residuum*.

R. air. See *Air, residual*.

R. contractions. (L. *contractus*, part. of *contraho*, to draw together.) The short vibrations of muscular fibre which are observed immediately after the relaxation following a contraction produced by a single induction shock transmitted to a weighted muscle through a nerve. The vibrations are probably a phenomenon of elasticity.

Residue. (*Residuum*.) That which remains behind. In *Pharm.* and *Chem.* that which remains after filtration.

Resid'um. (L.) What is left behind, the residue.

Resil'ience. (L. *resiliens*, rebounding.) A rebounding or returning to the original position or shape; elasticity.

Resil'ient. (L. *resiliens*, rebounding.) Rebounding, or returning to the original position or shape; elastic.

R. stricture of ure'thra. See *Stricture of urethra, resilient*.

Res'in. (L. *resina*.) An oxidised terpene; either accompanying a terpene or terpenes in a crude essential oil, or occurring as an exudation from the hardening of a terpene, due to oxidation on exposure to air. The resins are amorphous, non-volatile, usually vitreous substances, insoluble in water, soluble in absolute alcohol, with a low melting-point, and burning readily with a smoky flame. They are largely used in varnishes, and several are used in medicine (see under *Resina*).

Resins are divided into three classes:

1. *True resins*; hard substances, made up chiefly of resin acids. 2. *Gum-resins*; resins containing a gum capable of softening in water. 3. *Oleo-resins* or *balsams*; resins mixed with essential oils, and also with benzoic and cinnamic acids and the salts of these acids.

R., ac'aroid. See *Acaroid resin*.

R.-cell. A vegetable cell that secretes resin.

R., common. See *Colophony*.

R.-duct. A syn. for *R.-passage*.

R., elas'tic. A term for *Caoutchouc*.

R.-flux. A disease which attacks trees of the Order *Coniferae*, caused by the *Agaricus melleus*; there is first an excessive secretion of resin, and ultimately the tree dies.

R.-gland. Term for a large vegetable cell, or a group of smaller cells, secreting resin.

R.-pas'sage. An intercellular cavity in plants, the function of the cells lining which is to secrete resin.

R.-tube. A syn. for *R.-passage*.

Resina. (L. Gr. *ῥήμα*, from *ῥέω*, to flow.) A resin. The Pharmacopœal name for *Resin*.

R. alba. White resin. The inspissated juice obtained by incisions into the bark of *Pinus sylvestris* and other species. Also, the residuum from the distillation of purified turpentine, *Terebinthina*.

R. copai'bæ. A non-official preparation made from the oleo-resin (*copaiba*) by distilling off the volatile oil. It is a brownish-yellow brittle resin, soluble in alcohol.

R. flava. Yellow resin. The residuum from the distillation of oil of turpentine.

R. kalada'næ. Resin of *Kaladana*, or *Pharbitis nil*.

R. lac'cæ. The resin of *Lac*.

R. lutea. A syn. for *Resin, acaroid*.

R. nigra. Black resin. Term for the residuum in the retort after distilling oil of turpentine from common turpentine. Also termed *Colophony*.

R. no'vi bel'gil. Botany Bay gum. Name for a resin found in round tears, from the size of a pea to that of a marble, under the long leaves at the summit of the trunk of *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*. These tears, when softened by the heat of the sun, often fall to the ground, sticking to anything they touch. Hence the gum is often found mixed with earth, sand, wood, bark, &c.

Resina'ceus. (*Resina*.) Resinous.

Resina'lis. (*Resina*.) Resinous.

Resinate. (*Resina*.) Term introduced by Berzelius for a compound of a resin with a base.

Resina'tus. (*Resina*.) Pharm. Belonging to a resin. Formerly applied as an epithet to certain wines impregnated with odorous resins, as mentioned by Celsus and Pliny.

Resini'dæ. (*Resina*.) Guibourt's term for a class of ternary organic compounds, including the resins.

Resiniferous. (L. *resina*; *fero*, to bear.) Resin-bearing.

Resiniform. (L. *resina*; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of a resin.

Resinoc'erum. (L. *resina*; *cera*, wax.)

Old term for a mixture of resin with wax, mentioned by Galen.

Resino'deus. (*Resina*.) Epithet applied to remedies that contain resin, *Remedia resinodea*.

Resinoid. (*Resina*. El'os, form.) Re-

sembling a resin. Also, as a substantive, a substance having some of the properties of resins.

Resinoleus. (L. *resina*; *oleum*, oil.)

Epithet applied by Bérál to solutions of resin.

Medicamenta resinolea.

Resinol'icous. (*Resina*.) Epithet applied by Bérál to resinous dressings for wounds.

Resinous. Belonging to, of the nature of, or made up of, resin.

Resist'ance. (L. *resistans*, withstanding.) A withstanding or standing against.

In *Electric*., the opposition offered by a conductor to the passage of a current of electricity; estimated in *ohms*.

R., essential. *Electric*. Term for the resistance to the conduction of the electric current generated by a battery offered within the battery itself.

R., extraor'dinary. *Electric*. Term for the resistance to the conduction of the electric current generated by a battery offered outside the battery.

Resolutio. (L.) A loosening.

In *Med.*, a loosening of structure; a softening. **R. et diabro'sis ventric'uli.** (Gr. *διάβρωσις*, an eating through, ulceration; L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) A softening and ulceration of the stomach.

R. membro'rum. (L. *membrum*, a limb.) An old term syn. with *R. nervorum*.

R. morbi. Resolution of a disease, especially when not marked by a distinct crisis.

R. nervo'rum. (L. *nervus*, a tendon, or nerve.) An old term for *Paralysis*.

R. os'sium. A syn. for *Osteolysis*.

R. ventric'uli autopep'tica. (Mod. L. *autopepticus*; from Gr. *αὐτός*, self; and *πεπτός*, cooked, digested.) Self-digestion of the stomach.

R. vir'um. (L. *vis*, plur. *vires*, strength.) A loosening of strength. A term for *Dialysis*.

Resolution. (L. *resolutio*.) Med. A loosening or softening; the dispersion or disappearance of a morbid process.

R. of anæsthe'sia. A term for complete anæsthesia, the reflexes being completely in abeyance.

R. of inflamma'tion. The clearing up or disappearance of inflammation. See main heading.

Resolutive. (*Resolution*.) A syn. for *Resolvent*.

Resolvent. (L. *resolvo*, *resolutum*, to loosen.) A syn. for *Disolvent*.

Resolving. (L. *resolvo*, to loosen.) Loosening or softening; dispersing (of a morbid process).

R. inflammations. Inflammations that undergo resolution.

R. power. The capacity of the objective of a microscope to make clear fine points.

Resonance. (L. *resonantia*, a sounding again, an echo.) A return of sound, a resounding or reverberating.

Med. The special quality or qualities given to sounds generated in the chest by reverberation and other modifications in passing through the various parts of the respiratory organs and the chest-walls.

Also, in general, resonance signifies a hollowness or reverberation of sound such as that heard when percussion is made on the chest-wall over the healthy lungs. See also *Resonant*.

R., amphor'ic. A variety of *R., tympanitic* in which the sound is somewhat metallic in quality; it is the *percussion* equivalent of the *amphoric breathing* heard on auscultation.

R., bell-met'al. A syn. for *Bell sound*.

R., cough. The resonance set up by the sound of coughing, heard over the chest during that act.

R., cracked-pot. See *Bruit de pot fêlé*.

R.-organs. Term for the cavities above the larynx which help to modify the quality of the voice.

R., pectoral vo'cal. A term for the normal *pectoriloquy* heard over the bronchi and trachea.

R., skoda'ic. See *Skodaic resonance*.

R., tympanit'ic. Resonance such as that elicited over the intestines, especially when distended with gas, *tympanitis*, and over large pulmonary cavities with yielding walls.

R., vesic'ular. Term for the resonance elicited on percussion of the chest over the healthy lung.

R., vesic'ulo-tympanit'ic. A reso-

RESONANT—RESPIRATION

nance intermediate in quality and pitch between vesicular and tympanic resonance.

R., vocal. The resonance elicited by the vibration of the vocal cords in speaking.

R., whispering. The resonance elicited by whispering.

Resonant. (*L. resonans*, resounding.) Resounding; reverberating. In Medical *percussion*, a region is said to be resonant when percussion of its surface generates a hollow sound, as of a resilient, thin-walled cavity filled with air. Such a note is given by the thoracic walls on percussion over the lungs in health, where these organs come near the surface.

Resonator. (*L. re*, again; *sono*, sonatum, to sound.) Anything that has the effect of intensifying sounds. More especially, an instrument used to intensify sounds; also, an organ of the body that intensifies sounds.

R., Reimholtz's. An apparatus invented by Helmholtz for investigating diminution in acoustic perception of single tones.

Resonitus. (*L. re*, again; *sonitus*, a sound, a beating.) Old term syn. with *Contrastitura* (*F. contre-coup*).

Resopyrin. Term for a compound of *resorcin* with *antipyrin*. It forms colourless crystals. Its therapeutic action is not known (1896).

Resorbens. (*L.*) Supping up; absorbent.

Resorbentia, medicamenta. (*L. resorbens; medicamentum*.) Old term for medicines that cause absorption.

Resorcin. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. A derivative both of benzene and phenol, occurring in white crystalline plates, which melt at $110^\circ F.$, and readily become volatilised. Soluble in slightly less than 2 parts of water and in 20 of olive oil. It is a powerful antiseptic; a one per cent. solution will prevent putrefaction. It coagulates albumen, and has a caustic action on the skin. Internally it has a specific action very similar to that of quinine, but that it is a strong sudorific, and its antipyretic action is very transient. *Dose*, 5 to 15 or 30 grains, well diluted with water. In poisonous doses it gives rise to epileptiform convulsions.

R., blue. A blue colouring-matter sometimes present in animal and vegetable albuminous tissues. It can be obtained artificially by heating together urea and resorcin.

R., phthalic. This occurs in two forms—(1) in a yellow flocculent mass ($C_{20}H_{14}O_8$); (2) in a brick-red crystalline powder ($C_{20}H_{12}O_8$). Crystals having the latter composition are used for detecting lesions of, and foreign bodies in, the cornea.

R., yellow. A yellow colouring-matter occurring in vegetable tissues, and also in the tissues of animals fed largely on substances of the *Aromatic series*. It can be obtained artificially by the action of sulphuric acid on resorcin.

Resorcinol. A syn. for *Resorcin*.

Resorcinum. Latinised form of the word *Resorcin*.

Resorptio. (*L. resorbeo*, to swallow or sup again.) Absorption; resorption.

R., cutanea. See *Cutaneous absorption*.

R., cutis. (*L. cutis*, the skin.) A syn. for *R. cutanea*.

Resorption. (*L. resorbeo*, to swallow or sup again.) The absorption of pathological deposits, as, *e. g.*, of the products of inflammation.

R., lacunar. Term for resorption of bone

by means of osteoclasts which help in the formation of, and then occupy, *Houship's lacuna*.

Resorptions-diabetes. (*G.*) Term for glycosuria consequent on resorption of sugar.

Resorptive. Capable of, or characterised by, *resorption*.

R., fever. Fever produced by *resorption* of toxic material.

Respirability. The state of being *Respirable*.

Respirable. (*L. respiro*, to breathe; *habilis*, able.) Capable of being breathed; fit to be breathed.

Respiramen. (*L.*) The respiratory passage, the windpipe.

Respiramentum. (*L.*) A syn. for *Respiratio*.

Respiratio. (*L.*) A breathing; a respiration.

R., abolita. (*L. abolitus*, done away with, abolished.) Abolished respiration. A syn. for *Apnoea*.

R., anhelosa. A syn. for *Anhelation*.

R., brevis. Short respiration. A syn. for *Dyspnoea*.

R., difficilis. Difficult respiration. The same as *R. brevis*.

R., muscularis. Muscular respiration. A term for *Respiration, muscle* (*q. v.*).

R., pectoralis. Pectoral or thoracic respiration. See *Respiration, thoracic*.

R., stertens. Snoring respiration. A syn. for *Stertor*.

R., stertorosa. Stertorous respiration, *stertor*.

R., suspiriosa. *Respiration, sighing*.

Respiratio. (*L. respiratio*, a breathing.) The inspiration and expiration of air through the lungs, with the accompanying absorption of oxygen, setting free of carbonic acid and water, and other changes involved.

In *Biol.*, the continuous interchange between the gases of living organisms and the gases of the medium or media in which they live.

R., abdominal. The same as *R., diaphragmatic*.

R., aërial. Air-breathing. See more fully under main heading.

R., amphot. See *Amphoric breathing*.

R., aquatic. Water-breathing, in which, by means of gills, the skin, &c., the organism absorbs oxygen and gives out carbonic acid.

R., artificial. An attempt to supply by mechanical means, such as the raising and lowering of the patient's arms, &c., the place of natural respiration which is at the time in abeyance, *i. e.* the patient is suffering from asphyxia.

R., Biot's. (After *Biot*.) Term for quiet regular respiration, without any variation in the size of the individual respirations, such as the normal respiration during sleep.

R., blood. Term for the taking up of oxygen and giving off of carbonic acid by the blood (*arterialisation*) in its passage through the lungs.

R., blowing. A term for *R., bronchial*.

R., branchial. Respiration by means of *branchiæ* or gills.

R., bronchial. See *Bronchial breathing*.

R., broncho-cavernous. A pathological variety of breathing intermediate in its characters between *cavernous* and *bronchial breathing*.

RESPIRATION.

R., broncho-vesicular. A pathological modification of the normal respiratory (vesicular) sound which combines, to some extent, the characters of *vesicular* and *bronchial breathing*. Its presence usually signifies partial consolidation of the portion of lung over which it is heard.

R., buccal. Breathing through the buccal cavity or mouth.

R., cavernous. See *Cavernous breathing*.

R., centre for. See *Respiratory centre*.

R., cerebral. See *Cerebral respiration*.

R., Cheyne-Stokes'. See *Cheyne-Stokes' respiration*.

R., clavicular. Respiration in which the upper part of the chest is used especially, the shoulders and clavicles being elevated.

R., cog-wheel. The same as *R., cogged-wheel*.

R., cogged-wheel. See *Cogged-wheel rhythm*.

R., costal. Respiration in which the movements of the ribs predominate over those of the diaphragm.

R., costo-inferior. A variety of *Respiration, costal* (normal in dogs) in which the movements are mainly confined to the lower ribs.

R., costo-superior. A variety of *Respiration, costal* in which the movements are mainly confined to the upper ribs.

R., cutaneous. *Biol.* Respiration by means of the skin, oxygen being absorbed and carbonic dioxide given off.

R., diaphragmatic. Respiration carried on mainly by the movements of the diaphragm.

R., direct. Term for the direct interchange of oxygen and carbonic dioxide between the living organism and the medium in which it lives, without any specialised respiratory mechanism (as, *e.g.*, in the *Amœba*).

R., divided. A variety of respiration characterised by the existence of a noticeable interval between inspiration and the following expiration. It is observed notably in *emphysema*.

R., exaggerated. Term for breathing which has become increased in intensity, but not otherwise altered.

R., external. A syn. for *R., blood*.

R., extrinsic. F. Hewitt's term for inspiration of any gas, followed by immediate expiration, an entirely fresh quantity of the gas being inspired each time.

R., facial. Term for the movements of the facial muscles during laboured breathing.

R., feeble. Breathing which is merely diminished in intensity, and not altered in any other way.

R., foetal. The interchange of gases between the maternal and fetal blood in the placenta.

R., forced. A syn. for *R., laboured*. Also, term for breathing induced artificially, as by blowing air from a bellows into the lungs.

R., harsh. Breathing which is unduly harsh in quality. The same as *R., broncho-vesicular*.

R., hissing. Breathing which has a hissing character, the vesicular murmur being exaggerated, as, *e.g.*, during the paroxysms of spasmodic asthma.

R., hollow. A syn. for *R., amphoric*.

R., indeterminate. A term for *R., broncho-vesicular* which is much more nearly vesicular than bronchial.

R., indirect. Respiration in which the interchange of gases is effected by means of a distinct respiratory mechanism and circulatory fluid.

R., inner. The same as *R., internal*.

R., internal. The giving off of carbonic dioxide and absorption of oxygen by the living cells of the body for their own uses.

R., interrupted. The same as *R., cogged-wheel*.

R., intestinal. The interchange of gases which goes on between the mucous membrane of the intestinal walls and the interior of the intestines.

R., intra-uterine. Actual breathing by the fetus before birth.

R., intrinsic. F. Hewitt's term for the repeated breathing of a limited volume of gas.

R., jerk'y. The same as *R., interrupted*.

R., laboured. Respiration which is difficult from any cause, whether over-exertion, or some thoracic disease, and in which some or all of the extraordinary muscles of respiration are called into play.

R., laryngeal. A term for the widening and narrowing of the glottis during respiration.

R., lung. See *R., pulmonary*.

R., luxus. See *Luxus breathing*.

R., metamorphosing. Seitz's term for a pathological variety of breathing in which the first part of the inspiratory sound is tubular in character and the second part cavernous, the expiratory sound having a cavernous character. Vierordt states that its presence is diagnostic of a pulmonary cavity.

R., muscle. Term for the absorption of oxygen and elimination of carbon dioxide by a muscle in action.

R., muscles of. See *Respiratory muscles*.

R., nasal. Normal breathing through the nostrils.

R., nervous. The same as *R., cerebral*.

R., of the cells. A syn. for *Respiratory murmur*.

R., oral. Breathing through the mouth.

R., organs of. The organs directly concerned in the act of breathing; namely, the larynx, trachea, and bronchi, the lungs, and, strictly speaking, also the respiratory muscles.

R., pharyngeal. Garland's term for rhythmic contraction and dilatation of the pharynx during normal respiration. The dilatation occurs immediately before, and the contraction during, inspiration.

R., placental. See *R., foetal*.

R., postural. See *Postural respiration*.

R., prone. The variety of *Postural respiration* (q. v.) in which the patient is placed in the prone position.

R., proof of. See *Docimasia pulmonum*.

R., puerile. See *Puerile breathing*.

R., pulmonary. Respiration by means of lungs.

R., rough. Breathing in which the sounds are roughened.

R., senile. The normal feeble breathing of old age.

R., sighing. Term for the deepened breathing, accompanied by involuntary sighing, occurring in congestion of the lungs, and occasionally in dyspepsia.

RESPIRATOR—RESPIROMETER

R., sound of. A syn. for *Respiratory murmur*.

R., sounds of. Term for the varieties of respiratory sounds. See the various subheadings of *Respiration*.

R., stertorous. A variety of breathing characterised by its *stertor*, which is produced by a deep breathing through the mouth and nose together.

R., subsib'lant. Laennec's term for what is now spoken of as *Râles, sibilant*.

R., supplement'ary. A syn. for *R., exaggerated*.

R., thorac'ic. The same as *R., costal*.

R., tis'sue. A syn. for *R., internal*.

R., to-and-fro. A syn. for *R., intrinsic*.

R., trache'al. The respiratory murmur heard normally over the trachea. See *Tracheal breathing*.

R., tubular. A syn. for *R., bronchial*.

R., ursem'ic. A syn. for *R., Cheyne-Stokes*.

R., vagin'al. Term for the movements of the vagina during respiration, set up by the descent and ascent of the diaphragm.

R., vent'ral. A syn. for *R., abdominal*.

R., vesic'ular. A syn. for vesicular murmur. See *Murmur, respiratory, vesicular*.

R., vesic'ulo-bron'chial. The same as *R., broncho-vesicular*.

R., wavy. The same as *R., jerky*.

Respirator. An apparatus applied to the mouth, for breathing through, either to exclude impurities of the atmosphere breathed, or to increase its temperature, or for the reception of some volatile substance to be inhaled.

R., char'coal. A form of respirator containing finely-divided charcoal, which acts as a filter for the air before this is breathed in.

R., orina'sal. A respirator made to cover the mouth and nose.

R., veil. A special respirator in the form of a veil, invented by Lennox Browne. It is composed of a piece of ordinary veiling with a double layer of silk gossamer affixed to the lowest four inches. The part covering the mouth and nose is stiffened with thin wire gauze, for the sake of comfort.

Respiratorium. (Mod. L. *respiratorium*; from L. *respiro*, -atum, to breathe.) *Biol.* One of the minute respiratory folds of skin in the aquatic larvæ of some *Insects*, each of which is supplied with a large number of *tracheæ*.

R., ven'tris. A term for the *Diaphragm*.

Respiratory. Belonging to *Respiration*.

R., bron'chioles. A syn. for *Lobular passages*, q. v., under *Bronchial tubes*.

R., bundle. A syn. for *Solitary bundle*.

R., capacity. A syn. for *Capacity, differential, extreme*, of thorax. Also, the capacity of the blood for absorbing oxygen in the lungs and giving it up again to the tissues, and of taking up carbon dioxide from the tissues and giving it off again in the lungs.

R., cavities. See *Cavities, respiratory*.

R., cent're. The co-ordinating centre for the respiratory movements, which consists in a nucleus, or mass of grey matter, in the medulla oblongata, lying between the nucleus of the vagus above and that of the spinal accessory nerve below. The *Nervus vitalis* of Flourens.

R., fascic'ulus. The same as *R., bundle*.

R., gan'glia. Term for the respiratory centres in the *Medulla oblongata*.

R., glott'is. See *R. portion of glottis*.

R., mur'mur. See *Murmur, respiratory*.

R., mus'cles. Those muscles which aid, directly or indirectly, in the act of respiration. They are divided into *Ordinary muscles of respiration*, which act during ordinary quiet breathing; and *Extraordinary muscles of respiration*, which act only in laboured breathing. Each variety can be further divided into *Muscles of inspiration* and *Muscles of expiration*; but with this one exception, that normal expiration is entirely non-muscular.

1. ORDINARY RESPIRATION.

a. Inspiration.—The diaphragm, the levatores costarum longi and breves, the intercostales externi and intercartilaginei.

b. Expiration.—None; the act being carried out by the weight of the chest-wall, and the elasticity of the lungs, costal cartilages, and abdominal walls and contents.

2. EXTRAORDINARY OR FORCED RESPIRATION.

a. Inspiration.—Certain muscles of the trunk, of the larynx, pharynx, and face.

b. Expiration.—The abdominal muscles.

R., nerve, exter'nal. Name introduced by Sir Charles Bell for the posterior or long thoracic nerve. See *Thoracic nerve, posterior*.

R., nerve, inter'nal. Sir Charles Bell's term for the *Phrenic nerve*.

R., nerve of face. Sir Charles Bell's term for the *Facial nerve*.

R., nerve, super'ior. A term for the *Spinal accessory nerve*.

R., nu'cleus. The same as *R. centre*.

R., percus'sion. See *Percussion, respiratory*.

R., period. The period of time taken up by a single respiration, i. e., inspiration, expiration, and the following pause. Taking the average rate of normal respirations to be fifteen per minute, inspiration occupies rather less than one second, expiration, rather more than one second, and the following pause, two seconds.

R., pigments. See *Pigments, respiratory*.

R., plate. The same as *Respiratorium*.

R., portion of glott'is. The posterior portion of the glottis, through which the air passes in respiration.

R., portion of na'sal cavity. The inferior portion through which the air passes in respiration, as distinguished from the superior or olfactory portion.

R., pulse. See *Pulse, respiratory*.

R., quo'tient. See *Quotient, respiratory*.

R., region of na'sal cavity. The same as *R. portion of nasal cavity*.

R., sound. Syn. for *R. murmur*.

R., surface. The surface of the *R. tract*.

R., tract. The whole tract, from the mouth to the air-cells of the lungs, through which the air of respiration moves.

Also, term for that portion of the grey columns of the spinal cord from which the respiratory nerves (spinal portion of spinal accessory, phrenic, and thoracic nerves) take their origin.

R., tubes. General term for any tubular organs or tubular portions of organs constituting parts of a respiratory system.

R., vesic'ular mur'mur. The normal respiratory murmur. See *Murmur, respiratory*.

Respire'. (L. *respiro*.) A syn. for *Breathe*.

Respirometer. (L. *respiro*, to breathe; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) An apparatus for sup-

plying air to a diver under water. Also, syn. for *Spirometer*.

Responsible. The condition of being responsible.

Responsible. (L. *respondeo, responsum*, to answer.) In *Forens. Med.*, accountable for one's act or acts. This condition of responsibility depends upon a condition of sound mind and capability of controlling one's actions.

Respiril alcahest. See *Alcahest respirii*.

Rest. (Mid. Eng. *resten*.) Suspension of all action or movement. In *Physiol.*, functional inactivity.

R.-cure. A term for *Weir Mitchell's treatment*.

R.-harrow. (So named because it's rested or arrested the progress of the harrow through the earth. F. *arrête-beuf*; G. *Ochsenkraut*.) Common name for the *Ononis spinosa*.

Res'ta bo'vis. (So named because of its checking the plough which was drawn by oxen. F. *arrête-beuf*; G. *Ochsenkraut*.) An old name for the *Rest-harrow* or *Ononis spinosa*.

Restagnatio. (L.) An overflowing. *Med.* An old term for *Erection*.

Restant. (F. *restant*, remaining.) *Biol.* Syn. for *Persistent*.

Restaurants. (L.) Restoring. *Med.* *Analeptic*.

Restaurantia. (Neut. pl. of L. *restaurantis*.) *Analeptic* or restorative medicines.

Restauratio. (L.) A restoring or repairing. *Med.* Restoration to health, a return to the normal condition.

Resti'cea. A member of the *Restiaceae*.
Resti'ceae. A Genus of the *Enantioblastae*. Grass-like plants or small shrubs. Hab. the Cape and Australia.

R. virum. A restoration of strength.

Restib'achium. (L. *restis*, a rope; *brachium*, an arm.) A term for *Cerebellum, peduncle of, inferior*.

Restiform. (*Restiformis*.) Rope-like, cord-like.

R. bod'ies. The inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. They are formed, on either side of the *medulla oblongata*, by the union of the *lateral cerebellar tract*, passing upwards, with the *funiculus of Rolando* and the *cuneate funiculus*. Each of the two *restiform bodies* thus formed passes directly into the corresponding hemisphere of the cerebellum. The term has been by some made to include the posterior column of the medulla, excluding the *funiculus gracilis*, plus the lateral cerebellar tract and the oblique fibres from the anterior pyramids. It has also been used to designate the posterior column of the medulla.

R. body. Either of the two *R. bodies*.

R. process. Syn. for *restiform body*. See *R. bodies*.

Restiformē, corp'us. (Neut. of *Restiformis*.) The *Restiform body*.

Restiformia, corp'ora. (Neut. pl. of *Restiformis*.) The *restiform bodies*.

Restiformis. (Mod. L. From L. *restis*, a cord or rope; *forma*, shape.) *Restiform*.

Resting. (*Rest.*) Motionless, inactive.

R.-cell. Syn. for *R.-spore*.

R.-sporangium. Term introduced by Pringsheim for a variety of resting-cells in which zoospores are produced, formed by the mycelium of certain Fungi.

R.-spore. *Biol.* A *spore*, surrounded by a cell-wall, which remains dormant for a considerable period before germinating.

R.-stage. The period of suspended animation or suspended functional activity in an organism or germ.

R.-state. The same as *R.-stage*.

Res'tis. (L. *restis*, a cord or rope.) A term for the *restiform body*. See *Restiform bodies*.

Restitu'tio. (L.) A making good, a restitution. In *Surg.*, old term syn. with *Repositio*; the reduction of a displaced part.

R. ad int'egrum. (L. *integer*, whole, entire.) Restitution or restoration to a whole, sound, or healthy condition.

R. animae. (L. *anima*, breath, animal life.) A term for *Resuscitation*.

R. organ'ica. Organic restitution. A term for *Plastic Surgery*.

R. partium deperditarum. Restitution of lost parts. A syn. for *R. organica*.

Restitu'tion. (L. *restitutio*.) A restoration or bringing back to a former position. In *Obstet.*, the movement by which, after birth of the head, the face of the child turns back towards that side to which it was directed at the beginning of labour.

Restora'tion. (*Restauratio*.) A recovering or repairing. A recovering of health.

Resto'rative. (L. *restauro*, -atum, to repair.) Restoring to health; also, a drug which restores to health, an *analeptic*.

Restraint. (L. *restringo*, to draw back.) A drawing back or preventing; control. Also, the condition of being controlled, especially the curtailment of personal liberty of prisoners or of the insane.

R., mechan'ical. Restraint of the insane or of prisoners by mechanical means.

R., medic'inal. Term for the controlling of the violence of insane patients by means of medicines (sedatives and narcotics).

R. neuro'ses. A syn. for *Neuroses, inhibitory*.

Restric'tio. (L.) A restraint. *Surg* A stricture.

R. ani. Stricture of the anus.

R. intesti'nal recti. Stricture of the rectum.

Restrin'gent. (L. *restringo*, to restrain.) A syn. for *Astringent*.

Resublimation. A second sublimation, or subliming a second time.

Resuda'tion. (L. *re*, again; *sudatio*, a sweating.) A sweating again; a return of sweating.

Resumpt'io. (L.) A taking again. *Med.* Old term for recovery of strength. A syn. of *Refectio*.

Resumpt'ivum. (Mod. L. From L. *resumptio*, q. v.) *Med.* Term for drugs which effected a recovery of strength, or *Resumptio*.

Resu'pinate. See *Resupinatus*.

Resupina'tio. (L. *resupinatus*, lying on the back.) Old term syn. with *Hyptiasmos* (q. v.).

Resupina'tus. (L.) Lying on the back. In *Biol.*, having the ventral, or what is more commonly the lower, surface turned upwards.

Resupine. (*Resupinatus*.) Lying on the back; supine.

Resurrectionist. A body-snatcher; one who exhumes bodies to be made use of for dissection.

Resuscitant. (L. *resuscitans*, raising up again.) Any agent that resuscitates.

Resuscitate. (L. *resuscito*, to raise up again.) To restore to life the apparently dead.

Resuscitation. (L. *resuscitatio*, a raising up again. F. *résuscitation*; G. *Wiedererweckung*.) Restoring to life the apparently dead.

Resuscitative. (*Resuscitate*.) Having a tendency to resuscitate.

Resuscitator. (L. *resuscito*, *resuscitatum*, to raise up again.) The same as *Resuscitant*.

Retanilla. A Genus of the *Rhamnaceæ*. **R. ephedra.** Hab. Chili and Peru. An astringent, styptic, and tonic.

R. obcordata. Hab. and therapeutic actions the same as those of *R. ephedra*.

Retardatio. (L. F. *retardation*; G. *Verzögerung*.) Retardation; a stopping or hindering.

Retardatus. (L. *retardo*, to stop, hinder.) Retarded; hindered.

Retarding ague. See *Ague*, *retarding*.

Retch. (Anglo-Sax. *hræcan*, to strain.) To make ineffectual, involuntary efforts to vomit.

Retching. Ineffectual, involuntary efforts to vomit.

Reté. (L. F. *rets*; G. *Netz*.) A net. In *Anat.*, term for any network-like interlacement of fibres, nerves, or blood-vessels.

R. acromialé. Acromial network. Term for the anastomosis between the acromio-thoracic artery and the acromial branches of the transverse scapular artery.

R. arteriosum cap'itis. Arterial network of the head. Term for an anastomosis over the vault of the skull formed by branches from the frontal, temporal, and occipital arteries.

R. arteriosum facie'i. Arterial network of the face. Anastomosis over the face formed by the terminal branches of the ophthalmic, infraorbital, facial, and internal maxillary arteries.

R. articular'é cu'biti. Articular network of the forearm. Anastomosis round the elbow-joint, formed by twigs from the superior and inferior profunda arteries above, and the anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent, radial recurrent, and interosseous recurrent arteries below.

R. articular'é ge'nu. Articular network of the knee. The network of arterial twigs round the knee-joint.

R., bipolar. A term for a system of blood-vessels beginning with small vessels which unite to form large trunks, these again breaking up into capillary vessels.

R. calca'neum. Calcaneal network. Network over the heel formed by twigs from the malleolar and calcaneal arteries.

R. car'peum. Carpal network. Term for the anterior and posterior carpal arterial arches.

R. car'pi dorsa'lé. Dorsal network of the carpus. The posterior carpal arterial arch.

R. car'pi volar'é. Volar network of the carpus. The anterior carpal arterial arch.

R. choroid'eum. Choroid network. Term for the choroid plexuses of the pia mater of the brain.

R. cubita'lé. A syn. for *R. articular'é cubiti*.

R. dorsa'lis pe'dis. Dorsal network of the foot. Network on the dorsum of the foot, formed by twigs from the tarsal and metatarsal arteries, and joined by plantar perforating branches.

R., epider'mic. See *R. Malpighii*.

R. Hal'leri. Another name for *R. vasculosum Halleri*.

R. ma'jus. Greater network. A term for the great omentum.

R. malleolar'é exter'nium. External malleolar network. Network round the external malleolus, formed by twigs from the tarsal, external malleolar, and posterior peroneal arteries.

R. malleolar'é inter'nium. Internal malleolar network, formed by twigs from the internal tarsal and internal malleolar arteries.

R. Malpighii. The deeper part of the epidermis, cuticle, or scarf-skin. See *Epidermis*.

R. mirab'ilé. (L. *mirabilis*, -e, wonderful. F. *rets mirabile*; G. *Wundernets*.) *Comp. Anat.* Galen's term for the network of blood-vessels at the base of the brain in quadrupeds.

Also, term for the dividing of an artery into branches, and the reuniting of these into another arterial trunk.

R. mirab'ilé conjuga'tum. A syn. for *R. mirab'ilé geminum*.

R. mirab'ilé du'plex. A syn. for *R. mirab'ilé geminum*.

R. mirab'ilé gem'inum. Term for a plexus of mixed arteries and veins.

R. mirab'ilé simp'lex. Term for a plexus of either arteries or veins alone.

R. mirab'ilé, unip'olar. See *R., unipolar*.

R. muco'sum. The same as *R. Malpighii*.

R. olec'rani. Term for the plexus of arteries over the olecranon.

R. patellar'é. The *Patellar plexus*.

R. tar'seum dorsa'lé. Dorsal tarsal network. Network of arteries on the dorsum of the foot formed by twigs from the tarsal arteries.

R. tes'tis. (F. *rets de testicule*.) The network of the testis. Term for the arrangement of the *tubuli recti* on the dorsal surface of the *Tunica albuginea* of the testis. See *Tunica albuginea*.

R., unip'olar. Term for the ordinary arrangement of the arterial system which breaks up into a network without reuniting into arterial trunks.

R. vascular'é. Vascular network. B. Ridge's term for a vascular membranous sac which, according to him, forms, together with the "meconic membrane," a saccular receptacle for the meconium in the fetus.

R. vasculo'sum. Vascular network. A network of blood-vessels.

R. vasculo'sum Hal'leri. A term for the *R. vasculosum testis*, after Haller who described it.

R. vasculo'sum tes'tis. Term for the

RETECIOUS—RETINA

upper portion of the *Wolfian body*, which forms a connection between the tubuli seminiferi and the Wolfian duct.

R. veno'sum dorsa'lē ma'nūs. Dorsal venous network of the hand.

R. veno'sum dorsa'lē pe'dis. Dorsal venous network of the foot.

R. veno'sum volar'ē ma'nūs. Volar (*i. e.* palmar) venous network of the hand.

Rete'cious. (*L. rete*, a net.) A syn. for *Retiform*.

Reten'tio. (*L.*) Retention.

R. aër'ea. Retention of air. A term for *Dyspnœa*.

R. alvi'na. (*L. alvinus*, belonging to the belly.) A term for *Constipation*.

R. bil'is. Retention of bile; also, suppression of bile.

R. flux'us hæmorrhoida'lis. Retention, or suppression, of the hæmorrhoidal flux.

R. fœ'tis. Retention of the fœtus. A syn. for *Dystocia*.

R. lac'tis. Retention of milk; also, suppression of the secretion of milk.

R. lochio'ram. Retention of the lochia; also, suppression of the lochia.

R. men'sium. Retention of menses.

R. sper'matis. Retention of semen; also, suppression of the semen.

R. sudor'is. Retention of sweat; also, suppression of the secretion of sweat.

Reten'tion. (*L. retineo*, *retentum*, to hold back.) A keeping or holding back. A holding back or stoppage of any excretion, and especially of the urine.

R. cyst. See *Cyst*, retention.

R., hys'tero-cyst'ic. (*ἵστερα*, the womb; *κύστις*, the bladder.) Term for retention of urine consequent on pressure on the neck of the bladder by a gravid uterus.

R. of men'ses. The retention of the menstrual discharge within the uterus, on account of some mechanical obstruction to its flow, as in cases of imperforate hymen or imperforate vagina, or in atresia of the cervix uteri following inflammation. This term has been also used to mean postponement of the establishment of menstruation at puberty. See *Menses*, retention of.

R. of placen'ta. See *Placenta*, retention of.

R. of ur'ine. See *Urine*, retention of.

R. tu'mour. Another name for *R. cyst*.

Reten'tive. Exhibiting the action of retaining, or a tendency to retain.

Re'tia. (*L.*) Plur. of *Retia*.

Re'tial. Belonging to a *Retia*.

Re'tiary. (*Retia*.) Resembling a *Retia*.

Reticu'la. (*L.*) Plur. of *Reticulum*.

Reticular. (*L. reticulum*, a little net.) Forming a fine network or reticulation.

R. bod'y. An old term for *Mucosa*.

R. cartilage. A syn. for yellow elastic cartilage. See under *Cartilage*.

R. forma'tion. See *Formatio reticularis*.

R. lam'ina. See *Lamina reticularis*.

R. lam'ina of Kölliker. A fuller name for the *R. lamina*.

R. lay'er of skin. The *Mucosa* of the skin.

R. mem'brane. See *Membrana reticularis*.

R. pro'cess of spi'nal cord. See *Processus reticularis*.

R. sub'stance. The same as *R. tissue*.

R. tis'sue. A term for *Adenoid tissue*; also, for cellular tissue in general.

R. white sub'stance. Term for a net-like arrangement of fibres of white matter on the upper part of the *uncinate gyrus* of the brain.

Reticular'ē. (*L. reticularis*, -e, like a net.) A syn. for *Retis mucosum*.

Reticular'ia officina'lis. A syn. for *Lichen pulmonarius*.

Reticulate. (*L. reticulatus*.) Made like a net; having meshes like those of a net.

Reticulated. The same as *Reticulate*.

Reticula'tion. (*L. reticulatus*, made like a net or lattice.) An arrangement like that of a net; a network.

Reticulatovenos'us. (*L. reticulatus*, made like a net; *venosus*.) *Bot.* Epithet applied to leaves whose veins are arranged in a network.

Reticula'tus. (*L.*) Made like a net; reticulate.

Retic'ulose. (*Reticulum*.) The same as *Reticulate*, or finely reticulate.

Retic'ulum. (*L. Plur. reticula*.) A little net.

Biol. and *Anat.* A fine network.

Comp. Anat. Term for the honeycombed second stomach of the Ruminantia.

R. cuta'neum. A syn. for *Retis mucosum*.

R., germ. See *Germ reticulum*.

R. muc'osum. The same as *R. cutaneum*.

Reti'ferous. (*L. rete*, a net; *fero*, to bear.) Having, or bearing, a *Retia*.

Re'tiform. (*L. rete*, a net; *forma*, shape.) Formed like a net.

R. tis'sue. A syn. for *Adenoid tissue*.

Ret'ina. (*L. retina*, one of the coats or tunics of the eye; from *rete*, a net.) The internal or third coat of the eyeball. It is composed of an expansion of the optic nerve over the internal surface of the eye. The retina is the essential peripheral organ of vision, and is composed of ten definite layers, which are, enumerated from within outwards, 1. *Membrana limitans interna*. 2. *Nerve-fibre layer*. 3. *Ganglionic layer*. 4. *Inner molecular layer*. 5. *Inner nuclear layer*. 6. *Outer molecular layer*. 7. *Outer nuclear layer*. 8. *Membrana limitans externa*. 9. The layer of rods and cones. 10. The layer of pigment-cells.

R., anæ'mia of. An anæmic pallid condition of the retina consequent on contraction of its blood-vessels. When occurring, as it has been sometimes observed to do, during an epileptic fit, this condition has been termed epilepsy of the retina. It is accompanied by temporary loss of sight.

R., ap'oplexy of. See *Retinal apoplexy*.

R., at'rophy of. In this condition there is marked shrinking of the blood-vessels with a thickening of the vessel walls. The atrophic condition may be either partial, or may extend through the whole thickness of the retina. There is often pigmentation of the retina. Atrophy of the retina follows inflammations of the structure of the eye, and is often associated with atrophy of the optic nerve.

R., bacil'lary lay'er of. A term for the layer of rods and cones.

R., cen'tral ar'tery of. A small branch of the ophthalmic artery which pierces the optic nerve a quarter of an inch behind the eyeball, and runs within it to the retina in which it

branches out and which it supplies, the smallest subdivisions ending at the margin of the fovea centralis in capillary loops. The outer molecular layer and the layers external to this are destitute of blood-vessels.

R., coarctate. Term for the condition caused by an effusion of fluid between the choroid and retina.

R., detach'ment of. Detachment of the retina from the choroid readily occurs from effusion of blood or serum, whether the result of injury or disease, or from separation by new growths, or traction by fibrous bands in the vitreous.

R., embolism of cen'tral ar'tery of. This gives rise to a characteristic form of retinitis. There is an immediate defect of sight, which may or may not amount to absolute blindness. After a few weeks white atrophy sets in. It occurs most commonly in cases of valvular heart disease, less commonly in chorea.

R., ep'ilepsy of. A temporary anæmia of the retina (see *Retina, anæmia of*) accompanied by temporary loss of sight occurring during an epileptic fit, either in *haut mal* or *petit mal*.

R., fovea cen'tralis of. See *Fovea centralis of retina*.

R., ganglion'ic lay'er. See main heading.

R., glio'ma of. This is a disease of infancy or early childhood; it has been known to be present at birth. It originates in the granular layers of the retina, and either extends inwards into the vitreous, or outwards causing detachment of the retina. It grows rapidly, and often extends backwards along the optic nerve to the brain. Secondary growths may occur in the brain or scalp.

R., ischæ'mia of. See *Ischæmia, retinal*.

R., leo'pard. A name for the condition of the retina in *Retinitis pigmentosa*.

R., lim'bus lute'us of. A syn. for *Macula lutea*.

R., membra'na lim'i'tans of. See *Membrana limitans*.

R., mid'dle point of, physiolog'ical. The *Fovea centralis*.

R., nu'clear lay'er of, in'ner. See main heading.

R., nu'clear lay'er of, out'er. See main heading.

R., pulsa'tion of. A general visible pulsation of the retinal arteries is often present in *aortic regurgitation*. In *Glaucoma*, there is generally visible pulsation of the arteries in the optic disc only. This pulsation is usually more marked than that in *aortic regurgitation*.

R., separa'tion of. The same as *R., detachment of*.

R., shot-silk appear'ance of. The same as *R., watered-silk appearance of*.

R., sustenta'cular fibres of. See *Müllerian fibres*.

R., tiger. The same as *R., leopard*.

R., watered-silk appear'ance of. See *Reflex, watered-silk*.

Retinacula. Plur. of *Retinaculum*.

R., cutis. Term for connective-tissue bundles connecting the deep layers of the true skin, *cutis vera*, with the superficial and deep fasciæ.

R. Morgagn'i. *Retinacula of Morgagni*. Another name for *R. of ileo-cæcal valve*.

R. of Barry. *Embryol.* Term for certain tense filamentous structures in the Graafian follicle, passing from the thickened part of the lining membrane to other parts of that membrane.

R. of il'eo-cæ'cal valve. Commonly termed simply *Retinacula*. See under *Retinaculum*.

R. of Weit'bricht. Term for certain ligamentous bands attached to the upper and internal surface of the great trochanter of the femur.

R. ossis bra'chii. Term for certain fibrous bands passing from the internal surface of the capsule of the shoulder-joint to the neck of the humerus.

R. patel'læ. Term for the bands of fascia passing from the lateral borders of the ligamentum patellæ to the tibia; also termed lateral patellar ligaments. The external is called *Retinaculum patellæ laterale*, and the internal, *R. patellæ mediale*.

R. patel'læ exter'na. Another name for *R. patellæ*.

R. ten'dinum. A syn. for *Ligamenta vaginalia digitorum manus*.

R. val'vulæ. The same as *R. valvulæ colli*.

R. val'vulæ colli. *Retinacula of the valve of the colon*. The same as *R. of ileo-cæcal valve*.

Retinaculum. (L.) Anything by which something else is held back.

Anat. Term for the frænum or fold of membrane continued round the inner wall of the cæcum from each commissure of the ileo-cæcal valve. The two fræna together are termed *Retinacula*.

Embryol. One of the several bands in the Graafian follicle from which the ovum appears to be suspended.

Bot. L. C. Richard's term for the small globular viscous mass attached to the small pedicle which sustains the pollen-masses in the *Orchidææ*; also termed *proscolla*.

Surg. An instrument for keeping the bowels in place during abdominal operations.

R. cost'æ ultima'tæ. *Retinaculum of the last rib*. A name for the *Ligament, lumbocostal*.

R. ligamen'ti arcua'ti. *Retinaculum of the arcuate ligament*. A term for the external lateral ligament of the knee.

R. muscular'e ten'dinis subscapu-lar'is major'is. Muscular retinaculum of the greater subscapular tendon. A term for the brachio capsularis muscle, a muscle rarely present, arising from the shaft of the humerus, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

R. patel'læ inter'num. Another name for the *Ligamentum patellæ*.

R. patel'læ latera'lë. See *Retinacula patellæ*.

R. patel'læ media'lë. See *Retinacula patellæ*.

R. peroneo'rum infe'rius. The same as *R. tendinum peroneorum*.

R. peroneo'rum super'ius. Superior retinaculum of the peronei. A term for the external annular ligament of the ankle, which binds down the tendons of the peroneus longus and *p. brevis*.

RETINAL—RETINITIS

R. ten'dinum peroneo'rum. Retinaculum of the peroneal tendons. The ligamentous bands which retain the peroneal tendons in position at the outer side of the ankle.

Retinal. Belonging to the *Retina*.

R. ap'oplexy. See *Retinitis apoplectica*.

R. field of vi'sion. The field of vision which is perceived when the eye is at rest, and all external light is excluded.

R. hori'zon. Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane passing through the transverse axis of the eyeball.

R. im'age. The image of external objects reflected upon the retina.

R. ischæ'mia. See *Retina, ischæmia of*.

R. mel'anin. A granular, dark-coloured pigment found in the retinal epithelium. It has also been termed fuscin.

R. pulsa'tion. See *Retina, pulsation of*.

R. pur'ple. A syn. for *Visual purple*, or *Rhodopsia*.

R. red. The same as *R. purple*.

Retiner'vate. (L. *rete*, a net; *nervate*, having nerves.) Biol. Epithet applied to leaves with reticulated nervures.

Retiner'ved. The same as *Retiner'vate*.

Retini'tis. (*Retina*; fem. adj. suffix *-itis*.) Inflammation of the retina. For varieties, see subheadings. In all varieties there is loss of transparency of the retina; the disc also very rarely escapes, unless the inflammation is very localised or the duration very short.

R., albuminur'ic. The variety consequent on any chronic nephritis, or on the albuminuria of pregnancy. The retinitis is usually one among several signs of the kidney mischief; sometimes it is the first sign recognisable.

The ophthalmoscopic changes are as follows:—First, there is a general greyish haziness of the central portion of the retina, with some hæmorrhages. Later on, white dots or sharply-defined patches form in the affected region, and especially near the macula lutea, the disc becomes hazy and swollen at the margin, and the retina becomes generally thickened. Later still, absorption and atrophy occur.

R. albuminur'ica. *R., albuminuric.*

R. apoplectica. Apoplectic retinitis. Also termed *Retinal apoplexy*. A form of *Retinitis* characterised by extreme tendency to extravasation of blood into the substance of the retina.

R., central punc'tate. A form of retinitis occurring usually in advanced age, characterised by the presence of white striae or puncta over the fundus of the eye.

R., central recur'rent. A form of *R., syphilitic* confined to the region of the macula lutea, and characterised by its marked tendency to recur.

R., conges'tive. The same as *R., exsudativa*.

R., diabet'ic. Retinitis occurring during the course of Diabetes.

R., diffuse'. A syn. for *R. serosa*.

R., diffuse' parenchymatous. See *R., parenchymatous, diffuse*.

R. exsudati'va. Term for retinitis when characterised by considerable inflammatory exudation.

R., glycosur'ic. A syn. for *R., diabetic*.

R. gravidarum. A variety occurring sometimes in cases of pregnancy, and closely resembling *R., albuminuric*. The prognosis in these cases is bad.

R. hæmorrhag'ica. A variety of retinitis characterised by the presence of numerous linear or flame-shaped hæmorrhages over the fundus of the eye, often with venous engorgement and oedema, usually occurring in one eye at a time, and acute in its onset. It occurs in gouty patients, and in subjects of valvular heart disease and arterial disease. In the cases characterised by venous engorgement, the direct cause is thrombosis of the vena centralis retinae, in other cases, multiple disease of small retinal vessels.

R. hepatic'a. A rare variety which has been occasionally observed in cases of *Hepatitis, parenchymatous*.

R. leucæm'ica. See *R. leukæmica*.

R., leucocythæ'mic. The same as *R. leukæmica*.

R. leukæm'ica. A variety occurring in leukæmia, and characterised by marked pallor of the retina and disc, indistinctness of the edge of the latter, and diffused hæmorrhages and white patches.

R. macular'is. (L. *macula*, a spot.) A syn. for *R., central, recurrent*.

R., nephrit'ic. A syn. for *R., albuminuric*.

R. nyctalop'ica. A form characterised by congestion of the optic disc, diffuse, streaky opacity of the retina, and the presence of a central scotoma. The main symptoms are well-marked amblyopia, and usually also nyctalopia.

R., papillo-. A syn. for *R., albuminuric*.

R. paralyt'ica. Klein's term for retinitis caused by paralysis involving the optic nerve. It occurs most commonly in cases of paralytic dementia or general paralysis of the insane.

R., parenchymatous. Chronic retinitis affecting the retinal connective-tissue.

R., parenchymatous, diffuse'. Parenchymatous retinitis which attacks the membrana limitans interna and externa, and the adventitia of the retina.

R. pigmento'sa. A slowly progressive form of proliferation of connective-tissue and pigment cells through the whole retina, usually of both eyes, with atrophy of the nervous elements.

R. post'ica. Inflammation of the outer layers of the retina.

R., proli'ferating. A connective-tissue growth through the retina, forming blueish white patches, and extending into the vitreous.

R. punctata albes'cens. A syn. for *R., central punctate*.

R., purul'ent. Characterised by small white spots near the papilla and macula lutea.

R., re'nal. A syn. for *R., albuminuric*.

R., sep'tic. A syn. for *R., purulent*.

R. sero'sa. Characterised by a seipous infiltration, causing oedema, opacity, and hyperæmia, usually best marked in the ganglionic and nerve-fibre layers.

R. simp'lex. A syn. for *R. serosa*.

R., solar. A form consequent on exposure to strong sunlight.

R., sympathet'ic. Of reflex or sympathetic origin. Characterised by red disc, engorged veins, and disturbed vision.

R., syphilit'ic. A late manifestation in syphilis. It is diffused, and is chronic in its course.

R., syphilitic, simple. A form of *R. syphilitic*, characterised by a grey opacity round a cloudy papilla, and engorged veins.

Retino-choroiditis. (*Retina; cho-roiditis.*) Inflammation of the retina and choroid together.

R.-choroiditis pigmentosa. A form of *R.-choroiditis* characterised by an increase of pigment.

Retinogen. (*Retina; γένος, race, descent.*) *Biol.* The outer of the two layers of ectoderm in the embryonic eye of *Arthropoda*.

Retinoid. (*ῤηίνη, resin; εἶδος, form, resemblance.*) Resembling a resin.

Retinol. (*ῤηίνη, resin; ἔλαιον, oil.*) One of the products of the dry distillation of pine-resin or fir-resin. It occurs as a yellow, oily liquid.

It is used as a solvent for carbolic acid, creasote, cocaine, certain alkaloids, &c. It is also used for its antiseptic action.

Retinoscopy. (*Retina; σκοπία, to look at.*) The estimation of the refraction of an eye by observing the movements of the images and shadows thrown on the retina by means of the mirror of an ophthalmoscope.

R., phosphenic. A method of ascertaining the condition of the retina in cases of opacity of the lens. Pressure on various points of the eyeball elicits *phosphenes* from the corresponding portions of the retina, if they are healthy.

Retinoskiacopy. (*Retina; skiacopy.*) A syn. for *Retinoscopy*.

Retinula. (*Dim. from Retina.*) *Biol.* That portion of the retina of a compound eye belonging to any one of the single eyes of which the compound eye is made up.

Retinus. (*L. rete, a net.*) A term for *Reticular*.

Retort. (*L. retorquere, retortum, to turn back.*) *Chem.* A vessel used in distillation to hold the liquid to be distilled. It is usually somewhat pistol-shaped, with an oval body and bent neck; it may be made of glass, earthenware, or metal, commonly iron.

Retract. (*L. re, back; trahō, tractum, to draw.*) To draw back; to shorten.

Retracted. Drawn back; shortened.

Retractile. (*L. retrahō, tractum, to draw back. F. rétractile; G. zurückziehbar.*) Capable of being retracted.

Retractility. (*Retractile.*) Capacity for being retracted.

Retraction. A drawing back; a shortening.

R., cicatricial. Retraction consequent on a cicatrix or cicatrices.

R., muscular. Term for muscular atrophy following paralysis.

R. of uterus. Term for a contraction of the uterus, and especially of the body of the uterus, without any corresponding relaxation following. This is what normally occurs at the end of labour, after expulsion of the placenta.

R.-ring. A syn. for *Bandl, ring of*.

Retractor. (*L. retrahō, tractum, to draw back.*) *Surg.* An instrument for pulling aside the lips of a wound, or any part that has to be held aside, in an operation. The commonest form is a flat piece of metal of an L-shape.

Anat. A muscle that acts by retracting the part into which it is inserted.

R. anguli oris. Retractor of the angle of the mouth. A term for the *Buccinator*.

R. bulbi. See *R. muscle of eye*.

R., Emmet's perineal. See *R., perineal, Emmet's*.

R., eye'lid. An instrument for retracting the eyelids from the eyeball, for examination of, or operation on, the latter.

R. glottidis. Retractor of the glottis. A term for the *Genio-epiglotticus*.

R., Minor's trachea. See *R., trachea, Minor's*.

R. muscle of eye. The Choanoid muscle of certain Vertebrata, which retracts the eyeball.

R. oculi. The *R. muscle of eye*.

R., perine'al, Emmet's. A form of self-retaining vaginal speculum invented by Emmet.

R., Pilcher's. A retractor introduced by Pilcher for use in tracheotomy. It consists of a fine stem bearing two blunt hooks.

R. recti. Retractor of the rectum. The *Rectococcygeus*.

R., Rose's. A form of steel-wire spring hooks for holding open a tracheotomy wound.

R., trache'a, Minor's. An instrument introduced by Minor as a substitute for the tracheotomy tube. It consists in a slightly curved hollow rod, retaining, by means of a screw at each end, a bent wire retractor.

R. urethre. Term for an occasional muscular slip which arises from the inner border of the tuberosity of the ischium, and is inserted, similarly to the bulbo-cavernosus, on the corpus cavernosum.

R. urethralis. A syn. for *R. urethrae*.

R. u'teri. Term for bands of non-stripped muscle passing between the uterus and sacrum within the folds of the peritoneum.

R., Wells'. An instrument for keeping a tracheotomy wound open after the operation. It consists of two hooks made of wire which are inserted one into either lip of the wound, and tied round the neck by means of a band attached to each hook.

Retrad. (*L. retro, backward.*) A term signifying toward or on the posterior surface or part.

Retrahens. (*L.*) Drawing back.

R. auriculam. This muscle consists of two or three fasciculi arising from the mastoid process by aponeurotic fibres, and inserted by muscular fibres into the back of the concha of the external ear. Its origin sometimes extends back along the superior curved line of the occiput. It draws back the pinna.

R. aur'is. A syn. for *R. auriculam*.

Retrahent. (*Retrahens.*) Drawing backwards; retracting.

Retral. (*L. retro, backward.*) The same as *Retrad*.

Retrench'ment. (*F. retrenchement.*) *Surg.* Term for any plastic operation which aims at producing cicatricial contraction by removal of redundant tissue.

Retriment. (*L. retrimentum.*) Excrement; refuse or dregs.

Retrimenta. (*L. Plur. of retrimentum.*) Excrements, refuse.

R. vesicæ. Excrements of the bladder. A term for *Urine*.

Retrimentum. (*L.*) Excrement, refuse.

Retroaction. (*L. retro, backward; action.*) Backward or reversed action.

RETROANTEROGRADE—RETROPOSED

Retroan'terograde. (L. *retro*, backward; *anterior*, -us, previous; *gradior*, to go step by step.) Reversing the normal order of succession.

R. amne'sia. A variety of *Amnesia* in which recent events seem to be in the distant past, or *vice versa*.

Retrobuc'cal. (L. *retro*, backward; *buccal*.) Belonging to the posterior part of the mouth or buccal cavity.

Retrobul'bar. (L. *retro*, backward; *bulbar*.) Situated behind the bulb or eyeball.

R. neurit'is. Term for inflammation of the orbital portion of the optic nerve.

R. perineuri'tis. *Perineuritis* of the orbital portion of the optic nerve.

Retroce'dent. (L. *retrocedens*, going back, retiring.) Going back; relapsing.

R. gout. See *Gout*, *retrocedent*.

Retroc'eps. (L. *retro*, backwards; *capio*, to take.) A variety of obstetric forceps adapted for grasping the back of the fetal head.

Retrocerv'ical. (L. *retro*; *cervical*.) Behind the cervix, i.e. the cervix uteri.

Retroces'sion. (L. *retrocedo*, *retrocessum*, to retire.) A retiring; going back; disappearing.

R. of la'bour. A rare phenomenon described by Charrier, in which, after *Labour* has begun, and before the membranes are ruptured, the uterine contractions cease entirely.

Retroces'sus. (L.) A going back; retrocession.

Retroclavicular'is. (L. *retro*, backward, behind; *clavicula*.) A syn. for *Sterno-clavicularis posticus*.

Retroclu'sion. (L. *retro*, backwards; *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut.) A closing or shutting up backwards. Term for a method of *Acupressure* of an artery, in which the needle is made to pass through the tissue near the vessel, then over the artery, and is then turned about a semicircle and brought out, under the artery, near the point of entry.

Retrocoll'ic. (L. *retro*, behind; *collum*, the neck.) Belonging to the back of the neck.

R. spasm. Spasm of the posterior cervical muscles, *Torticollis*, *spasmodic*.

Retrodeviation. (L. *retro*, backwards; *deviation*.) A displacement backwards.

Retrodisplace'ment. (L. *retro*, backward; *displacement*.) Backward displacement.

Ret'roflex. (L. *retro*, backward; *flecto*, *flectum*, to bend.) To bend backwards. Also, bent backwards.

Retroflex'ed. Bent backwards.

Retroflex'io. Retroflexion.

R. u'teri. Retroflexion of the uterus.

Retroflex'ion. (L. *retro*, backwards; *flecto*, *flectum*, to bend.) A bending backwards.

R. of u'terus. See *Uterus*, *retroflexion* of.

Retroflex'us. Retroflexed.

Ret'rofract. (L. *retro*, backwards; *frango*, *fractum*, to break.) A syn. for *Refracted*.

Ret'rograde. (L. *retro*, backward; *gradus*, a step.) Going backwards.

In *Biol.* returning to a former, simpler, condition or function; also, epithet applied to animals that walk or swim backwards.

R. carcino'ma. Term for a *Carcinoma* which, after growing to a certain size, becomes

less in size and firmer in consistence, and then remains stationary.

R. metamor'phosis. See *Metamorphosis*, *retrograde*.

Retrography. (L. *retro*, backward; Gr. *γραφη*, writing.) Writing backwards; a symptom in some nervous diseases.

Retrogres'sive. (*Retrogressus*.) Going back; degenerating; metamorphosing backwards. See *Retrograde metamorphosis*.

Retrogres'sus. (L. *retrogradior*, *retrogressus*, to go backward, to turn back.) The same as *Retrocessus*.

Ret'ro-in'sular convolutions. (L. *retro*, behind; *insula*, the island of Reil.) Term for those temporo-parietal convolutions of the cerebrum which are behind the island of Reil, and lie within the fissure of Sylvius.

Retrojection. (L. *retro*, backwards; *jacio*, *jactum*, to throw.) A throwing backwards. Term for a washing out of a cavity from within outwards.

Ret'ro-ling'ual. Behind the tongue.

Ret'ro-locat'ion. A syn. for *Retro-position*.

Retromalle'olar. (L. *retro*, behind; *malleolus*.) Behind the malleolus or the malleoli.

R. fos'sæ. Term for the longitudinal grooves or depressions on either side of the tendo-Achillis.

Retromam'mary. (L. *retro*; *mamma*.) Behind, posterior to, the mamma or mammae.

Retromaxill'ary. (L. *retro*, behind; *maxilla*.) Behind the maxilla (superior).

R. re'gion. The region behind the superior maxilla, i.e. the parotid region.

Retromor'phosis. (L. *retro*, backward; Gr. *μόρφωσις*, a shaping.) A syn. for *Retrograde metamorphosis*.

Ret'ro-na'sal. Behind the nose or nasal cavities.

Ret'ro-oc'ular. (L. *retro*, behind; *oculus*, the eye.) Behind the eye.

Ret'ro-oesophage'al. (L. *retro*, behind; *oesophagus*.) Behind the oesophagus.

Retroperitone'al. (L. *retro*, behind; *peritoneum*.) Behind the peritoneum or peritoneal cavity.

R. glands. Those lymphatic glands of the abdomen which lie behind the peritoneal cavity.

R. her'nia. See *Hernia*, *retroperitoneal*.

R. space. See *Retroperitoneum*.

Retroperitone'um. (L. *retro*; *peritoneum*.) A term for that part of the abdominal cavity which lies posterior to and outside the peritoneal cavity.

Retroperiton'i'tis. (*Retroperitoneum*; Gr. adj. term. -itis.) A term signifying inflammation of the structures contained in the *Retroperitoneum*.

Retropharynge'al. (L. *retro*, behind; *pharynx*.) Behind the pharynx.

R. ab'scess. See *Abscess*, *retropharyngeal*.

Retropharyngi'tis. (L. *retro*, behind; *pharynx*; Gr. fem. adj. term. -itis.) Inflammation of the tissues behind the pharynx.

Ret'ropose. (L. *retro*, behind; *pono*, *positum*, to place.) To place behind. In *Med.*, to displace backwards.

Retropo'sed. Placed behind. In *Med.*, displaced backwards.

Retroposition. (L. *retro*, behind; position.) A placing behind.

In *Med.*, a backward displacement.

R. of uterus. See *Uterus, retroposition of*.

Retropulsion. (L. *retro*, backward; *pello, pulsus*, to drive.) A driving or forcing backward.

Med. The overmastering tendency to walk backwards, sometimes present in cases of paralysis agitans.

Obstet. A forcing back of the foetal head in labour.

Retorse. (L. *retorsus*, -a, -um, turned backward; from *retro*; *versus*.) Turned backward.

Retrostalsis. (L. *retro*, backward; Gr. *σταλός*, from *στέλλω*, to draw together, contract.) A syn. for *Antiperistalsis*.

Retrosternal. (L. *retro*, behind; *sternum*.) Behind the sternum.

Retrotarsal. (L. *retro*, behind; *tarsus*.) Behind the tarsus.

R. fold. A term for the fornix of the conjunctiva which lies behind the *tarsus*, or tarsal cartilage, of the eyelid.

Retrotracheal. (L. *retro*, behind; *trachea*.) Behind the trachea.

Retro-uterine. (L. *retro*, behind; *uterus*.) Behind the uterus.

R. hæmatocele. See *Hæmatocele, retro-uterine*.

Retrovaccination. (L. *retro*, backward; *vaccination*.) Term signifying vaccination from a cow that has been vaccinated from the human subject.

Retrovaccine. (L. *retro*, backward; *vaccine*.) The vaccine obtained from a cow which has been vaccinated from the human subject.

Retroversio. (Mod. L.) Retroversion.

R. uteri. Retroversion of the uterus.

Retroversion. (L. *retro*, backward; *versio*.) A turning backward.

R. of uterus. See *Uterus, retroversion of*.

Reti. (Hindoo *ratti*.) A syn. for *Jequirity*.

Retuse. (L. *retusus*, blunted. F. *rétus*.) Blunted.

Bot. Epithet applied to a leaf that has a shallow sinus at the apex.

Retusus. (L.) *Retusus*.

Retzius, cave of. (After the Histologist *Retzius*.) See *R., cavity of*.

R., cavity of. The loose subperitoneal tissue in front of the urinary bladder; it is really composed of a number of areolar spaces, not a single cavity. Termed by Retzius the "preperitoneal cavity."

R., fibres of. Term for thread-like structures observed running longitudinally within the *cells of Deiters*.

R., ligament of. A name for the outer part of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle.

R., space of. The same as *R., cavity of*.

R., striæ of. Term for brown-coloured lines roughly parallel with the surface in the enamel of teeth, indicating the lines of deposition of the enamel.

R., stripes of. The same as *R., striæ of*.

R., veins of. A name for the minute veins which pass between the radicles of the portal vein in the mesentery and intestines, and the vena cava inferior and its radicles.

Réunio. (L. *re*; *unio*.) Reunion.

R. partium separatarum. Reunion of separated parts.

R. per primam intentio'nem. Union by first intention.

R. per secundam intentio'nem. Union by second intention.

R. vasorum. Reunion of blood-vessels. A term for *Anastomosis*.

Reuss' test. A test for *Atropine* introduced by Reuss. Heat the atropine with sulphuric acid and an oxidising agent; an odour of blossoms can be detected.

Revaccination. (L. *re*, again; *vaccination*.) A second or repeated performance of vaccination.

Revalen'ta arab'ica. (*Revalenta* = *Ervallenta*, from *Erum lens*.) The same as *Ervallenta*.

Revellent. (L. *revellens*, plucking, pulling.) The same as *Revolvant*.

Reverberate. (L. *reverbero*, -atum, to beat back.) To beat back (sound); to resound.

Also, see *Reverberation*.

Reverberation. (L. *reverbero*, -atum, to beat back.) A beating back (of sound); resonance. The term has also been used to mean reflection of light or heat.

Reverberatorium. A term for the metallic reflector of a lamp.

Reverberatory. Reverberating; having a tendency to reverberate.

R. furnace. A furnace used for the purpose of distillation.

Reverdin's operation. Three distinct operations have been thus designated, all of them having been introduced by Reverdin. See subheadings.

R.'s blepharoplasty. The cicatricial tissue is cut away, the eyelid is then sutured to the opposite side in its natural position, and the raw surface is skin-grafted.

R.'s operation for skin-graft'ing. A small portion of skin is raised with a sewing-needle, shaved off with scissors or a sharp knife, and placed on the raw surface over any healthy granulations.

R.'s operation for symblepharon. The eyelid is first detached, and a small flap from the cheek is then transplanted on the newly-made raw surface.

Reverie. (F. *rèverie*.) A condition of mind in which, the controlling power of the will being temporarily removed, there is a sequence of ideas depending on subjective sensations, the result of past ideation. (Hack Tuke.)

Reversed. (L. *reverso*, *reversum*.) Turned back.

R. band'age. See *Bandage, reinversed*.

Reversion. (L. *reverso*, *reversum*, to turn back.) A turning back or returning. *Biol.* A returning to an ancient or former type.

Revert. (L. *reverso*, to turn back.) *Biol.* To undergo reversion.

Revitalisation. (L. *re*, again; *vitalis*, that gives or preserves life, vital.) A putting new life into.

Revive. (L. *re*, again; *vivo*, to live.) To show undoubted signs of life after apparent death; also, to show undoubted signs of returning vigour after fainting or collapse.

Revivifica'tio. (Mod. L. From *L. re*, again; *vivo*, to live; *facio*, to make.) Revivification. Old term for the reduction of a

REVIVIFICATION—RHACHETRUM

metal present in a compound to the metallic state.

Revivification. (L. *re*, again; *vivo*, to live; *facio*, to make.) A making to live again; also, restoration of undoubted signs of life after apparent death; also, restoration of consciousness.

Surg. The refreshing of surfaces by means of the knife before placing them in apposition.

Reviviscence. (L. *revivisco*.) A recovery of life. *Biol.* Re-animation after hibernation.

Revolute. (L. *revolvere*, *revolutum*, to roll back.) *Bot.* Rolled back on itself.

Revulsant. (L. *revello*, *revulsum*, to pluck off.) *Med.* An old term syn. with *Derivative*. See also *Revulsion*.

Révulseur. (F.) An instrument furnished with fine needles, used in the special treatment of chronic rheumatism termed *Baunscheidtism* (q. v.).

Revulsion. (L. *revello*, *revulsum*, to pluck off.) *Med.* An old term syn. with *Derivation*.

Surg. A pulling or drawing off.

Revulsive. (L. *revello*, *revulsum*, to pluck off.) *Med.* Drawing off; an old epithet applied to the operation of venesection.

R. bleeding. Venesection. See main heading.

Revulsor. (L. *revello*, *revulsum*, to pluck off.) Term for an apparatus for the alternate application of heat and cold as a means of effecting *revulsion* or *derivation*.

Also, a *Révulseur* (q. v.).

Revulsorius. (Mod. L.) Revulsant.

Rex amaro'rum. (L.) The king of bitters. Name of a shrub growing in the Moluccas, which is used for its bitter tonic action in various diseases.

R. metallo'rum. (L.) The king of metals. An old name for *Aurum*, gold.

Reybard's cannula. (*Reybard*, a French surgeon, born 1790, died 1863. F. *cannule de Reybard*.) A cannula fitted with a trochar invented by Reybard for opening empyemas. To the free extremity of the cannula is fitted a tube of goldbeater's skin, open at the opposite end. Any backward pressure of air closes the tube like a valve.

R.'s suture. See *Suture*, *Reybard's*.

Rha. (After *Rha*. Old name for the Wolga river in Russia.) A name for *Rheum*.

Rhabarbarin. (Named from *Rhabarbarum*, on account of the members of this genus containing chrysophanic acid.) A name for *Chrysophanic acid*.

Rhabarbarologia. (*Rhabarbarum*; Gr. *λόγος*, a discourse.) A treatise on *Rhabarbarum* or *Rhubarb*. Title of such a treatise, by M. Tilling, published in 1679.

Rhabarbarum. (*Rha*, old name for the Wolga river in Russia, from whose banks species of this genus were brought; L. *barbarus*, wild.) Name given by Linnaeus to the Genus now termed *Rheum*.

R. al'bum. A name for the *Convolvulus mechoacana*.

R. antiquo'rum. The *Rhabarbarum* of the ancients. A name for the *Rheum rhoponticum*.

R. Dioscor'idis. The *Rhabarbarum* of Dioscorides. A name for the *Rheum rhoponticum*.

R. monacho'rum. *Rhabarbarum* of the monks. Another name for the *Rumex patientia*.

R. ni'grum. Black *Rhabarbarum*. Another name for the *Convolvulus jalapa*.

R. paup'erum. *Rhabarbarum* of the poor, or poor man's rhubarb. A name for the *Thalictrum anemonoides*.

R. plebeio'rum. *Rhabarbarum* of the common people. Old name for the inner yellow bark of the trunk or root of *Rhamnus frangula*, which has a purgative action.

R. siberic'um. Siberian *Rhabarbarum*. A name for *Rheum*.

R. tartaric'um. Tartar *Rhabarbarum*. The same as *R. sibericum*.

R. turcic'um. Turkish *Rhabarbarum*. The same as *R. sibericum*.

Rhab'dia. (Ῥάβδος, a rod.) Name for the rods situated underneath the crystalline cones in the eyes of the *Insecta*.

Rhab'ditis. (Ῥάβδος, a rod.) A Genus of the *Nematoda*. They abound in decaying animal matter. Several species have been observed as parasitic in Man. See subheadings.

R. genita'lis. A small nematode worm which has been observed in human urine; it had probably lived in the genital passages.

R. intestinal'is. The same as *R. stercoralis*.

R. niel'lyl. It is found in the human skin, where it causes a dermatitis with formation of papules and vesicles, on the arms, forearms, backs of the hands and fingers, and the thighs. The parasite can be squeezed out of the papules.

R. pel'lio. A syn. for *R. genitalis*.

R. stercora'lis. A syn. for *Anguillula stercoralis*.

Rhab'dium. (Latinised dim. from Ῥάβδος, a rod.) Term for a striped muscle-fibre.

Rhabdocolous. (Ῥάβδος, a rod; κοῖλος, hollow.) *Zool.* Having a straight digestive tube.

Rhabdoid'al. (Ῥαβδοειδής.) Rod-like.

Rhabdoid'es. (Ῥαβδοειδής.) Rod-like. An old epithet for the *Sagittal suture*.

Rhabdomant'ia. (Ῥάβδος, a rod; μαντεία, divination.) Term for the supposed manifestations derived from the employment of the divining-rod.

Rhabdomy'oma. (Ῥάβδος, a rod; myoma.) A rare form of *Myoma*, containing striped muscle-fibres.

Rhabdone'ma. (Ῥάβδος, a rod; νῆμα, a thread.) A Genus of the *Anguillulidae*, all of whose species are parasitic.

R. intestinal'is. The same as *Rhabditis stercoralis*.

R. stronglyloid'es. The same as *R. intestinalis* and *Rhabditis stercoralis*.

Rhabdonemi'asis. (*Rhabdonema*.) The morbid state consequent on the presence of parasites of the Genus *Rhabdonema*.

Rhab'dous. (*Rhabdus*.) Possessing the characters of a *Rhabdus*.

Rhab'dus. (Ῥάβδος, a rod.) A rod. *Biol.* A straight, unbranched spicule; also, the stem of certain of the *Fungi*.

Rhach'etæ. (Ῥάχis, the backbone.) A term for the *Musculi rachiei*, or spinal muscles.

Rhach'etron. (Ῥάχηρον.) The beginning or the middle of the spine; in general, the spine.

Rhach'etrum. Latinised form of the word *Rhachetron*.

Rhachiaë'i. Plur. of *Rhachiaeus*. Used, also, for *Musculi rhachiaei*, the spinal muscles.

R. mus'cull. See main heading.

Rhachiaë'us. ('Páxus, the backbone.) Belonging to the spine.

Rhachiag'ra. ('Páxus, the backbone; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Old term for gout in the spine; also, for any sudden, severe attack of pain localised to the spine.

Rha'chial. ('Páxus, the backbone.) Belonging to the spine; spinal.

Rhachial'gia. ('Páxus, the spine; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the spine.

R. mesenter'ica. A syn. for *Tabes mesenterica*.

R. pic'tonum. A syn. for *Colica pictonum*.

Rhachialgi'tis. ('Páxus, the spine; ἄλγος, pain; fem. adj. term. -itis.) Term for *Rhachialgia* associated with inflammation of the spine.

Rhachias'mus. ('Páxus, the spine.) Marshall Hall's term for the first symptoms of an epileptic fit; namely, spasm of the posterior cervical muscles.

Rhachidag'ra. ('Páxus, -idos, the spine; ἄγρα, a seizure.) The same as *Rhachia-gra*.

Rhachid'ial. The same as *Rhachidian*.

Rhachid'ian. ('Páxus, -idos, the spine.) Belonging to the spine; spinal.

Rhachi'lysis. ('Páxus, the spine; λύω, to loosen.) The treatment of lateral curvature of the spine by mechanical counteraction.

Rhachiocamps'is. ('Páxus, the spine; κάμψις, a bending.) Curvature of the spine.

Rhachio'chysis. ('Páxus, the spine; χύσις, a pouring out.) A syn. for *Hydrochysis* or *Hydrorhachis*.

Rhachio'cypho'sis. See *Rhachio-kyphosis*.

Rhachiodyn'ia. ('Páxus, the spine; δόνη, pain.) Pain in the spine.

Rhachio'kypho'sis. ('Páxus, the spine; κύφωσις, a curving of the spine.) A syn. for *Gibbus*, or hump-back.

Rhachio'meter. ('Páxus, the spine; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring spinal deformities.

Rhachio'myeli'tis. ('Páxus, the spine; myelitis.) A syn. for *Myelitis*.

Rhachio'myelo'phthisis. ('Páxus, the spine; μυελός, marrow; φθίσις, a wasting.) A term for *Tabes dorsalis*.

Rhachio'myelos. ('Páxus, the spine; μυελός, marrow.) The spinal marrow, or spinal cord.

Rhachio'para'lysis. ('Páxus, the spine; paralysis.) Spinal paralysis.

Rhachio'phy'ma. ('Páxus, the spine; φῦμα, a tumour.) A tumour of the spine.

Rhachio'ple'gia. ('Páxus, the spine; πλιγνῆ, a stroke.) Paralysis of the spinal nerves.

Rhachio'rreu'ma. ('Páxus, the spine; ῥεῦμα, a flowing.) Rheumatism of the spine.

Rhachio'scolio'ma. ('Páxus, the spine; σκολίωμα, a curve.) Lateral curvature of the spine.

Rhachio'scolio'sis. ('Páxus, the spine; σκολίωσις, a bending.) The progress of formation of *Rhachioscolio'ma*.

Rhachio'stropho'sis. ('Páxus, the

spine; στρόφος, a twisted band.) Curvature of the spine.

Rhach'iotome. (*Rhachiotomy*.) An instrument for performing *Rhachiotomy*.

Rhachio'tomy. ('Páxus, the spine; τομή, a cutting.) *Surg.* The cutting open of a part of the spinal column.

Rhachipag'ia. ('Páxus, the spine; πάγος, anything stiff, or fixed.) The fetal monstrosity consisting in union of two fetuses at the spine.

Rhachip'agus. ('Páxus, the spine; πάγος, anything stiff, or fixed.) A fetal monster presenting the condition of *Rhachipagia*.

Rhachipara'lysis. See *Rhachio-paralysis*.

Rhachiph'y'ma. See *Rhachio'phyma*.

Rhachio'ple'gia. See *Rhachio'plegia*.

Rhachirrheu'ma. See *Rhachio-rheuma*.

Rhach'is. ('Páxus.) *Anat.* The spine or vertebral column.

Zoöl. The shaft of a feather; also, the middle area of the dorsal surface in *Triobites*.

Bot. The rib or leaf-stalk of ferns; also, the receptacle of the florets in the spikelet of grasses.

R. na'si. A syn. of *Columna nasi*.

Rhachisag'ra. See *Rhachia-gra*.

Rhachi'schisis. ('Páxus, the spine; σχίσις, a cleaving.) Another name for *Spina bifida*.

Rhachi'tæ. ('Páxus, the spine.) A term for the *Musculi rhachiaei*, or spinal muscles.

Rhachi'tes. ('Páxus, the spine.) Belonging to the spine.

Rhachit'ic. Belonging to *Rhachitis*.

Rhachit'is. ('Páxus, the spine; fem. adj. term. -itis.) See *Rachitis*.

R. adulto'rum. See *Rachitis adultorum*.

R. spina'lis. A term for inflammation of the spine; also, pain referred to the spine.

Rhachitis'mus. A syn. for *Rhachitis*.

Rhach'itome. See *Rhachiotome*.

Rhachiotomus. See *Rhachiotomus*.

Rhach'o'ma. (Ραχῶμα, to lop the young vine-shoots slantwise.) A syn. for *Rhagades*; also, the same as *Rhacoma*.

Rhach'os. ('Páxos, a thorn-bush, briar.) *Med.* A wrinkle. Also, a laceration or an ulcer of the skin. *Bot.* A briar bush; also, a twig.

Rhacho'sis. See *Rachosis*.

Rhach'us. The same as *Rhachos*.

Rhaco'dés. (Ρακῶδης, ragged; also, wrinkled.) Full of wrinkles.

Rhaco'ma. (Ράκωμα = ράκος, a ragged garment; also, a wrinkle.) Term for a lax or pendulous state of the scrotum; also, for a chapped portion of the skin.

Rhaco'sis. (Ράκωσις, a becoming ragged or wrinkled.) The progress or formation of *Rhacoma*.

Rhac'ous. (Ράκος, a tattered garment; also, a wrinkle.) Wrinkled; also, torn.

Rhac'us. The same as *Rhachus*.

Rhæbau'chen. (Ραιβός, crooked; αὔχην, the neck.) A crooked or unsymmetrical neck.

Rhæbocra'nia. (Ραιβός, crooked; κρανίον, the skull.) A crooked or unsymmetrical cranium or skull.

Rhæboder'ë. (Ραιβός, crooked; δέρον, Att. for δειρῆ, the neck.) The same as *Rhæbauchen*.

RHÆBOSCELES—RHAMNUS

Rhæbo'scelēs. (Ραιβοσκελής.) Bandy-legged; having crooked legs.

Rhæboscel'ia. (Rhæboscelēs.) Crookedness of the legs.

Rhæbo'sis. (Ραιβός, crooked.) A syn. for *Rhæboscelia*.

Rhæstocythæ'mia. (Ραιστός, destroyed; κύτος, a cell; αἷμα, blood.) The pathological condition in which products of degeneration of the red blood-corpuscles are present in the hepatic and splenic epithelium.

Rhag'adēs. (Ραγάδες, plur. of ράγας, a rent, chink.) *Med.* Old term syn. with *Rhagaditis*.

Rhagad'ia. The same as *Rhagadēs*. Old term for clefts, chaps, or excoriations of the skin, especially about the anus.

Rhagadi'æ. *Med.* Old term for certain *apostemata* of the pudenda, described by Dornæus (Ruland and Johnson); also, for chaps or excoriations of the scrotum.

Rhagadi'olus. A Genus of the *Cichoriaceæ*.

R. e'tulis. A species indigenous to South Europe; diuretic and aperient.

R. hedyp'nois. A species said to be aperient.

Rhag'as. (Ράγας, a rent, a chink.) A rent, rupture, or fissure; also, old term for a deep cutaneous fissure of a malignant character.

Rhag'é. (Ράγη, = ράγας, a rent, fissure.) Old term for *Fissure*.

Rhag'ēs. (Ρᾶξ, ράγος, a berry, especially a grape.) Dried grapes or raisins, *vivæ passæ*. *Anat.* Old term for the tips of the fingers.

Rhag'icus. (Rhagēs.) Resembling a grape.

Rhag'ite. (Ράγος, a rent, chink.) Name for a hydrated arseniate of bismuth which forms greenish-yellow crystals.

Rhagoid'e'tis. (Rhagoidēs; -itis.) A syn. for *Uveitis*.

Rhagoid'ēs. (Ρᾶξ, a grape; εἶδος, form, resemblance.) Resembling a grape. *Anat.* Old epithet applied to the *Uvea*, on account of its grape-like colour.

Rhag'os. (Ράγος = ράκος, a ragged garment.) A wrinkle.

Rhagose'. (Ρᾶξ, a grape.) Like a bunch of grapes; racemose.

Rhag'us. See *Rhagos*.

Rham'ma. (Ράμμα, anything stitched.) *Surg.* Old term for *Suture*.

Rham'negin. (Rhamnus.) A glucoside obtained from the berries of *Rhamnus cathartica*. It resembles *Rhamnin*.

Rhamnegi'na. The same as *Rhamnegin*.

Rham'netin. (Rhamnus.) A yellow colouring-matter obtained from *Rhamnin* by the action of a dilute acid.

Rham'ni baccæ. (Gen. of *Rhamnus*; *L. bacca*, a berry.) *Rhamnus* berries. The berries of *Rhamnus cathartica*. They have a faint odour and nauseous taste. Their juice is termed *Rhamni succus* (q. v.).

R. catharticeæ fructus. The same as *R. baccæ*.

R. Frangulæ Cortex. B.P. *Frangula* Bark. The dried bark of *Rhamnus frangula*. Obtained from the young trunk and moderate-sized branches, and kept for one year before being used. Action, laxative.

From it are prepared *Extractum Rhamni*

Frangula and *Extractum Rhamni Frangulæ liquidum*.

R. Purshia'ni Cortex. B.P. *Cascara sagrada*, or Sacred Bark. The dried bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*. Action, laxative; especially useful in chronic constipation.

From it are prepared:—

1. *Official.*—*Extractum Cascarae Sagradae*. Dose, 2 to 8 grains in a pill, with proof spirit and powdered gum acacia. *Extractum Cascarae Sagradae liquidum*. B.P. dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drms.; common dose, 15 to 30 min.

2. *Non-official.*—Capsules of *Cascara*, Elixir of *Cascara* (Kasak), Elixir *Cascara Sagrada* (B.P.C.), *Extractum Cascara liquidum insipidum*, *Syrupus Cascara Sagrada*.

R. suc'cus. Buckthorn juice. The juice of *Rhamnus cathartica*, q. v.

Rham'nin. (Rhamnus.) A yellow, crystallisable glucoside present in *Rhamni baccæ*. It contains *Rhamnetin*.

Rhamnocathart'in. (Rhamnus; catharticus.) The yellow, amorphous bitter substance which forms the active purging principle of *Rhamni baccæ*.

Rhamnoxan'thin. (Rhamnus; ξανθός, yellow.) A syn. for *Frangulin*.

Rham'nus. (Ράμνος, a kind of thorn or prickly shrub.) The only Genus of the *Rhamnaceæ*.

R. alater'nus. Leaves detergent and astringent.

R. alpi'nus. The Alpine buckthorn. Fruit and bark purgative.

R. californ'ica. Californian buckthorn. Bark purgative.

R. carolinia'na. The buckthorn of the Southern United States of America.

R. cathart'ica. Common or purging buckthorn. Hab. Europe, Asia, and North America. The berries are strongly purgative and somewhat irritant.

R. cathart'icus. The same as *R. cathartica*.

R. cro'cea. Californian mountain holly. An extract of the bark is used as a mild tonic and laxative.

R. ellip'ticus. This species has been used in the treatment of syphilis.

R. frang'ula. Dogwood. That used for the *Rhamni frangulæ cortex*, B.P., is imported from Holland.

R. hispan'icus. The same as *R. alaternus*.

R. infecto'rius. From this species *French berries* are obtained.

R. juju'ba. A syn. for *R. zizyphus*.

R. linea'tus. Hab. China. Action diuretic.

R. lycio'l'des. Hab. Spain. A decoction of its berries is used as an external application in rheumatism.

R. purshia'na. Hab. North-western coast of United States. The dried bark is termed *Rhamni purshiana cortex* (q. v.), or *Cascara sagrada*.

R. purshia'nus. The same as *R. purshiana*.

R. sanguin'ea. Hab. Spain. Used for the treatment of scabies.

R. sanguin'eus. The same as *R. sanguinea*.

R. saxat'ilis. The Rock Buckthorn. Berries and part of the bark purgative.

R. virga'tus. Hab. India. Fruit purgative.

R. Wightii. Hab. Asia. The bark has an action similar to that of *Rhamni purshiana cortex*.

R. xiz'iphus. The *Ziziphus vulgaris*.

Rhamphoid. ('Ράμφος, the crooked beak of birds; εἶδος, form, resemblance.) Shaped like a bird's beak.

Rhamphos. ('Ράμφος, the crooked beak of birds.) A beak, rostrum.

Rhamphosymphysis. ('Ράμφος; σύμφυσις, a growing together.) Synostosis of the skull bones at the sutures.

Rhamphothe'ca. ('Ράμφος, the curved beak of birds; θήκη, a sheath.) The horny covering of a bird's beak.

Rhanter. ('Ραντήρ.) Something that sprinkles or suffuses. *Anat.* Ancient name given to the *canthi interni* of the eyes, *Rhanterea*, because the tears seemed to flow from them. Cp. *Fons lachrymarum*.

Rhanterés. Plur. of *Rhanter*.

Rhaphag'ra. ('Ραφή, a seam; άγρα, a seizure.) Pain referred to the situation of the sutures of the skull.

Rhaphane'don. ('Ραφανηδόν.) Radish-like. *Surg.* Old term for a transverse fracture, from its similarity in appearance to a radish broken across.

Rhaphanelæ'um. ('Ραφανέλαιον, oil of radishes.) Another name for *Oleum raphani*.

Rhapha'nia. ('Ράφανος, a radish. F. *raphanite*; G. *Kriebelkrankheit*.) See *Raphania*.

Rhaphanis. The same as *Rhaphanus*.

Rhaphanis'mus. ('Ράφανος, a radish.) Term for a punishment of adulterers used by the ancient Romans, which consisted in thrusting a radish up the rectum.

See *Raphanus*.

Rhaph'ë. See *Raphë*.

Rhaphiancistrum. (*Rhaphiankistron*.) *Surg.* Term for Embden's hooked needle for raising the iris in eye-operations.

Rhaphiankistron. ('Ράφης, a needle; άγκιστρον, a fish-hook.) See *Rhaphiancistrum*.

Rhaphidagógus. ('Ράφης, -ιδος, a needle; άγωγός, guiding.) *Surg.* Old term for a needle-holder.

Rhaphidancistrum. See *Rhaphiancistrum*.

See *Raphides*.

Rhaphidostix'is. See *Rhaphiostixis*.

Rhaphigast'ër. ('Ραφή, a seam; γαστήρ, the belly.) A Genus of the Order *Hemiptera*, Class *Insecta*.

R. punctipennis. (*L. punctus*, pricked in; *penna*, a feather.) A green leaf-bug which exudes a very offensive fluid containing *cimicig* acid.

See *Raphion*.

Rhaphiostix'is. ('Ράφιον, a small needle; στιξίς, a pricking.) *Med.* A term for *Acupuncture*.

See *Raphis*.

Rhaph'us. ('Ράφης, the turnip.) See *Raph*.

The same as *Rhaphus*.

Rhapon'ticin. (*Rhaponiticum*.) Horne-mann's name for a yellow substance which can be extracted by water from the root of *Rheum rhaiponticum*.

Rhapon'ticum. (*Rha*, old name for the Wolga river in Russia; *Ponticus*, -a, -um, belonging to Pontus.) Specific name of the *Rheum rhaiponticum*.

R. vulgar'ë. Another name for the *Centauraea centaurium*.

Rhaps. ('Ράπυς, the turnip.) The same as *Rhappys*.

Rhappys. ('Ράπυς, the turnip.) A name for the *Raphanus hortensis*.

Rhatan'ia. (Derivation not known.) *Rhatany*.

Rhat'any. (F. *rhatanie*; G. *Ratanhaphanze*.) Name common to the *R.*, *Peruvian* and *R.*, *Savanilla*.

R. Peru'vian. The *Krameria triandra*.

R. root. See *Krameria radix*.

R. Savanilla. The *Krameria izina*.

Rha'ziz album. See *Album rhaziz*.

Rhe'a springs. Alkaline chalybeate waters, in Rhea Co., Tennessee.

Rhe'adin. A crystalline insoluble alkaloid found in opium.

Rheteuryn'ter. ('Ρηκτός, broken, torn; εύρύς, to make broad.) A bivalve vaginal speculum.

See *Rhagë*.

Rhegma. ('Ρήγμα.) A fracture; also, a rent or cleft; also, an abscess.

R. ligamentar'ë. Rupture of a ligament.

R. oc'uli. Rupture of the eyeball.

Rhegmatias. ('Ρηγματίας.) One who has an abscess.

Rhegmato'dës. ('Ρήγμα, a rent, chink, or fracture.) *Rhegmatus*.

Rhegmato'idës. (*Rhegma*; εἶδος, form, resemblance.) Resembling a *Rhegma*.

Rheg'matous. (*Rhegmatodës*.) Having a rent, rupture, or puncture of any part.

Rhegmochas'mus. ('Ρήγμα, a rupture or rent; χάσμα, a yawning hollow.) A pulmonary cavity originated by rupture of a blood-vessel.

Rhe'gmus. ('Ρηγμός = ρήγνυν, a rent or cleft.) A laceration; also, a bruise.

Rhei. Gen. of *Rheum*.

R. ra'dix. B.P. *Rhubarb root*. The root of *Rheum palmatum* and *Rheum officinale*, and probably of other species, sliced and dried after being roughly stripped of its bark. Obtained from China and Thibet.

The *Rheum ponticum* and *R. officinale* are grown also in Banbury, Oxfordshire. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparations.—*Extractum rhei*, *Infusum rhei*, *Pilula rhei composita*, *Pulvis rhei compositus*, *Syrupus rhei*, *Tinctura rhei*, and *Vinum rhei*.

Rhe'ic acid. The same as *Rhein*.

Rhe'in. (*Rheum*.) A name for *Chrysophanic acid*, given on account of its presence in plants of the Genus *Rheum*.

Rhein'ic acid. The same as *Rheic acid* and *Rhein*.

Rhembas'mus. ('Ρευβασμός, a roaming about. F. *rhembasme*; G. *Umhererschweifen*.) *Somnambulism*.

Rhem'bë. ('Ρέμβη, a roaming about.) Term for irregularity of recurrence in febrile attacks.

The same as *Rhembë*.

See *Rhenchus*.

The same as *Rhenchus*.

A syn. for *Rhenchus*.

Rhe'ocord. ('Píos, anything flowing; χορδή, a string of gut.) An instrument for graduating the strength of a galvanic electric current.

Rheo'meter. ('Píos, anything flowing; μέτρον, a measure.) 1. A *galvanometer*.

2. An instrument for estimating the velocity of the blood-flow in an artery.

Rheometric. Belonging to the *Rheometer*.

Rheometry. (*Rheometer*.) A syn for *Galvanometry*.

Rheom'otor. ('Píos, anything flowing; motor.) Term for any apparatus for generating an electric current.

Rhe'on. An old name for *Rheum*, or *rhubarb*.

Rhe'onom. (G. From Gr. *pios*, anything flowing.) Von Fleischl's apparatus for estimating the effect of irritation of a nerve.

Rhe'ophore. ('Píos, anything flowing; φέρω, to bear. F. *rhéophore*; G. *Rheophor*.) An *Electrode*.

Rhe'oscope. ('Píos, anything flowing; σκοπέω, to look at.) An apparatus designed to demonstrate the presence of an electric current.

R., physiological. See *Rheoscopic frog*.

Rheoscopic. Belonging to the *Rheoscope*.

R. frog. A frog prepared to demonstrate the *rheoscopic limb*.

R. limb. A fresh nerve-muscle preparation for demonstration of the presence of an electric current in muscle.

Rheostat. ('Píos, anything flowing; στατός, -ης, -ον, standing.) An instrument for measuring the resistance offered by an electric current.

R., water. A *rheostat* in which the resistance is exercised by a mass of water of fixed volume.

Rheostatic. Belonging to the *Rheostat*.

Rheostatics. ('Píos, anything flowing; στατός, -ης, -ον, causing to stand.) The study of the *Statics* of fluids.

Rheotannic acid. A variety of tannic acid found in the members of the Genus *Rheum*, in which it occurs as a yellowish-brown powder.

Rhe'otome. ('Píos, anything flowing; τομή, a cutting.) An instrument specially designed for making and breaking the constant electric current.

R., differential. A rheotome adapted for indicating the negative variation in muscle-currents. It consists in a rotating rod, which alternately opens and closes the circuit of a galvanometer, and stimulates, at the same time, the nerve of a nerve-muscle preparation.

R., mercury. An arrangement for rapidly making or breaking a galvanic circuit. It consists of a cup containing mercury into which two wires dip, one of which is moveable on an axis so that it may be plunged into or moved out of the mercury instantaneously; they are connected with the wires of the battery.

Rhe'otrope. ('Píos, anything flowing; τροπή, a turning. F. *rhéotrope*.) A syn. for *Commutator*.

Rheotropism. ('Píos, anything flowing; τροπή, a turning.) Biol. Term introduced by Jönsson for the effect of a current of water on the growth of plants. The growth of the plant

in the direction of the current is termed *Positive rheotropism*; that against the current, *Negative rheotropism*.

Rhestocythe'mia. See *Rhæstocythæmia*.

Rhe'tinë. ('Ρητιν.) Resin.

Rhetinit'ës. The same as *Resinatum*.

Rhetinoc'er'on. ('Ρητιν, resin; κνός, wax.) The same as *Rhetinitës* and *Resinatum*.

Rhetino'dës. ('Ρητιν, resin.) Resinous.

Rhetoran'chë. ('Ρήτωρ, a public speaker; ἀγγω, to strangle.) Old term for a disease sometimes affecting the throat of orators or public speakers; probably identical with "Clergyman's sore throat," *Pharyngitis, follicular*.

Rheum. (From *Rha*, old name for the Wolga river, in Russia, from whose banks *rhubarb* was first obtained.) A Genus of the *Polygonaceæ*; the *Rhubarb* genus.

R. compac'tum. A variety whose root is used in Medicine.

R. in'dic'um. The *R. officinalë*.

R. muscovit'icum. A syn. for *R. rus-sicum*.

R. officina'lë. The Chinese or Indian *rhubarb*. Root used in Medicine. See *Rhei radix*.

R. palma'tum. One of the varieties whose roots are used in Medicine.

R. rhabar'barum. Linnæus' name for the *R. undulatum*.

R. rha'pon'ticum. The *Rhaponiticum antiquorum*, or *rhubarb* of the ancients. The root is more astringent and less purgative than the *Rhei radix* of the B.P.

R. rus'sicum. The Russian *rhubarb*. Root used in Medicine.

R. sinen'së. The Chinese *rhubarb*, or *R. officinalë*. Root used in Medicine.

R. tur'cicum. The Turkish or Turkey *rhubarb*. Root used in Medicine.

R. undula'tum. One of the species whose roots are used in Medicine.

R. us'tum. (L. *ustus*, part. of *uro*, to burn up.) Powdered *rhubarb* heated in an earthen vessel till it is of a dark brown colour.

Rheum. See *Rheuma*.

R., salt. An old colloquial term for chronic *Eczema*.

Rheu'ma. ('Ρεύμα, that which flows.) The discharge from the respiratory passages when these are inflamed, as in an ordinary catarrh, or cold.

R. catarrha'lë. An old term for chronic bronchitis.

R. epidem'icum. Epidemic catarrh.

R. pector'is. Bronchial catarrh.

R. uteri. Catarrh of the uterus. A term for *Leucorrhœa*.

R. ven'tris. (L. *venter*, -ris, the belly.) A term for *Dysentery*.

Rheumangio'keratodit'is. ('Ρεύμα, that which flows; angio'keratoditis.) Rheumatic *Keratitis*.

Rheuma'pyra. ('Ρεύμα, that which flows; πύρ, fire.) An old term for *Acute rheumatism*.

Rheumarthrit'is. ('Ρεύμα, that which flows; arthritis.) Rheumatic inflammation of joints.

Rheumarthro'sis. ('Ρεύμα; αρθρῶς, to fasten by joints.) Articular rheumatism.

RHEUMATALGIA—RHEUMATISM

Rheumatalgia. (ῤευμα, -αρος, that which flows; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain due to rheumatism.

R. arthritica. An old term for *Acute rheumatism*.

Rheumatan'chö. (ῤευμα, -αρος; αγγα, to strangle.) Rheumatic sore-throat.

Rheumatic. (ῤευμα, -αρος, that which flows.) Belonging to rheumatism; also, suffering from rheumatism.

R. ap'oplexy. A term for stupor or coma when occurring in *Acute rheumatism*.

R. a'trophy. See *Atrophy, rheumatic*.

R. dia'thesis. See *Diathesis, rheumatic*.

R. endocard'itis. See *Endocarditis, rheumatic*.

R. fe'ver. See *Rheumatism, acute*.

R. gout. A name for *Osteo-arthritis*.

Rheumatics. A popular name for Rheumatism in general.

Rheumatism. (ῤευματισμός, liability to ῤευμα.) A constitutional disease, especially characterised by the occurrence of inflammation, associated with much pain and tenderness, of the fibrous structures of the joints, and supposed to depend upon a special *diathesis* (see *Diathesis, rheumatic*). For the varieties of *Rheumatism*, see subheadings.

R., acute. Rheumatic fever. An acute non-infectious febrile disease, characterised by synovitis of many joints, one after another, and by a special tendency to inflammation of the fibrous structures of the heart, and depending upon some specific infection.

It is commonest in temperate, moist climates, and most usually attacks young adults or children.

Three theories have been brought forward as to its causation.

1. The *Metabolic Theory*.—This supposes a "materies morbi" consequent on defective assimilation.

2. The *Nervous Theory*.—This theory has been put forward by H. K. Mitchell. This supposes, either that the nerve-centres are affected by cold and the lesions are trophic, or that the nervous disturbance gives rise to faulty metabolism and an accumulation of lactic acid.

3. The *Germ Theory*.—That the disease is caused by a specific microbe.

Symptoms.—The disease begins with chilliness, joint-pains, and often sore throat. The fever rises, and the joints become swollen and very painful; the tongue becomes furred, and there are the usual symptoms of fever. Profuse acid sweats, with a characteristic sour odour, generally occur from time to time.

The joints usually become affected one after another. The fever, which is irregular, subsides gradually; hyperpyrexia is occasionally present. Endocarditis is the commonest complication, the mitral valve being most commonly attacked.

Complications.—Hyperpyrexia, endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis, pleurisy, pneumonia; cerebral complications—delirium, convulsions, coma, chorea, meningitis (very rare); cutaneous affections—purpura, erythema; rheumatic nodules.

R., apoplec'tic. Acute rheumatism complicated by the so-called *Rheumatic apoplexy* (q. v.).

R., arthrit'ic. A term for *R., acute*.

R., artic'ular. Rheumatism which attacks chiefly the joints.

R., blennorrhag'ic. A syn. for *R., gonorrhæal*.

R., cap'sular. The same as *R., articular*.

R., cer'ebral. Term for *R., acute* complicated by meningitis, or by marked cerebral symptoms in general.

R., chron'ic. This may (rarely) follow an acute rheumatism, but usually comes on slowly of itself in middle-aged or old people. The main symptoms are stiffness and pain in certain joints, a number being usually affected, or, in some cases, one joint only. The health is not impaired in all cases. The affected joints tend to become stiff and misshapen. Sclerotic changes in the valves of the heart sometimes occur; but they are not directly dependent upon the joint-disease.

R., deltoid. A form of *R., muscular*, confined to the deltoid muscle.

R., diaphragmat'ic. A form of rheumatism specially attacking the diaphragm.

R., encephal'ic. A syn. for *R., cerebral*.

R., epidem'ic muscular. See *R., muscular, epidemic*.

R., fib'rous. A form of *R., chronic*, in which the symptoms are most marked in the fibrous structures round the joints.

R., gonorrhœ'al. See *Synovitis, gonorrhæal*.

R., gout'y. A syn. for *Rheumatic gout*.

R., hæmorrhagic. Term for a variety of rheumatism characterised by a tendency to the occurrence of hæmorrhages.

R., Heber'den's. A term for Heberden's nodosities. See under *Rheumatoid arthritis*.

R., infec'tious. Term for any pyæmic condition in which there are well-marked joint-symptoms.

R., intercost'al. The same as *Pleurodynia* (q. v.).

R., lead. See *Lead rheumatism*.

R., metastatic. A complication of *R., acute*, in which the rheumatic inflammation, after affecting the joints, attacks some internal organ, e.g. the heart.

R., mus'cular. An affection characterised by pain in the muscles, fasciæ, and the periosteum in relation with them, greatly increased by movement, and accompanied by considerable tenderness. It is usually due to exposure to cold or damp, and occurs more usually in gouty or rheumatic patients. By some it is looked upon as a neuralgia affecting the sensory nerves of the muscles. The commonest varieties of this complaint are *Torticollis*, *Pleurodynia*, and *Lumbago*.

R., mus'cular, epidem'ic. A form of *R., muscular* occurring epidemically.

R., neural'gic. A variety of *R., muscular* consisting in neuralgia of the sensory nerves of the muscles.

R., nod'ular. A syn. for *Rheumatoid arthritis*.

R. of gul'let. See *R. of œsophagus*.

R. of heart. 1. Rheumatic endocarditis.

2. A syn. for *Angina pectoris*.

R. of œso'phagus. Term for a functional disorder of the œsophagus, the main symptom of which is dysphagia.

R. of spi'al cord, up'per part of. A name for *Tetany*.

R. of spine. 1. Term for a mild form of *Meningitis, spinal*.

2. A term for *Spondylitis deformans*.

RHEUMATISMAL—RHEUMATOID

R. of uterus. A condition believed by some to be true muscular rheumatism of the uterus, by others to be uterine neuralgia.

R., periossteal. A name for *Syphilitic periostitis*.

R., puerperal. A pyæmic condition presenting joint-symptoms resembling those of acute rheumatism, occurring in lying-in women, and originating in pyæmic infection from the genito-urinary tract.

R. root. A name for the root of *Jeffersonia Bartoni*.

R., scarlatinal. See *Scarlatinal rheumatism*.

R., scorbutic. A rheumatism-like enlargement of the joints sometimes occurring in cases of *Scurvy*.

R., spinal. See *R. of spine*.

R., subacute. A milder variety of *R., acute*, the fever and joint-symptoms being less marked. It may be prolonged or may finally pass into the chronic condition. It is occasionally, in children, complicated by endocarditis or pericarditis.

R., synovial. A form of articular rheumatism characterised by large effusions into the synovial cavities.

R., syphilitic. The same as *R., periossteal*.

R., topical. A term for a localised rheumatism.

R., urethral. A name for *Fever, urethral*.

Also, a syn. for *R., gonorrhæal*.

R., venereal. A syn. for *R., gonorrhæal*.

R., vertebro-meningeal. Another name for *R. of spine*, in the sense of spinal meningitis.

R., visceral. Rheumatism attacking especially the muscular or fibrous tissue of the viscera.

R. weed. Name for the *Pyrola maculata*; also, for the *P. umbellata*.

Rheumatismal. A syn. for *Rheumatism*.

Rheumatismoid. (*Rheumatism*; *eidōs*, form, resemblance.) Resembling rheumatism.

Rheumatismus. (*Ρευματισμός*, liability to *ῥεύμα*.) Rheumatism.

R. abdominis. Abdominal rheumatism. A term for rheumatism of the abdominal muscles.

R. acutus. *Rheumatism, acute*.

R. articuloꝝrum acutus. Acute articular rheumatism. A fuller term for *R. acutus*.

R. brachii. Rheumatism of the arm.

R. calidus. A syn. for *Rheumatism, acute*.

R. canerosus. A term for facial neuralgia.

R. cervicis. Rheumatism of the neck. A name for *Torticollis*.

R. colli. The same as *R. cervicis*.

R. cordis. Rheumatism of the heart.

R. coxæ. A syn. for *Coxalgia*.

R. cruris. Rheumatism of the leg.

R. dorsalis. Rheumatism of the back. A name for *Lumbago*.

R. dorsalis. The same as *R. dorsalis*.

R. extremitatum. Rheumatism of the extremities.

R. faciei. Facial rheumatism.

R. febricosus. A term for *Rheumatism, acute*.

R. febrilis. Febrile rheumatism. A name for *Dengue*.

R. febrilis exanthematicus. A fuller term for *R. febrilis*.

R. flatusus. A term for *Emphysema*.

R. frigidus. Cold rheumatism. A name for *Rheumatism, chronic*.

R. gonorrhœicus. *Rheumatism, gonorrhœal*.

R. habituaꝝlis. Habitual rheumatism. A name for *Rheumatism, chronic*.

R. hypersthenicus. Hypersthenic rheumatism. A name for *Rheumatism, acute*.

R. inflammatorius. Inflammatory rheumatism. A name for *Rheumatism, acute*.

R. intestinoꝝrum. Rheumatism of the intestines, or *Enterorrhœuma*.

R. intestinoꝝrum cum ulcerē. Rheumatism of the intestines with an ulcer. A name for *Dysentery*.

R. inveteratus. Inveterate or chronic rheumatism.

R. laryatus. Masked rheumatism. A name for facial neuralgia.

R. localis. Local or localised rheumatism.

R. longus. A syn. for *R. inveteratus*.

R. lumborum muscularis. Muscular rheumatism of the loins. A term for *Lumbago*.

R. membroꝝrum singuloꝝrum. Rheumatism of single members or limbs.

R. metallicus. A syn. for *Tremor metallicus*.

R. muscularis. Muscular rheumatism.

R. musculoꝝrum. The same as *R. muscularis*.

R. nodoꝝsus. *Rheumatism, nodular*.

R. odontalgicus. A term for *Odontalgia*.

R. partiaꝝlis. Partial rheumatism. A syn. for *R. localis*.

R. pectoris. Rheumatism of the chest. A term for *Pleurodynia*.

R. phlegmonoꝝdes. Phlegmonous rheumatism. A term for *R. muscularis*.

R. spurius nervoꝝsus. Spurious, nervous rheumatism. A term for *Neuralgia*.

R. subacutus. *Rheumatism, subacute*.

R. synoviaꝝlis. *Rheumatism, synovial*.

R. universaꝝlis febrilis. Universal febrile rheumatism. A term for *Rheumatism, acute*.

R. vulgaris. Common rheumatism. The same as *R. inveteratus*.

Rheumatocelēs. (*ῥεύμα*, anything that flows; *κύλη*, a tumour.) A term for *Rheumatic purpura*.

Rheumatocolica. (*ῥεύμα*, -*ατος*; *colica*.) Rheumatic colic.

Rheumatodyn'ia. (*ῥεύμα*, -*ατος*, anything that flows; *δύσιν*, pain.) Rheumatic pain.

Rheumatoid. (*Rheuma*, in the sense of rheumatism; *eidōs*, form, resemblance.) Resembling rheumatism.

R. arthrit'is. A chronic, incurable joint-disease, which is characterised by changes in the synovial membranes and cartilages, formation round the joints of bony nodes, with great consequent deformity, and partial or almost total loss of mobility.

RHEUMATOIDAL—RHINALGIA

This disease was long thought to be associated with gout and rheumatism; it appears, however, to have no very distinct connection with either. The joint-changes are different from those, either of gout or rheumatism, there being no deposits of urate of soda, and there being also extensive alterations of structure. The joint-cartilage becomes fibrillated and soft, and then absorbed or else thinned out. The bone becomes smooth and eburnated, and irregular nodules form round the joint, and later on become ossified. The muscles become atrophied, and contractures often occur. Charcot makes a classification into three varieties.

1. *Heberden's nodosities or nodes*.—The fingers only are affected. Small hard nodules slowly develop at the sides of the distal finger-joints, the cartilages soften, and the ends of the bones become eburnated. They are not curable, but the affection usually remains confined to the fingers.

2. *General progressive variety*.—It may be acute or chronic. The *acute variety* begins somewhat like acute rheumatism. It often occurs in women shortly after delivery, or at the menopause; it sometimes occurs in children. It may become quiescent for a time.

The *chronic variety* is by far the commoner. The joints are usually symmetrically affected. It runs the course described above under the general heading. There is much pain in the affected joints. Most cases become quiescent, the patients losing the pain, and again enjoying good health, though of course remaining much crippled.

3. *Mono-articular or partial form*.—This usually affects old people, and, more commonly, men. The symptoms as regards the affected joints are similar to the *general progressive variety*.

The variety when affecting the hip is also termed *Morbus coxæ senilis*, and when affecting the vertebrae, *Spondylitis deformans*.

Rheumatoid arthritis is also termed *Arthritis deformans* and *Osteo-arthritis*. It is popularly termed Rheumatic Gout.

R. arthrit'is, acute. See main heading.

R. arthrit'is, chronic. See main heading.

Rheumatoid'al. The same as *Rheumatoid*.

Rheumatoke'lis. ('*Peûma*, anything that flows; *κηλίς*, a spot.) Fuchs' term for *Purpura* occurring as a complication of rheumatism.

Rheumatophthal'mia. ('*Peûma*, -*ατος*; *ophthalmia*.) Rheumatic ophthalmia.

Rheumatophthis'is. ('*Peûma*, -*ατος*; *φθίσις*, wasting.) A term for *Pulmonary phthisis* following on rheumatism.

Rheumatopneumo'nia. Rheumatic pneumonia. Pneumonia dependent on the rheumatic poison.

Rheumato'pyra. ('*Peûma*, -*ατος*, anything that flows; *πῦρ*, fire.) Acute rheumatism.

Rheumato'sis. ('*Peûma*, -*ατος*, anything that flows.) A term for *Rheumatism*.

Rheumatospas'mus. ('*Peûma*, -*ατος*, anything that flows; *σπασμός*, a convulsion.) Spasm or cramp due to rheumatism.

Rheum. Belonging to *Rheum*, or *rhubarb*.

R. acid. An acid obtained by treatment of rheotannic acid with dilute acids; formula

$C_{20}H_{16}O_9$. An old name for *Oxalic acid*. (Littre.)

Rheumin. The same as *Rhein*.

Rheumondont'al'gia. ('*Peûma*, anything that flows; *ὀδούς* = *ὀδόντος*, a tooth; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Toothache of rheumatic origin.

Rheumolymphokeratoditi's. ('*Peûma*; *lymph*; *keratoditis* = *keratitis*.) Term for a rheumatic inflammation of the cornea, or rheumatic keratitis, characterised by marked effusion of lymph.

Rheumoparotidi'tis. ('*Peûma*; *parotitis*.) The same as *Rheumoparotitis*.

Rheumoparoti'tis. ('*Peûma*, anything that flows; *parotitis*.) Rheumatic parotitis.

Rheumoperiton'al'gia. ('*Peûma*; *peritoneum*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Peritoneal pain consequent on rheumatism.

Rheumophthal'mia. ('*Peûma*; *ophthalmia*.) See *Rheumatophthalmia*.

Rheumophthalmorrhœ'a. ('*Peûma*; *ophthalmorrhœa*.) Rheumatic *Blenorrhœa*.

Rheumorchiti's. ('*Peûma*, anything that flows; *orchitis*.) Rheumatic *Orchitis*.

Rheumotorrhœ'a. ('*Peûma*; *otorrhœa*.) Rheumatic *Otorrhœa*.

Rheumot'ylus. ('*Peûma*, anything that flows; *τύλος*, a knot or callus.) Old term for a *callus* of the skin, cellular tissue, or periosteum, of rheumatic origin.

Rheum'y. *Med*. A subject of, or giving rise to, the symptom termed *Rheum* or *Rheuma*.

Rheus'is. ('*Peûsis*, a flowing.) A flow or discharge; especially a discharge from the female organs of generation.

Rhe'is. ('*ῥήξις*, a breaking.) A syn. for *Rhegma*.

Rhino'sis. ('*ῥινοσις*, a shrivelling, especially of the skin.) The same as *Corrugatio*.

Rhig'olene. ('*ῥίγος*, frost, cold.) The most volatile of the liquid products of the distillation of *Petroleum*. It is used in the form of a spray for producing local anaesthesia. According to Bigelow, it is superior, as a local anaesthetic, to ether, in the greater rapidity of its vaporisation, and its odourlessness; but its extreme inflammability is a great drawback to its use.

Rhig'os. ('*ῥίγος*, frost, cold.) The same as *Rigor*.

Rhin. ('*ῥίς* = *ῥίς*, the nose.) The nose. In the plur. (*Rhines*), syn. for *Nares*.

Rhinacan'thin. See *Rhinacanthus zammuritis*.

Rhinacanthus commun'is. An East Indian plant, Order *Acanthaceæ*. The root and bruised leaves are used in India for the cure of parasitic skin diseases. The active principle, *Rhinacanthin*, resembles hydroquinone.

Rhinæsthe'sia. The same as *Rhinæsthesia*.

Rhinæsthe'sis. ('*ῥίς*, the nose; *ἀσθησις*, a sensation.) A syn. for *Osmphresis*.

Rhinæ'us. Belonging to the *Rhin*. Epithet applied to the *Compressor naris*.

Rhinal. Belonging to the *Rhin*, or nose.

Rhinal'gia. ('*ῥίς*, the nose; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Pain in the nose.

R. ab intru'sis. Pain in the nose from things thrust in, i. e. from the presence of foreign bodies.

R. vermino'sa. Rhinalgia as a reflex symptom of the presence of worms.

Rhina'chonē. ('Pis, the nose; ἀγχώνη, a strangling.) Nasal obstruction; also, in a special sense, snuffles.

Rhinang'ia. A syn. for *Rhinanchonē*.

Rhinanthus. A Genus of the Rhinanthaceae, which are now incorporated with the *Scrophulariaceae*.

R. alecto'lophus. Syn. for *R. crista galli*.

R. cris'ta gal'l. Cock's comb or hen-penny grass. A weed indigenous to Europe and North America. The seeds are poisonous, and are used in decoction as a vermin-killer.

Rhinantral'gia. ('Pis, the nose; ἀντρον, a cave; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the nostril or nostrils.

Rhinarium. (Ῥινάριον, a small nose. Pl. *Rhinaria*. F. *rhinarion*; G. *eine bestimmte Nasensalbe*.) Med. Old term for a certain salve which was applied to the nose.

Zoöl. Illiger's term for the end of the nose in certain of the Mammalia, in which this part is moist and devoid of hairs. (F. *rhinarion*; G. *Näschchen*.)

Entomol. Kirby's term for the space between the anterior border of the nose and the labrum or lip. (F. *rhinarion*; G. *Näschchen*.)

Rhinel'cos. ('Pis, the nose; ἔλκος, an ulcer.) An ulcer of the nose.

Rhinel'cus. The same as *Rhinelcos*.

Rhine'ma. (Ῥινέω, to polish.) Syn. for *Ramentum*.

Rhinon'cephal. A shortened form of the word *Rhinencephalon*.

Rhinencephalia. The same as *Rhinencephalus* and *Rhinocephalus*.

Rhinencephal'ic. ('Pis, the nose; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Belonging to the nose and brain. Also, belonging to, or having the characters of, *Rhinencephalus*. Also, belonging to the *Rhinencephalon*.

R. arch. That arch bearing the same relation to the *Rhinencephalon*, according to the "vertebral homology" of the skull, that the *Prosencephalic arch* does to the *Prosencephalon*.

Rhinencephalon. ('Pis, the nose; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) The *Olfactory lobe* of the brain.

Rhinencephalus. ('Pis, the nose; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) The same as *Rhinencephalus*.

Rhinenchys'ia. ('Pis, the nose; ἔγχυω, to pour in.) The same as *Rhinenchysis*.

Rhinenchy'sis. ('Pis, a nose; ἔγχυσις.) An injecting of liquid into the nostrils.

Rhinen'chyta medicamen'ta. (Neut. plur. of *Rhinenchytus*.) Medicines injected into the nose. See *Rhinenchytus*.

Rhinen'chytēs. ('Pis, a nose; ἔγχυω, to pour in.) Old term for a nasal syringe.

Rhinen'chytus. (Latinised adj. *rhinenchytus*, -a, -um; from *pis*, the nose; ἔγχυω, to pour in.) That is injected up the nose. Epithet applied to medicines so used, *Rhinenchyta medicamenta*.

Rh'nes. Plur. of *Rhin* (q. v.).

Rhineurynt'er. ('Pis, the nose; εὐρύνω, to widen.) An apparatus for plugging the anterior nares in epistaxis. It is in the form of a small bag which is inflated after introduction.

Rhinia'try. ('Pis, ῥινός, the nose; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) A syn. for *Rhinology*.

Rh'nic. The same as *Rhinal*.

Rh'nicus. A syn. for *Rhinæus*.

Rh'inion. (Ῥινίον, a little nose.) Med. Old term for a certain collyrium described by Galen, *de C. M.*, sec. Loc. iv, 7; also, for another described by Celsus, vi, 6, t. 30.

Anat. The lower end of the median longitudinal suture between the two nasal bones.

Rhinis'mus. ('Pis, ῥινός, the nose.) A syn. for *Rhinophonia*.

Rhini'tis. ('Pis, the nose; fem. adj. term. -itis. F. *rhinite*; G. *Nasenzündung*.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose.

R., acute'. Acute nasal catarrh. An ordinary catarrh or cold in the head. It begins with chilliness and sneezing, and a profuse watery discharge from the nose soon becomes established. Frontal headache is very commonly present, from inflammation of the frontal sinuses. The discharge gradually becomes thicker, and the attack subsides usually in about a week.

R., atroph'ic. Chronic atrophic nasal catarrh.

Also termed *Ozæna* (q. v.).

R. caseo'sa. A rare variety, characterised by gradual blocking of the nostrils, and the occasional discharge of extremely fetid gelatinous masses by the anterior or posterior nares.

R. catarrha'lis. Catarrhal rhinitis. A syn. for *R. acute*.

R., chron'ic atroph'ic. A fuller term for *R. atrophic*.

R., chron'ic catar'hal. The same as *R. chronic hypertrophic*.

R., chron'ic hypertroph'ic. A fuller term for *R. hypertrophic*.

R., cirrho'tic. A syn. for *R. atrophic*.

R., fibrin'ous. A rare variety, characterised by the formation of a fibrinous false membrane in the nose.

R., hypertroph'ic. A form of chronic nasal catarrh characterised by hypertrophy of the mucous membrane, causing some amount of nasal obstruction, with hypersecretion. Attacks of sneezing are common, and there is often a feeling of heaviness in the head. The sense of smell is impaired or lost.

R. poste'rior. Post-nasal catarrh.

R., prurigin'ous. A name for *Hayasthma*.

R., pseu'do-mem'branous. See *R., fibrinous*.

R., sclerot'ic. The same as *R. cirrho'tic*.

R. sic'ca. A syn. for *R. atrophic*.

R., sim'ple. Rhinitis in which no hypertrophic or atrophic changes have begun.

R., sympath'ic. A general term for reflex nasal neuroses.

R. ulcero'sa. A syn. for *R. atrophic*.

R., va'so-mo'tor. A syn. for *Hayasthma*.

Rhinoblennorrhœ'a. ('Pis, the nose; blennorrhœa. F. *rhinoblennorrhée*; G. *Nasenschleimfluss*.) A mucous discharge from the nose.

Rhino'byon. ('Pis, the nose; βίω, to plug. F. *rhinobyon*; G. *Nasensstopper*.) A plug for the anterior nares.

Rhino'byum. The same as *Rhinobyon*.

Rhi'nocacé. ('Pis, ῥινός, the nose; κακός, bad, evil.) A syn. for *Ozæna*.

Rhinocanthec'tomē. ('Pis, the nose; κανθός, the corner of the eye; ἐκτομή, a cutting out. F. *rhinocanthectomie*; G. *Nasenzwinkel*.)

ausschnitt.) Old term for excision of the inner canthus of the eye.

Rhinocanthectomia. The same as *Rhinocanthectomie*.

Rhinocarcinoma. ('Pis, the nose; carcinoma.) Carcinoma of the nose.

Rhinocatar'rus. ('Pis, the nose; catar'rus.) Nasal catarrh.

Rhinocaul. ('Pis, ῥινός, the nose; καυλός, a stalk.) A term for the *Olfactory tract* of the brain.

Rhinocephalus. ('Pis, the nose; κεφαλή, the head.) A foetal monster which has a long, snout-like nose and a single orbit, or, more correctly, the two orbits fused into one, containing the two eyes.

Rhinoceros. ('Pis, the nose; κέρας, a horn. *F. rhinoceros*; *G. Nashorn*.) A Genus of pachydermatous, perissodactylous Mammalia, characterised especially by having one or two horns on the upper part of the nose.

The horn of the rhinoceros was formerly recommended as a remedy against poisons and epilepsy; from it a spirit was prepared which was believed to act as a remedy in the above cases.

R. leg. A name for *Elephantiasis arabum*.

Rhinocleisis. ('Pis, the nose; κλείσις, a shutting up.) A closing or blocking of the nostrils.

Rhinocnesmus. ('Pis, the nose; κνησμός, a tickling.) Itching of the nose.

Rhinocœle. The same as *Rhinocœlia*.

Rhinocœlia. ('Pis, the nose; κοιλία, a hollow.) Wilder's term for the *Olfactory ventricle*.

Rhinocop'rion penetrans. ('Pis, the nose; κόπριος, filthy.) A syn. for *Pulex penetrans*.

Rhinodacryolith. ('Pis, ῥινός, the nose; dacryolith.) A syn. for *Rhinolith*.

Rhinoderma. ('Pis, the nose; δέρμα, the skin.) A syn. for *Keratosis pilaris*.

Rhinodyn'ia. ('Pis, the nose; ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain in the nose.

Rhinogramma. ('Pis, the nose; γράμμα, a writing.) The nasal line of the face; a fold, slightly convex outwards, which passes from the upper border of the ala of the nose on either side to the angle of the mouth.

Rhinola'lia. ('Pis, the nose; λαλία, speech.) A syn. for *Dyslalia nasalis*.

R. aperta. *Dyslalia* in cases where there is the normal communication of the nasal cavity with the pharynx.

R. Clausa. *Dyslalia* consequent on a shutting off of the nose, or of the naso-pharynx from the pharynx.

Rhinolaryng'itis. Simultaneously occurring *Rhinitis* and *Laryngitis*.

Rhinolaryngology. (*Rhin*; *laryngology*.) The scientific study of the nose and larynx in health and disease, together with the treatment of diseases of both.

Rhinolere'ma. ('Pis, the nose; ληρέω, to be foolish.) A syn. for *Parosphresis*.

Rhinolere'sis. ('Pis, the nose; ληρέω, to be foolish.) The same as *Rhinolere'ma*.

Rhinoleth'ron. ('Pis, the nose; ὀλεθ'ρος, destruction.) Extensive destruction of the substance of the nose, as from syphilis, cancer, or frost-bite.

Rhinoleth'rum. The same as *Rhinolethron*.

Rh'nolite. The same as *Rhinolith*.

Rh'nolith. ('Pis, the nose; λίθος, a stone.) A calcareous deposit in the nasal cavity. The commoner variety is the *False Rhinolith*, in which a calcareous deposit takes place round a foreign body; the rarer variety is the *True Rhinolith*, in which the deposit takes place round a mass of blood or of mucus. (Cozzolini.)

Rhinolith'asis. ('Pis, the nose; λιβ'άσις.) The pathological condition constituted by the formation of *Rhinoliths*.

Rhinolith'os. A *Rhinolith*.

Rhino'logist. ('Pis, the nose; λόγος, speech.) A specialist in the study and treatment of diseases of the nose.

Rhino'logy. ('Pis, the nose; λόγος, speech.) The scientific study of the anatomy, physiology, pathology and therapeutics of the

Rhino'meter. ('Pis, the nose; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument used in the investigation of obstructive diseases of the nose.

Rhinomme'ctomé. ('Pis, the nose; ὄμμα, the eye; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) A syn. for *Rhinocanthectomie*.

Rhinonecro'sis. ('Pis, the nose; necrosis.) Necrosis of bone in diseases of the nose.

Rhinopharyng'itis. (*Rhinopharynx*; Gr. adj. term. -itis.) Inflammation of the *Rhino-pharynx*.

Rhino-pharynx. ('Pis, ῥινός, the nose.) The same as *Naso-pharynx*.

Rhinopho'nia. ('Pis, the nose; φωνή, a sound.) Speaking through the nose.

Rhinophore. ('Pis, ῥινός, the nose; φέρω, to bear.) *Biol.* An external olfactory organ.

Also, used in a narrower sense to mean either member of the posterior pair of tentacles in certain of the Mollusca; these are believed by some to have an olfactory function.

Rhinophyma. ('Pis, the nose; φῦμα, a tumour.) A nasal tumour.

Also, in a narrower sense, a form of *Hypertrophic rosacea* of the nose, cheeks, and lobes of the ears, sometimes seen in subjects of alcoholism.

Rhinoplas'tic. ('Pis, the nose; πλαστικός, -ή, -όν, belonging to moulding.) Belonging to *Rhinoplastica*, or to the plastic surgery of the nose.

Rhinoplas'tica. ('Pis, the nose; πλαστικός, -ή, -όν, belonging to moulding.) *Rhinoplasty*.

Rh'noplasty. ('Pis, the nose; πλαστός, -ή, -όν, formed, moulded.) The plastic operation for forming a new nose. For the different modifications, see subheadings.

R., English. Another name for *R.*, *Syme's* (q. v.).

R., German. Von Graefe's modification of *R.*, *Taghacottian*, in which the whole is done in one operation.

R., heteroplas'tic. That variety of the operation in which the skin-graft is taken from another person.

R., In'dian. The skin-flap is taken from the forehead. This modification of the operation was first performed in India.

R., Italian. The same as *R.*, *Taghacottian*.

R., Lang'enbeck's. A modification of *R.*, *Indian* in which the periosteum is taken up in the flap from the forehead.

R., osteoplas'tic. A variety of the opera-

RHINOPOLYPUS—RHIZOMA

tion in which a cartilaginous flap is transplanted to do duty for the septum nasi.

R., perlosteal. The same as *R., Langenbeck's*.

R., Post's. A modification of *R., Tagliacotian*, in which the flap is taken from a finger of the patient.

R., Syme's. Introduced by Syme. The flaps are taken from the cheeks.

R., Tagliacotian. The variety introduced by Tagliacozzi, in which the flap is taken from the patient's arm.

R., Tagliacozzi's. See *R., Tagliacotian*.
R., von Graefe's. Another name for *R., German* (q. v.).

R., Wood's. A variety introduced by Wood, in which a flap is taken from the upper lip, inverted, and elongated by separation of the mucous from the cutaneous layer. Lateral flaps are then taken from the cheeks to cover the upper lip.

Rhinopolypus. (Ῥίς; *polypus*.) A nasal polypus.

Rhinoptia. (Ῥίς, the nose; ὀπτός, -ή, -όν, seen, to be seen.) A squinting over the nose; internal strabismus.

Rhinorrhagia. (Ῥίς, the nose; ῥαγή, a rent, rupture, a breaking forth.) A syn. for *Epistaxis*.

Rhinorraphë. (Ῥίς, the nose; ῥαφή, a suture.) *Rhinorraphy*.

Rhinorraphia. The same as *Rhinorraphë*.

Rhinorraphy. (*Rhinorraphë*.) A plastic operation to remedy the congenital malformation termed *Epicanthis* (q. v.). A longitudinal fold of skin is pinched up, and removed by means of two elliptical incisions, and the cut surfaces are sutured together by means of hare-lip pins.

Rhinorrhœa. (Ῥίς; ῥέω, to flow.) Term for a nasal discharge; usually a discharge of blood.

Rhinos. (Ῥινός, the skin.) A syn. for *Cutis*; also, for *Bursa*, according to Heyschius. Also, a shield.

Rhinosclero'ma. (Ῥίς, the nose; σκληρόν, to harden.) A term for chronic tuberculous infiltration and induration of the nose and upper lip. It may also grow backwards into the larynx and pharynx. It forms smooth, flattened masses of growth.

Rhinoscope. (Ῥίς, the nose; σκοπέω, to look at.) An instrument for the examination of the nasal cavity.

Rhinoscopy. Examination of the nasal cavity by means of the *Rhinoscope*.

R., anterior. Examination through the anterior nares.

R., posterior. Examination through the posterior nares.

Rhino'sis. The same as *Rhinos*.

Rhinostegno'sis. (Ῥίς, the nose; στεγνῶσις, a making close or coactive.) A narrowing or blocking of the nose.

Rhinotheca. (Ῥίς, the nose;θήκη, a box.) Illiger's term for the horny covering of the beak in birds.

Rhino'trichës. Plur. of *Rhinotrix*.

Rhinotrix. (Ῥίς, the nose; τρίξ, τρίχος, the hair of the head; plur., *Rhinotrichës*. F. *rhinotrichie*.) One of the vibrissæ or hairs just inside the anterior nares.

Rhipid'ium. (Ῥιπίδιον, dim. from ῥί-

πίς, a fan. G. *Fächer*.) Bot. Eichler's term for an inflorescence consisting of a fan-shaped cyme, in which the successive branches all lie in the same plane.

Rhiptas'mus. (Ῥιπτασμός, a tossing about.) A syn. for *Ballismus*.

Rhiptol'usia. (Ῥίπτω, to throw; λούω, to wash.) *Affusion*.

Rhis. (Ῥίς, ρινός.) The nose.

Rhiza. (Ῥίζα.) A root.

Rhizag'ra. (Ῥίζα, a root; ἄγρα, a seizure.) An ancient form of stump-forceps for teeth, described by Scultetus.

Rhizan'thea. (Ῥίζα, a root; ἄνθος, a flower.) Bot. A syn. for *Cytinaceæ*.

Rhizanth'eous. (Ῥίζα, a root; ἄνθος, a flower.) Bot. Epithet applied by Blume to the *Cytinaceæ*, on account of their habit of growing on the roots of other plants.

Rhizanth'ous. (Ῥίζα, a root; ἄνθος, a flower.) Bot. Having flowers growing from the roots.

Rhiz'ias. (Ῥίζιας, made from roots.) Term for a medicine prepared from roots.

Rhiz'ina. (Ῥίζα, a root.) Bot. The inferior appendage of the *thallus* in *Lichenes*.

Also, the radicles covering the underground stem in Mosses.

Rhiz'ine. (Ῥίζα, a root.) A syn. for *Rhizoid*.

Rhizoblas'tous. (Ῥίζα, a root; βλαστός, a shoot.) Bot. Epithet applied by Willdenow to embryos that have a root.

Rhizocarp'ic. (Ῥίζα, a root; καρπός, fruit.) See *Rhizocarpous*.

Rhizocarp'ous. (Ῥίζα, a root; καρπός, fruit.) Bot. Epithet applied to herbs that have perennial roots.

Rhizocaul. (Ῥίζα, a root; καυλός, a stem.) Biol. The stem of a *Polyp*, or part by which it is attached to its support.

Rhizoceph'alous. (Ῥίζα, a root; κεφαλή, the head.) Biol. Rooted or fixed by the head or cephalic extremity.

Rhizodon'tropy. (Ῥίζα, a root; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth; τροπή, a turning.) Pivoting an artificial crown on the root of a tooth.

Rhizodon'trypy. (Ῥίζα, a root; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth; τρυπάω, to pierce through.) Perforation of the fang of a tooth; usually for the letting out of pent-up pus.

Rhiz'ogen. (Ῥίζα, a root; γενής, bringing forth.) Bot. Term for a plant which is parasitic on the roots of another plant; also, any part from which a root or roots grow.

Rhizogen'ic. (Ῥίζα, a root; γενής, bringing forth.) Bot. Producing a root or roots.

Rhizograph'ia. (Ῥίζα, a root; γραφή, a writing.) Bot. A description of roots. The title of a work on the roots of plants, by Preiss, published in 1824.

Rhizo'graphy. (Ῥίζα, a root; γραφή, a writing.) A systemic description of the roots of plants.

Rhiz'oid. (Ῥίζος, a root; εἶδος, form, resemblance.) Like a root. Also, a root-like filament.

Rhizo'logy. (Ῥίζα, a root; λόγος, a narrative.) Bot. A treatise on, or the scientific study of, roots.

Rhizoma. A *Rhizome*.

R. arl. The rhizome of the *Arum maculatum*.

R. ar'niceæ. A name for *Arnica* root.
R. as'ari. The rhizome of the *Asarum europæum*.
R. cal'ami. *Calamus*.
R. car'icis. The rhizome of *Carex arenaria*.
R. caryophylla'tæ. The rhizome of *Geum urbanum*.
R. curcu'mæ. Curcuma rhizome, turmeric.
R. fil'icis mar'is. The rhizome of *Aspidium filix mas*.
R. galan'gæ. *Galanga*.
R. gram'inis. The rhizome of *Triticum repens*.
R. imperato'riæ. The rhizome of *Imperatoria ostruthium*, the Masterwort.
R. i'ridis. *Orris* root.
R. podophyl'l. The rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum*.
R. serpentar'is. The rhizome of *Aristolochia serpentaria*.
R. tormentill'is. The rhizome of *Potentilla tormentilla*.
R. vera'tri. The rhizome of *Veratrum album*.
R. zedoar'is. The rhizome of *Curcuma zedoaria*.
R. zingib'eris. Ginger, the rhizome of *Zingiber officinalis*.
Rhizoma'nia. ('Ρίζα, a root; μανία, madness.) *Bot.* Abnormal development of adventitious roots or rootlets.
Rhizo'matoid. ('Ρίζωμα; εἶδος, form.) Resembling a *Rhizome*.
Rhiz'ome. ('Ρίζωμα, a root or stem. *F. rhizome*; *G. Wurzelstock*.) *Bot.* The horizontal or underground stem of a perennial plant, with root-bearing nodes and a bud-bearing apex.
Rhiz'omorph. ('Ρίζα, a root; μορφή, form.) *Bot.* The flocculent mycelium of certain species of *Agaricus*.
Rhizomor'phoid. ('Ρίζα, a root; μορφή, form; εἶδος, resemblance.) The same as *Rhizomor'phous*.
Rhizomor'phous. ('Ρίζα, a root; μορφή, form.) Having the form of a root.
Rhiz'onych'ia. ('Ρίζα, a root; ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Anat.* The root of a finger-nail or toe-nail.
Surg. A syn. for *Onychia*.
Rhizonych'ial. Belonging to the *Rhizonychium*.
Rhizonych'ium. ('Ρίζα, a root; ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Comp. Anat.* Illiger's term for the distal phalanx, that is, the nail-bearing phalanx.
Rhizo'phagous. ('Ρίζα, a root; φάγω, to devour.) Feeding on roots.
Rhizo'phagus. ('Ρίζα, a root; φάγω, to devour.) Term for an individual that feeds on roots.
Rhizo'philous. ('Ρίζα, a root; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Root-loving; living upon roots.
Rhizophil'æna. ('Ρίζα, a root; φλοιός, bark.) See *Phlæorrhizina*.
Rhizophlæ'um. The same as *Rhizophlæina*.
Rhizo'phora. ('Ρίζα, a root; φορέω, bearing.) A Genus of the *Rhizophoraceæ*, a Family of the *Myrtifloræ*, the members of which are tropical trees or shrubs.
R. man'gle. The Mangrove. Its stem yields a gum.
R. gymnorhe'xia. The Mangrove-tree.

The juice of its root is applied in the East to snake-bites.

Rhizo'phorous. ('Ρίζα, a root; φορέω, bearing.) Root-bearing.

Rhizophy'to-alope'cia. ('Ρίζα, a root; φυτόν, a plant.) A syn. for *Trichomycosis circinata*.

Rhiz'opod. ('Ρίζα, a root; πούς, ποδός, a foot.) *Biol.* An organism belonging to the Subclass *Rhizopoda*.

Rhizo'poda. (Neut. pl. 'Ρίζα, a root; πούς, ποδός, a foot.) A Subclass of the *Protozoa*, the members of which move and ingest food by means of *pseudopodia*.

Rhizopo'dium. ('Ρίζα, a root; πούς, ποδός, a foot.) The mycelium of *Fungi*.

Rhizo'sis. ('Ρίζα, a root.) A taking root; also, the growth or formation of roots.

Rhizo'sporous. ('Ρίζα, a root; σπορά, seed.) *Bot.* Epithet applied by H. K. Schultz to plants that propagate themselves by their roots.

Rhizotax'is. ('Ρίζα, a root; τάξις, arrangement.) The mode of growth or arrangement of the roots in a plant.

Rhiz'otaxy. The same as *Rhizotaxis*.

Rhizotomia. ('Ρίζα, a root; τομή, a cutting.) A cutting and gathering of roots. This term was used in old times as synonymous with *Pharmacia* and also with *Pharmacopœia*.

Rhizotom'icæ. ('Ρίζα, a root; τομικός, -ή, -όν, belonging to, or fit for, cutting.) A syn. for *Rhizotomia*.

Rhizo'tomist. ('Ρίζα, a root; τομή, a cutting.) One who practises *Rhizotomia*.

Rhizotomu'mena. ('Ρίζοτομείω, to cut and gather roots, especially for medical purposes.) *Pharm.* A collection of cut roots, especially for medical purposes.

Rhizo'tomus. ('Ρίζα, a root; τόμος, a cutting.) Old term syn. with *Apothecary*.

Rho'a. ('Ρόα = ρόα.) A pomegranate; also, a pomegranate tree.

Rhodac'nè. ('Ρόδον, a rose; acnè.) A syn. for *Acnè rosacea*.

Rhodela'ion. ('Ρόδον, a rose; ελαιον, oil.) Rose-oil.

Rhodela'um. The same as *Rhodelaion*.

Rhodeorrh'etin. A syn. for *Convolutin*.

Rhodi'acon. ('Ρόδον, a rose.) Name for an ancient compound plaster (ρόδιον) described by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* ii, 17, *fin*.

Rho'dii lig'num. See *Lignum Rhodii*.

Rhodinac'nè. ('Ρόδον, a rose; acnè.) The same as *Rhodacnè*.

Rhod'inon. ('Ρόδιος, -η, -ον, made of roses.) Oil of roses.

Rho'dis. ('Ρόδις.) An unguent or powder made from roses. (Diosc.)

Rhodit'es. ('Ρόδιτης.) Wine flavoured with roses. (Diosc.)

Rho'dium lig'num. See *Lignum Rhodii*.

Rho'dius. ('Ρόδιος = ρόδιος, made of roses.) Rose-red; also, a syn. for *Rosaceus*.

Rhododaph'nè. The *Nerium oleander*.

Rhododaph'nis. The same as *Rhododaphnè*.

Rhododen'dron. ('Ρόδον, a rose; δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the *Ericaceæ*.

R. campanula'tum. Bell-flowered rhododendron. Leaves, *errhine*.

R. chrysanth'emum. The oleander, or

RHODOMEL—RHOMBOIDEUS

yellow rhododendron. It has been used in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, and syphilis. In very large doses it is a narcoto-irritant.

R. dahuricum. The Dahurian rhododendron. The leaves are used in the treatment of rheumatism and gout.

R. ferrugineum. Hab. Europe and Asia. An infusion of the flower-buds has been used in rheumatism.

R. marimum. The Great Laurel, or American Rose-bay. Stimulant and astringent.

R. officinale. A syn. for *R. chrysanthemum*.

R. ponticum. Hab. Asia Minor, Armenia, and Spain. Action and uses the same as those of *R. dahuricum*.

R. punctatum. Hab. North America. Stimulant and astringent.

Rhodomel. The same as *Rhodomeli*.

R. cydoniatum. Honey 7 parts, honey of roses 30 parts, mucilage of quince seeds 180 parts, mixed together.

Rhodomeli. ('Ρόδον, a rose; μέλι, honey.) Pharm. A syn. for *Mel rosa*.

Rhodomelon. ('Ρόδον, a rose; μήλον, an apple.) Bot. A rose-apple.

Pharm. A confection of roses and quinces.

Rhodomelum. The same as *Rhodomelon*.

Rhodomyces. ('Ρόδον, a rose; μύκης, a fungus.) A species of Fungus closely resembling the *Oidium albicans* ("The Lancet," 1886, i, p. 221 [a. 50]).

R. Kochii. Von Wettstein's term for a pink mould-fungus, producing a large number of conidia, which has been found in the gastric juice of *Pyrosis*.

Rhodon. ('Ρόδον.) A rose. Also, the pudenda muliebris, or *vulva*.

Rhodophan. ('Ρόδον, a rose; φανός, bright.) Term for a rose-coloured pigment found in the retinal cones of Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes.

Rhodophyll. ('Ρόδον, a rose; φύλλον, a leaf.) Schütt's term for the compound pigment present in red *Algae*.

Rhodopsin. ('Ρόδον, a rose; ψ, the eye.) Visual purple.

Rhodorrhiza. ('Ρόδον, a rose; ρίζα, a root.) A syn. for *Convolvulus*.

Rhodosaccharum. ('Ρόδον, a rose; σάκχαρον, sugar.) Pharm. Old term for confection of roses; also, for a preparation of the juice of roses with sugar.

Rhodostacton. ('Ρόδον, a rose; στακτός, -ή, -ον, dropping.) A syn. for *Rhodosaccharum*.

Rhodostactum. The same as *Rhodostacton*.

Rhodostagma. ('Ρόδον, a rose; στάγξ, that which oozes out, a drop.) An old term for rose-water, *Aqua rosa*.

Rhodymenia palmata. ('Ρόδον, a rose; ῥήμη, a membrane.) A marine parasitic *Alga*. It bears a form of mucilage containing iodine, which is used in the treatment of scrofula. Used as food in the west of Ireland and on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Rhoea. ('Ροία.) A pomegranate; also, a pomegranate tree.

Rheadic acid. (*Rheas*.) A red colouring-matter present in the petals of *Papaver rhoeas*.

Rheadin. (*Rheas*.) An alkaloid occur-

ring in the form of white prisms in the *Papaver rhoeas*, the ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*, and in *opium*.

Rhoeados. Gen. of *Rheas*.

R. petala. B.P. Red-poppy petals. The fresh petals of *Papaver rhoeas*. Used as a colouring-agent. Preparation.—*Syrupus rhoeados*.

Rhoeas. ('Ρέω, to flow; name given on account of the way in which the juice of this species flows from incisions in the stem. Gen. *rhoeados*.) Specific name of the *Papaver rhoeas*.

Rhoëdesis. ('Ροῖδης, a whistling, piping, a sucking down.) Physiol. An old term for *Absorption*.

Rhoëzos. ('Ροῖζος, a whizzing or whistling noise.) A syn. for *Stridor*.

Rhoezus. The same as *Rheazos*.

Rhögma. ('Ρῶγμα = ῥήγμα.) The same as *Rhegma*.

Also, syn. for *Suture, sagittal*.

Rhōgmē. ('Ρωγήμη.) A kind of fracture.

Rhōgmōs. ('Ρωγήμός = ῥωγήμη.) The same as *Rhōgmē*.

Rhoidarion. ('Ροῖδάριον = ῥοῖδιον, a small pomegranate.) Name for a certain ancient dry pharmaceutical preparation, described by Aëtius, ii, 68.

Rhoidarium. See *Rhoidarion*.

Rhoidion. ('Ροῖδιον, a small pomegranate.) The same as *Rhoidarion*.

Rhoites. ('Ροῖτης [olivos], pomegranate wine.) Term for wine made from pomegranates.

Rhomb. In *Geom.*, a four-sided figure, having all four sides but only its opposite angles equal to one another.

Rhomboidæus. A small supernumerary muscle described by Macalister. It arises from the spines of some of the lower cervical or upper dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.

Rhombocœle. See *Rhombocœlia*.

Rhombocœlia. ('Ρόμβος, a rhomb κοιλία, a hollow.) A syn. for *Rhomboidal sinus*.

Rhomboid. ('Ρόμβος, a rhomb; εἶδος, form.) Having the shape of a *Rhomb*.

R. fos'sa. See *Rhomboidal fossa*.

R. impressio. The rough impression on the under surface of the clavicle, near its sternal end, to which the rhomboid ligament is attached.

R. ligament. See *Ligament, rhomboid*.

R. ligament of wrist. The same as *Rhomboidal ligament of wrist*.

R. muscles. The *Rhomboidæi*.

Rhomboidal. The same as *Rhomboid*.

R. fos'sa. The same as *R. sinus*.

R. ligament of radio-carpal articulation. See *Ligament, rhomboidal, of radio-carpal articulation*.

R. ligament of wrist. The same as *R. ligament of radio-carpal articulation*.

R. sinus. A name for the fourth ventricle of the brain. See *Ventricle, fourth*.

Rhomboidel. Plur. of *Rhomboides*. A name for the *Rhomboides major* and *R. minor* together.

Rhomboides. The same as *Rhomboides*.

R. inferior. The *Rhomboides minor*.

R. superior. The *Rhomboides major*.

Rhomboidæus. *Rhomboid*.

R. anterior. The *Rhomb-occipitalis*.

R. capitis. The *Rhomb-occipitalis*.

R. cervicalis. The *Rhomb-occipitalis*.

R. major. A muscle arising from the first five dorsal spines, and inserted into the root of the spine of the scapula. It raises or retracts the scapula. Its nerve is from the fifth cervical.

R. minor. A muscle lying above the *R. major*, arising from the spines of the last cervical and first dorsal vertebrae, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula just above the insertion of the *R. major*. Its action is similar to that of the *R. major*, and its nerve comes also from the fifth cervical.

Rhombo-occipitalis. An occasional muscle in man, constant in some animals. It arises just below the middle third of the superior curved line of the occiput, and is inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula above the rhomboideus major.

Rhom'bos. (ῤόμβος.) A Rhomb. Name for an ancient bandage, described by Galen, which was rhomboid in shape.

Rhom'bus. A Rhomb.

R. lumbalis. A syn. for *Tetragonum lumbale*.

Rhom'ma. (ῤόμμα = ῥόφημα.) The same as *Rhophema*.

Rhon'cal. See *Rhonchal*.

Rhon'chal. Belonging to, or of the nature of, *Rhonchus*.

R. frem'itus. The fremitus appreciable to the touch when the hand is placed on the thorax of a patient the subject of *rhonchus*.

Rhon'chus. (ῤόγχος, a snoring.) A snoring, more or less musical, sound produced in one of the bronchial tubes by the passage of air in a series of rhythmical puffs through a part narrowed, either by thickening of the wall of the tube, or by the presence of a plug of tenacious mucus.

Rhonchus may have either a deep snoring tone, as described above, *Sonorous rhonchus*, or it may have a high-pitched hissing or whistling tone, *Sibilant rhonchus*. The term *Rhonchus* is very commonly limited to the former variety, the latter being termed *Sibilus*. *Rhonchus* is sometimes, but erroneously, used as synonymous with *Râle*.

R., bub'bling. A syn. for *Râles*, bubbling (q. v.).

R., cav'ernous. A syn. for *Râles*, cavernous.

R., click'ing. See *Râles*, clicking.

R. crep'itans. *Rhonchus*, crepitant.

R. crep'itans re'dux. See *Râles*, crepitant re'dux.

R., crep'itant. See *Râles*, crepitant.

R., dry. A term for *Rhonchus* as defined above, the term *Rhonchus* being then used as syn. with *Râle* (see main heading).

R., mu'cous. See *Râles*, mucous.

R. sib'illans. *R., sibilant*.

R., sib'illant. See *Râles*, sibilant.

R. sib'illus. *R., sibilant*.

R., son'orous. See *Râles*, sonorous.

R., subcrep'itant. See *Râles*, subcrepitant.

Rho'o'des. (ῤωδὴς, watery, running.)

Med. Having, or characterised by, discharges. Old epithet applied to a *Fever*.

Rhopal'ismus. (ῤωपालισμός, a striking with a club; also, priapism.) Priapism. Also, used as a syn. for *Phica polonica*.

Rhopalocephalus carcinomato'sus. (ῤεπαλον, a club; κεφαλή, the head.) Name for a parasitic microbe, described

by Korotneff as existing in the cells of carcinoma. It is classed as intermediate between the *Gregarina* and *Coccidia*. These organisms occasionally form the nuclei of cancer-pearls.

Rhopalo'sis. (ῤωπαλωτός, club-shaped.) The same as *Rhopalismus*.

Rhop'alum. (ῤεπάλον, a club; also, the penis.) An old term for *Penis*.

Rho'pē. (ῤοπή, a sinking or falling.) *Pathol.* Gravitation of fluid into any part.

Rhoph'e'ma. (ῤόφημα.) That which is supped up, especially, according to Hippocrates, a kind of thick gruel or porridge. Also, an old term syn. with *Haustus*.

Rhoph'e'is. (ῤόφησις, a supping up.) Absorption.

Rhoph'e'tic. (ῤοφητικός, -ή, -όν, given to, or belonging to, supping up.) Term for an absorbent drug.

Rhos'aton. (ῤόδον, a rose.) *Pharm.* Old term for a confection of roses "for purging vicious humours," described by Aëtius (iii).

Rho'tacism. (*Rhotacismus*.) The too frequent or too accentuated sounding of "r." The term has also been used to mean substitution of "r" for some other letter-sound, and substitution of some other letter-sound for "r."

Rhotacis'mus. (ῤωτακισμός, overmuch or wrong use of ρ.) *Rhotacism*.

Rhotho'nēs. (ῤώθωνες.) The nostrils or nasal cavities.

Rhoz. (ῤώξ, a cleft.) A syn. for *Rhagoïdes*, according to Gorræus; for *Rissura* and *Papilla*, according to Moschion.

Rhu'barb. (*Rhabarbarum*. *F. rhu-barbe*; *G. Rhabarber*.) The common name for all members of the Genus *Rheum*.

R., Chi'nese. The *Rheum officinale*.

R., Crime'a. The *Rheum rhaponticum*.

R., French. The *Rheum rhaponticum*.

R., In'dian. The same as *R., Chinese*.

R., Mal'abar. A variety from the Malabar coast.

R., monk's. Common name for the *Rumex alpinus*.

R., offi'cial. The *Rheum palmatum*.

R., offic'nal. The same as *R., official*.

R., pie. The *Rheum rhaponticum*.

R., poor man's. The *Thalictrum flavum*.

R., rha'ponti'c. The *Rheum rhaponticum*.

ETYM.

R., Rus'sian. The *Rheum russicum*.

R., Sibe'rian. The same as *R., Russian*.

R., Turkey. The *Rheum turcicum*.

R., undu'lated. The *Rheum undulatum*.

R., wild. The *Convolvulus panduratus*.

Rhubarbaric acid. A syn. for *Chrysophanic acid*.

Rhubar'barin. The same as *Rhubarbaric acid*.

Rhu'ma. See *Rheuma*.

Rhus. 1. (ῤούς, a small tree, probably the Sumach.) *Bot.* A Genus of the *Terebinthaceae*.

2. (ῤούς = ῥόος, a flux, a discharge of humours.) *Med.* A flow or discharge.

R. aromati'ca. The sweet sumach. The root-bark is astringent. Used in cystitis, &c., for its local astringent action.

R. bel'gica. The *Myrica gale*.

R. copalli'na. The mountain sumach. Action similar to that of *R. glabra*.

R. coriari'a. The elm-leaved sumach, a small tree, native of South Europe; the only

non-poisonous species of the genus. The leaves and berries are astringent and tonic. See *Erythrus*.

R. cotinus. The purple-fringed sumach. Hab. South Europe. The bark has an antiperiodic action, and the leaves are astringent.

R. dermatitis. Term for a form of dermatitis consequent on poisoning by the *R. toxicodendron* or other species.

R. diversiloba. The "Hiedra," or poison oak of California. It is a strong local irritant to the skin.

R. glabra. Smooth or Pennsylvania sumach. An infusion of the root has been used as an astringent gargle and as a cooling drink. An infusion of the inner part of the root-bark has been given in the treatment of mercurial salivation. Its actions are due to the presence of tannin and calcium and potassium malates.

R., metopium. A species indigenous to Tropical America.

R. poisoning. See *R. dermatitis*.

R. pumila. Action similar to that of *R. toxicodendron*.

R. radicans. The poison-vine. It has a powerful irritant and vesicant action on the skin. It has been used similarly to *R. toxicodendron* in the treatment of nervous diseases, especially paralysis.

R. semialta. Hab. China and Japan. This species produces Chinese galls.

R. succedanea. This species yields *Wax*. Japan.

R. sylvestris. The same as *R. belgica*.

R. tiphinifum. The Virginian sumach. The seeds are said to be hæmostatic.

R. toxicodendron. (Τὸ τοξικόν, poison for smearing arrows with; δένδρον, a tree.) The poison-oak or sumach, a native of South America. The leaves are stimulant in small doses, narcotic in larger. It is an irritant and vesicant to the skin and mucous membranes.

R. typhina. Stag's horn sumach. Action similar to that of *R. glabra*.

R. venenata. The poison sumach or poison-ash. Hab. North America and Japan. Action similar to that of *R. toxicodendron*.

R. venicifera. The Japan lacquer-tree. A very poisonous species, from which a varnish is prepared.

R. vernix. A syn. for *R. radicans*.

Rhusin. (*Rhus*.) A precipitate obtained from a tincture of the bark of the root of *Rhus glabra*. Action antiseptic, tonic and astringent; given internally in doses of 1 to 2 grains.

Rhusma. (Turk.) Name for a depilatory made up of orpiment, lime and water, mixed together to form a paste.

Rhyas. (Pvæ, running; also, falling off.) *Pathol.* A condition of *Epiphora* consequent on defect or absence (whether congenital, traumatic, or the result of operation) of the *caruncula lachrymalis*.

Rhyma. (Pvæ, deliverance.) Old term for *Remedium*, according to *Gorræus*.

Rhymma. (Pvæ, anything used for washing; soap, lye, &c.) Old term for a detergent medicine.

Rhynoplascticæ. See *Rhinoplasticæ*.

Rhynchanthera. (Pvæ, the snout; ἀνθηρός, blooming.) A Genus of the *Melastomaceæ*.

R. grandiflora. Hab. West Indies. The

flowers are used for their sedative expectorant action.

Rhyncho'prion pen'etrans. See *Rhincoprion penetrans*.

Rhyncho'sia. (Pvæ, the snout.) A Genus of the *Phasoleæ*.

R. diversifolia. This species is used therapeutically as an expectorant.

Rhyncho'tus. (Pvæ, a snout.) *Entomol.* Epithet applied to insects that have a long trunk or proboscis.

Rhynenchytus. See *Rhinenchytus*.

Rhynophyma. See *Rhinophyma*.

Rhynophthalmuria. (*Rhyas*; *ophthalmos*; οὖρον, urine.) Term signifying excretion of the constituents of urine by the lachrymal gland.

Rhyparia. (Pvæ, dirt, filth.) A term for *Rupia*.

Rhy'parus. (*Rhyparia*.) Belonging to *Rhyparia*.

Rhy'pia. *Rupia*.

Rhy'podes. (Pvæ, fowl, dirty.) Having, or covered with, *Sordes*.

Rhy'pophobia. (Pvæ, filth; φόβος, fear.) A morbid or insane dread of dirt.

Rhy'pos. (Pvæ, dirt, filth.) A syn. for *Rhyparia*; also, for *Sordes*; also, for *Scab*.

Rhy'ptic. (Pvæ, cleansing from dirt.) See *Rhypticos*.

Rhy'ptica, medicamen'ta. (Neut. plur.) See under *Rhypticos*.

Rhy'pticos. (Pvæ, cleansing from dirt.) *Med.* Cleansing away filth; old epithet formerly applied to medicines having such an action (*Rhyptica, medicamenta*). It was used in two senses, namely *Detergent* and *Cathartic*.

Rhy'pus. See *Rhypos*.

Rhy'se'ma. (Pvæ, a wrinkle.)

Rhy'sis. (Pvæ, a flowing.) *Med.* Old term applied generally to any kind of discharge, as, *e. g.*, hæmorrhage, diarrhoea, &c.

Rhy'sostomatu'ria. (*Rhusis*; στόμα, the mouth; οὖρον, urine.) Term signifying excretion of the constituents of the urine by the salivary glands.

Rhytel'mins. (Pvæ, a wrinkle; ἔλμυς, a worm.) The same as *Rhythelminthus*.

Rhythel'minthus. (Pvæ, a wrinkle; ἔλμυς, a worm.) A syn. for *Bothriocephalus* (Zeder); also, for *Tænia* (Olfers).

Rhythm. (Pvæ, any motion, especially a regularly recurring vibratory motion. *F. rythme*; *G. Rhythmus*.) The repeated recurrence at regular intervals of any action, function, or sound.

Rhythm'ic. Belonging to, or having the qualities of, rhythm.

Rhythm'ical. (*Rhythm*.) The same as *Rhythmic*.

Rhyth'mus. (Latinised term, from ῥυθμός.) *Rhythm*.

Rhytido'sis. (Pvæ, a wrinkling.) Old term signifying atrophy of the eyeball, or *phthisis bulbi*, accompanied by a corrugation of the pupil. Also, a wrinkling or corrugation of the cornea.

Rhy'tis. (Pvæ.) A wrinkle; *ruga*.

Rib. (Anglo-Sax. *rib*. *F. côte*; *I. costa*; *G. Rippe*.) *Anat.* One of the long, flat, curved bones forming the lateral bony framework of the thorax, attached behind to the vertebral column, and in front, directly or indirectly, to the sternum, except in the case of the floating ribs.

In Man, each rib has a *head* articulating by two facets with the bodies of two contiguous vertebrae; a short constriction or *neck* which separates the head from the *tubercle*, the latter bearing a facet articulating with the transverse process of the lower of the two vertebrae with which the head articulates; a prolonged curved *body*, marked near its posterior end by the *angle*, and attached in front directly to the sternum in the case of the *true ribs*, indirectly in the case of the three *false ribs*, and free at the anterior end in the case of the last two or *floating ribs*. There are twelve pairs of ribs. The eighth rib is the longest.

Bot. The principal or primary vein of a leaf.

R.s., false. See main heading.

R.s., floating. See main heading.

R.s., ligaments of. 1. The *costo-central articulation*. *a.* The anterior costo-central or stellate ligament unites the rib to two vertebrae and the intervening fibro-cartilage. *b.* The interarticular ligament passes from the ridge on the head of the rib between its articular surfaces to the intervertebral substance.

2. The *costo-transverse articulation*. *a.* The posterior costo-transverse ligament, from the summit of a transverse process to the external part of the tubercle of a rib. *b.* The middle or interosseous costo-transverse ligament, from the neck of the rib to the transverse process. *c.* The superior costo-transverse ligament, from the neck of the rib to the lower margin of the transverse process next above.

3. The *costo-sternal articulations*. Anterior and posterior ligaments, with the exception of the first rib which has its cartilage directly united with the sternum. In the second articulation, there is an interarticular ligament, dividing the synovial cavity into two. Sometimes the succeeding joints are similarly divided up.

The *costo-xiphoid ligament* is a fasciculus of fibres joining the seventh cartilage, and sometimes also the sixth, with the xiphoid cartilage.

R.s., ligaments of, interarticular.

See under *R.s., ligaments of*.

R.s., short. The same as *R.s., floating*.

R.s., sternal. A syn. for *R.s., true*.

R.s., true. See under main heading.

Rib-grass. A syn. for *Rib-wort*.

Rib-wort. Common name for the *Plantago lanceolata*.

Riband of Vicq d'Azyr. See *Ribbon of Vicq d'Azyr*.

R.-shap'ed. See *Ligulate*.

Ribbail's bandage. See *Bandage, Ribbail's*.

Ribbed. Having ribs.

Ribbon of Vicq d'Azyr. A syn. for *Vicq d'Azyr's line* (q. v.).

R. sections. Term for a series of sections, made with a *microtome*, remaining attached to one another so as to form a ribbon or chain.

R. stric'ture. See *Stricture, ribbon*.

Ribes. The Currant Family. The only Genus of the Tribe *Ribesieae*, Nat. Order *Saxifragae*.

R. glossular'ia. A syn. for *R. uva crispa*.

R. nig'rum. The black currant. It is often used as a demulcent in sore-throat, and also as a diuretic.

R. officina'te. The *R. nigrum*.

R. ol'idum. The *R. nigrum*.

R. ru'brum. The red currant.

R. u'va cris'pa. The gooseberry.

R. vulgar'is. The *R. rubrum*.

Ribes, ganglion of. A ganglion of the sympathetic system, described by Ribes as lying upon the anterior communicating artery at the base of the brain, where the sympathetic nerves of the two sides meet.

Ribes'in. (*Ribes*.) Term for the juice of *Ribes nigrum*, used as a staining reagent for microscopic sections.

Ribless. *Bot.* Without ribs. See *Enervis*.

Riblet. (Dim. from *rib*.) Term for any *Pleurapophysis* which remains rudimentary, not developing into a rib.

Rice. Common name for the decorticated seeds of the *Oryza sativa*.

R. bod'ies. Term for *Corpora oryzoidea*.

R., Cana'da. Common name for the *Zizania aquatica*.

R., wild. Another name for *R., Cana'da*.

Rice-water stools. Name for the characteristic stools in *Cholera, Asiatic*.

Rich-leaf. A name for the *Collinsia canadensis*.

Rich-weed. A common name for the black snake-root, or *Actaea racemosa*; also, the *Collinsia canadensis*; also, the *Ambrosia trifida*; also, the *Pilea pumila*.

Richard'ia. 1. A Genus of the *Aroideae* (Kunth).

2. A syn. for *Richardsonia* (Linnaeus).

R. æthiopi'ca. A syn. for *R. africana*.

R. africa'na. Lily of the Nile, or Egyptian lily. The tuberose root has the same action and formerly had the same uses as the corm of the *Arum maculatum* (q. v.).

Richardso'nia. A Tropical American Genus of the *Rubiaceae*.

R. emet'ica. Root emetic, like that of *R. scabra*.

R. ro'sea. Hab. Brazil. Similar to *R. emetica* and *R. scabra*.

R. sca'bra. White ipecacuanha or Mexican coca. Root emetic, like that of ipecacuanha.

Richardson's bellows. An apparatus for the injection of vapour into the middle ear.

R.'s flu'id. A neutral blue staining fluid used for injecting animal tissues. Ferrous sulphate .648 gramme is dissolved in 15 cub. cent. of glycerine; and the solution is mixed with 2.07 grammes of potassium ferrocyanide dissolved in 1 litre of water, to which are added 15 cub. cent. of glycerine.

R.'s mixture. A mixture for producing anesthesia, introduced by the late Dr. B. W. Richardson. It consists of alcohol 2 parts, chloroform 2 parts, ether 3 parts.

R.'s tests. A summary by Dr. B. W. Richardson of the most important signs of death—(1) Absence of heart-beat, (2) absence of respiratory murmurs, (3) post-mortem staining from pressure on veins, (4) electric test of muscular irritability, (5) coagulation of venous blood, (6) ammonia hypodermic test (*Monteverde's sign*), (7) rigor mortis, (8) decomposition of tissues.

Richet's bandage. A stiff apparatus for fractures of the lower limb, made of plaster of Paris with a little gelatine, this being spread on a bandage in the usual way.

Richfield. A place situated in Oswego

County, New York, noted for its sulphur mineral spring.

Rich'ter's hernia. (After Richter, the surgeon who first described it.) The same as *Enterocoele, parietal*, or *Littre's hernia*.

Ricin. (*Ricinus*.) The active principle of castor-oil, a vegetable albuminoid, powerfully poisonous when isolated. When injected under the skin, in animals, it gives rise to multiple hemorrhages in the stomach and intestines, and a breaking down of the red blood-corpuscles.

Ricinate. A salt of *Ricinic acid*.

Ricinela'idic acid. An acid obtained by the saponification of *Ricinela'idin*.

Ricinela'idin. A body obtained by the action of peroxide of nitrogen on castor-oil.

Ricini. Gen. of *Ricinus*.

R. oleum. B.P. Castor oil. The oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. It is pale yellow or colourless, and has scarcely any odour. Entirely soluble in absolute alcohol, oil of turpentine, ether, and glacial acetic acid; soluble 1 part in 34 of rectified spirit. It is a mild and quickly-acting aperient; but is apt to cause or increase constipation afterwards. Useful in inflammatory states of the bowels, and for removing hard scybala. *Dose*, 1 to 8 fl. drms. From it is prepared *Mistura olei ricini*.

Ricin'ic. (*Ricinus*.) Belonging to *Ricinus*.

R. ac'id. An acid obtained from castor oil, *Ricini oleum*.

Ricin'ine. A crystallisable substance, possibly alkaloid, present in castor-oil.

Ricinoid'es. (*Ricinus*; *idos*, form, resemblance.) A name for the *Jatropha curcas*.

Ricinoleate. A salt of *Ricinoleic acid*.

R. of glyceryl. The full chemical name for *Ricinolein*.

Ricinole'ic ac'id. A fatty acid, liquid at ordinary temperatures, formed by saponification of castor-oil.

Ricinole'in. (*Ricinus*; *olein*.)



Ricinoleate of glyceryl, a variety of *Olein*, which is the main constituent of castor-oil.

Ricinostear'ic ac'id. Also termed *Margaritic acid*. An acid obtained by saponification of *Ricini oleum*.

Ricinus. (*L. ricinus*, a tick, which the castor-oil seed is supposed to resemble.) A Genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*.

R. americanus. Another name for the *Cataputia maxima*.

R. commun'is. The castor-oil plant. A native of Southern Asia; cultivated in many countries. The oil is obtained from the seeds of the plant. The decorticated seeds are bruised, and the oil is then expressed without the aid of heat (cold-drawn).

R. liv'idus. A species from which castor-oil is obtained at the Cape of Good Hope.

R. ma'jor. Another name for the *Jatropha curcas*.

R. mi'nor. Another name for the *Jatropha manihot*.

R. vir'idis. A syn. for *R. communis*.

R. vulgar'is. A syn. for *R. communis*.

Rickets. (*Rachitis*. *F. rachitisme*; *I. rachitismo*; *G. Rhachitis, englische Krankheit*.) A constitutional disease of the first and second year of life, rarely beginning in a child younger than six months old. Jenner describes a late variety beginning about the ninth or even twelfth year.

The disease occurs all over the world, but is commonest by far in large cities, and especially among the children of the poor; want of pure air and sunlight, and improper feeding being the two main factors in its causation. There appears to be also a form of fetal rickets. The parts mainly affected are the bones, and the liver and spleen. There is imperfect and delayed ossification at the junction of the epiphysis and shaft of long bones, and the calcareous salts of the bones are markedly below the normal. The liver and spleen are enlarged, as are sometimes also the mesenteric glands.

The disease usually begins gradually about the same time as the first dentition; slight fever, digestive trouble and irritability are often the first symptoms. There is general tenderness, especially of the bones, sleep is usually disturbed, and nocturnal sweating, especially of the head, takes place. There is usually marked malnutrition, sometimes to such an extent as to give rise to pseudoparalysis. The bone-changes gradually become noticeable; beading of the ribs consisting of a thickening at the junction of bone and cartilage, presence of Harrison's sulcus, projection of the lower end of the sternum, delayed union of the fontanelles, a prominence of the frontal and parietal regions, and, occasionally, cranio-tabes. *Cranio-sclerosis* has also been thought to be a result of rickets. Dentition is delayed and irregular. The long bones become thickened at the junction of the shaft and epiphyses, and often increased in their curvature. The pelvis becomes altered in shape (see *Pelvis, rickets*). Infantile convulsions and laryngismus stridulus are relatively common; tetany is not uncommon. Severe rickets greatly stunts the child's growth.

R., acute. Term for a variety of scurvy occurring in children. See under *Scurvy*.

Rick'ety. Belonging to, or affected with, rickets, *Rachitic*.

R. ros'ary. The beading of the ribs in *Rickets*.

Ricord's syringe. See *Syringe, Ricord's*.

Ric'tal. Belonging to *Rictus*.

Rictus. (*L.*) A grinning; also, yawning. Also, the *Rissus sardonius*.

R. lup'inus. (*L. lupinus*, belonging to a wolf.) A name for *Cleft palate*.

Rider's bone. Term for a sesamoid bone sometimes developed in the adductor muscles of the thigh in horsemen, secondarily to the pressure of the saddle.

R. bur'sa. An adventitious bursa in the groin, sometimes occurring in horse-riders.

Ridge. (*Mid. Eng. rigge*, the back of a man or animal.) A prolonged elevation, or crest.

R.s., bicip'ital, of hu'merus. The margins of the bicipital groove. See under *Humerus*.

R.s., dor'sal. A syn. for *R.s., medullary*.

R., gen'tal. The ridge anterior and internal to the Wolffian body in the fetus, from which the internal generative organs develop.

R., glute'al, of fe'mur. A rough ridge forming part of the external lip of the *linea aspera* at the back of the femur, to which the *gluteus maximus* is attached. It represents the third trochanter of the horse and some other animals.

R., interos'seous, of ab'u'la. The ridge on the inner side of the fibula, to which

the interosseous membrane is attached. See *Fibula*.

R., intervertebral. Term for the ridge on the articular surface of the head of a rib, dividing it into two parts.

R., lambdoid'al. See *Lambdoidal ridge*.

R., lateral, of blastoderm. *Embryol.* Two ridges at the posterior or caudal extremity of the embryonic area of the ovum, which lie on either side of the *primitive groove*, and subsequently enclose the latter by their coalescence.

R., maxill'ary. See *Maxillary ridge*.

R., medull'ary. See *Medullary ridges*.

R., my'lo-hy'oid. See *Mylo-hyoid ridge*.

R., neu'ral. See *Neural ridge*.

R., occip'ital, infe'rior. See *Occipital ridge, inferior*.

R., occip'ital, supe'rior. See *Occipital ridge, superior*.

R.s of skin. See *Skin, ridges of*.

R.s, pal'atine. See *Palatine ridges*.

R., pari'etal. The curved longitudinal ridge on the outer surface of the parietal bone, continuous with the temporal ridge of the temporal bone.

R.s, pec'toral. A syn. for *R.s, bicipital, of humerus*.

R., pterot'ic. Name for a cartilaginous or bony ridge which passes along the superior and external portion of the capsule of the ear. It represents the pterotic bone of certain animals.

R., pter'ygo'id. See *Pterygoid ridge*.

R., supercilli'ary. See *Superciliary ridge*.

R.s, supracon'dylar, of hu'merus. See under *Humerus*.

R.s, supracon'dyloid, of hu'merus. The same as *R.s, supracondylar, of humerus*.

R., temp'oral. See *Temporal ridge*.

R.s, vil'lous, of cho'rion. Name for ridge-like chorionic villi observed during development of a *Placenta, diffuse*.

R., Wolf'ian. A syn. for *R., genital*.

Riding of bones. Overlapping of one fragment over the other in fracture of a bone.

R. hag. A term for *Incubus*, or nightmare.

Ridley, si'nus of. See *Sinus of Ridley*.

Riga bal'sam. A balsam obtained by distillation from the shoots of *Pinus cembra*.

Riga's disease. A disease described by Riga, in which an aphthous eruption develops beneath the tongue, unaccompanied by pain; but accompanied by emaciation, an earthy pigmentation of the skin, and proceeding to exhaustion and death. The liver and spleen become enlarged and undergo fatty degeneration in the course of the disease.

Rigal's suture. See *Suture, Rigal's*.

Rigg's disease. A name for *Pyorrhæa alveolaris*.

R.'s method. Term for a method of radical cure for hernia, in which a large seton is passed through the hernial sac.

Right and wrong cases, method of. See under *Psycho-physical methods*.

Rig'id os. See *Rigidity of cervix uteri*.

Rigid'itas. (L.) Stiffness, *Rigidity*.

R. articulo'rum. Rigidity of the limbs.

A term for spurious ankylosis.

Rigidity. (L. *rigiditas*, stiffness.) Stiffness, immobility.

R., cadaver'ic. The rigidity of the corpse, *Rigor mortis* (q. v.).

R., cerebellar. Term for rigidity of the muscles of the spine consequent on the growth of a tumour in the middle lobe of the cerebellum. The head is drawn back, the spine over-extended, and the limbs rigid.

R., hemiple'gic. Term for the spastic rigidity of the paralysed limbs in cases of *Hemiplegia*.

R., mus'cular. See *Thomson's disease*.

R. of cer'vix u'teri. Two conditions come under this heading.

1. *Spasmodic contraction of the cervix uteri during labour*.—In labour at full time it is usually spasmodic contraction of the external os only that occurs; but in some cases of premature labour there may be also spasm of the internal os. Minor degrees of the former condition are very common in the first stage of labour, in association with feeble pains. An extreme form, termed *Trismus uteri*, has been observed, but is very rare; it may cause serious symptoms from delay. Spasm of the cervix is usually a reflex result of some source of irritation, such as a full bladder or rectum, premature rupture of the membranes, extreme sensitiveness to the pains, &c. It may simply arise from inertia of the body of the uterus.

2. *Organic rigidity of the cervix uteri*.—In primiparae the cervix is often somewhat rigid. In multiparae, rigidity is generally due to fibrous induration and hyperplasia from previous traumatism in labour. A special variety sometimes occurs from previously existent prolapse of the second degree. In this case there is elongation also of the cervix.

R. of cervix u'teri, anatom'ical.

A term for that variety of spasmodic contraction of the cervix uteri during labour in which the internal as well as the external os remains contracted. See under *R. of cervix uteri*.

R. of cervix u'teri, pathologic'al.

A term for organic rigidity of the cervix uteri. See under *R. of cervix uteri*.

R., post-mortem. The same as *R., cadaveric*.

Rigor. (L. *rigor*, cold, stiffness, the cold fit of ague.) Coldness, stiffness, or rigidity. Also (used more commonly in the plur., *rigors*), a strongly-marked shivering fit at the beginning of a febrile attack. There are violent trembling movements of all parts of the body, chattering of the teeth, and duskeness or pallor of the surface. The internal temperature is considerably raised; but the patient feels intensely cold. The sensation of cold appears to be due to the extreme contraction of the peripheral arteries and arterioles. In children, convulsions often occur under conditions that would produce rigors in adults.

R. ar'tuum. (L. *artus*, a joint.) Stiffness of joints. A term for *Contracture*.

R. cadavero'sus. A syn. for *R. mortis*.

R. congesti'vus. A term for *Rigor*.

R. corporis mortui. Stiffness of the dead body. A syn. for *R. mortis*.

R. emortua'lis. A syn. for *R. mortis*.

R. maxill'ae infe'rioris. Stiffness of the under-jaw. A term for *Trismus*, or lock-jaw.

R. mortis. The temporary rigidity of the muscles coming on after death, due to chemical changes in the muscle, which result

in the formation of *myosin*. It begins, on an average, within six hours after death, and lasts for sixteen or twenty-four hours. In cases of violent and sudden spasm, it has been known to set in immediately after death (cadaveric spasm). It sets in early after long, wasting diseases; late, where death has occurred in a previously vigorous, healthy person, after most rapidly fatal diseases, after asphyxia, apoplexy, hæmorrhage, &c. In some cases where rigor mortis sets in early it disappears in one or two hours; where delayed, it may persist for several days. In strychnine poisoning, and sometimes in cadaveric spasm, though appearing early, it lasts a considerable time.

Also, in Physiology, rigidity of a muscle due to changes following loss of muscular irritability, the muscle becoming inelastic, opaque in appearance, its natural electric currents disappearing, and its acid reaction increased.

R. nervorūm. A name for *Tetanus*.

R. nervosus. The same as *R. nervorūm*.

Rīma. (L.) A cleft, fissure.

R. ad infundibulum. A syn. for *Vulva cerebri*.

R., anterior. A name for the *Calamus scriptorius*.

R. aqueductus vestibuli. The fissure or opening of the aqueduct of the vestibule, on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

R. canalis orbitalis. Fissure of the orbital canal. A name for the infra-orbital fissure.

R. cerebri transversa. The transverse fissure of the brain.

R. clunium. (L. *clunis*, the buttock.) The longitudinal cleft between the *nates*.

R. glottidis. The opening of the glottis, or, more strictly, the *glottis* itself, which is the upper opening of the larynx. See *Glottis*.

R. glottidis cartilagineæ. The opening of the cartilaginous or respiratory glottis.

R. glottidis membranaceæ. The opening of the membranous or vocal glottis.

R. glutæa. The gluteal fissure, or furrow between the *nates*.

R. helicis. A fissure occasionally present in the cartilage of the *auricle*, or external ear, between the *helix* and *crus helicis*.

R. hyperglottica. The same as *R. glottidis*.

R. labiorum. The fissure or opening of the lips.

R. laryngis. The same as *R. glottidis*.

R. magna vulvæ. A term for the *Vulva*.

R. muscularis. The same as *R. glottidis membranaceæ*.

R. oris. The fissure or opening of the mouth.

R. palpebrarum. The fissure or opening of the eyelids.

R. pudendi. The same as *R. magna vulvæ*.

R. pudendi connivens. (L. *connivens*, closing.) Term for *R. pudendi* when the labia majora completely conceal the labia minora.

R. transversa cerebelli. The fissure between the peduncles of the cerebellum.

R. transversa magna cerebri. The (great) transverse fissure of the brain.

R. ventriculi laryngis. The fissure or opening of the ventricle of the larynx.

R. vocalis. The vocal fissure. A syn. for *Glottis*.

R. vulvæ. The same as *R. magna vulvæ*.

Rīmæ. (Plur. of *Rima*.) A syn. for *Rhagades*.

R. cæcæ hepatis. The blind fissures of the liver. A term for the fissures of the liver which contain the branches of the portal vein.

R. cutis. The fissures or furrows of the skin.

Rīmiform. Having the shape of a *Rima*.

Rīmose. See *Rimosus*.

Rīmōsus. (L.) Full of clefts or fissures.

Rīmōsus. Having *Rīmæ*.

Rīmula. (L. Dim. from *Rima*.) A small cleft or fissure. Also, term applied in particular to the median ventral fissure of the spinal cord, and to one of the interfoliar clefts of the cerebellum.

R. glottidis. A syn. for *Rima glottidis*.

R. laryngis. The same as *R. glottidis*.

Rīmule. See *Rīmula*.

Rīnōsus. (Πῖς, *pis*, the nose.) A name for the *Compressor naris*.

Rīnar. An old term synonymous with *Limatura*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Rind. (Mid. Eng. *Rind*.) *Biol.* An outer coat; the integument or bark.

Rinderpest. German name for the *Cattle plague*.

Ring. (Anglo-Sax. *hring*. F. *anneau*; I. *anello*; G. *Ring*.) In *Anat.*, a rounded or circular opening in any structure, having a well-marked circumference or rim.

R.s., Abbe's. Catgut rings introduced by Abbe, for establishing an artificial communication between the stomach and small intestine, or between two pieces of intestine.

R., abdominal, external. See *Abdominal ring, external*.

R., abdominal, internal. See *Abdominal ring, internal*.

R., annual. *Bot.* Term for one of the successive yearly rings of woody tissue in the trunk of an *Exogen*.

R., antimonial. Term for the dark metallic ring formed by volatilised antimony on glass.

R.s., apposition. See *R.s., Abbe's*.

R., arsenical. Term for the bright metallic ring formed by volatilised arsenic on glass.

R., arthritic. A syn. for *Sclerotic zone*.

R., Bandl's. A line of depression sometimes to be felt on digital pressure over the hypogastrium, just above the pubes, during labour. By Bandl this is believed to correspond to the position of the internal os uteri; by others it is thought to be above the internal os, and to correspond to the demarcation between the upper stretched portion and the lower thickened, contracted portion of the body of the uterus.

R.-bone. Term for a ring-like exostosis formed as a result of inflammation of one or of both pastern-bones in the horse. It may extend and cause stiffness, with consequent lameness.

R., contraction. A syn. for *R., Bandl's*.

R., cramp. See *Cramp ring*.

R., cru'al. A syn. for *R., femoral*.

R., fem'oral. See *Femoral ring*.

R.s., festooned, of heart. Term for the fibrous rings which surround the auriculo-ventricular and arterial openings of the heart,

and to which the muscular fibres of the heart are attached.

R.s., fibro-cartilaginous, of heart. The same as *R.s., festooned, of heart.*

R.s., fibrous, of heart. The same as *R.s., festooned, of heart.*

R.-infiltration of cornea. Term for an infiltration of circular cells between the corneal layers, which sometimes follows a septic perforating wound of the cornea.

R., inguinal. The *Abdominal ring, internal.*

R.-like cartilage. A name for the *Cricoid cartilage.*

R., Marsh's. A term for *R., arsenical*, this being formed in Marsh's test for arsenic.

R., Maxwell's. Term for a faint halo round the fovea centralis retinae, observed when the eye is looking at a homogeneous grey or blue surface. It is probably an image of the macula lutea.

R., Müller's. A muscular ring formed at the upper orifice of the canal of the cervix uteri in the later months of pregnancy. In multiparae, at any rate, this is identical with the true internal os uteri.

R.-muscle of Müller. See *Ring, Müller's.*

R. of Bandl. See *R., Bandl's.*

R.s of bronchi. The incomplete cartilaginous bands partly surrounding each bronchus. See *Bronchus.*

R. of ocular muscles. The tendinous ring of origin of the muscles of the eyeball at the back of the orbit. See under *Rectus, external, of eye.*

R.s of trachea. See *Trachea.*

R., omphalic. A syn. for *R., umbilical.*

R. pessary. See *Pessary, ring.*

R.-scotoma. See under *Scotoma.*

R., spermatorrhoea. Term for an apparatus consisting of a metal ring fitted with sharp points, worn on the penis at night to prevent seminal emissions.

R., tracheal. See under *Trachea.*

R., tympanic. In man, a ring of bone forming part of the temporal bone at birth, and afterwards developing into the tympanic plate of the temporal bone.

R., umbilical. The umbilical opening in the abdominal wall of the foetus, through which pass the umbilical vessels.

Ringed. Marked with, or exhibiting, rings.

R. hair. Term for a very rare variety of *Canities*, in which the hair is white in rings.

Ringent. (*L. ringor*, to grin, show the teeth.) Irregularly gaping or open.

Ring-worm. Common name for the parasitic Genus *Tinea*, in general. Most commonly, the *Tinea capitis.*

R., Burmese. A skin-disease of Burmah. Probably the same as that form of *Tinea circinata* which is termed *Eczema marginatum.*

R., Chinese. Caused by the *Tinea imbricata.*

R., herpetic. Common name for *Herpes circinatus.*

R., honeycomb. A name for *Favus.*

R. of the beard. The *Tinea sycosis.*

R. of the body. The *Tinea corporis.*

R. of the eye-lashes. The *Tinea tarsi.*

R. of the scalp. Common name for *Tinea capitis.*

R. of the thighs and genital organs.

A name for *Eczema marginatum.*

R., Tokelan. Due to the *Tinea imbricata.*

R., ulcerative. A name for *Herpes exedens.*

R., vesicular. A name for *Herpes praeputialis.*

Rinne's test. A method, introduced by Rinne, of testing by means of the tuning-fork, the condition of the hearing through the air and through the bones of the skull.

Rinolite. See *Rhinolith.*

Rio Negro sarsapilla. See *Sarsaparilla, Rio Negro.*

Riolan's bouquet. Term for the mass of muscles and ligaments attached to the styloid process.

R.'s mesocolic arch. Term for the arched *transverse mesocolon.*

R.'s muscle. Term for that portion of the *orbicularis palpebrarum* which passes among the roots of the eyelashes. First described by Riolan.

R.'s nose-gay. The same as *R.'s bouquet.*

Ripa. (*L. ripa*, a bank.) *Anat.* Term for any reflection of the *ependyma* lining the cavities of the brain upon the pia mater, or any plexus of vessels formed by the latter.

Riparial. The same as *Riparious.*

Riparious. (*L. riparius*, belonging to the banks.) *Biol.* Growing or living on, or frequenting, the banks of rivers.

Ripault sign. One of the signs of death. The normal roundness of the pupil can, post-mortem, be permanently changed by external pressure.

Ripe. (*Mid. Eng. ripe.*) Mature, fully developed.

Ripening. Becoming ripe.

R. of cataract. See *Cataract, ripening of.*

R. of cream. Allowing cream to become sour before churning, thus obtaining a larger quantity of butter.

Ripple-grass. A common name for the *Plantago lanceolata.*

Ripples. A popular name in Scotland for *Locomotor ataxia.*

Ris'agon. A syn. for *Cassimuniar.*

Rish'teh. A name for *Dracunculus.*

Risidon'tropy. See *Rhizodontology.*

Risidon'tropy. See *Rhizodontology.*

Risigallum. Old term synonymous with *Auripigmentum*, or *Orpiment.*

Risil-labialis. (*L. risus*, a laugh.)

Coues' term for the *Risorius* muscle.

Rising. A colloquial term for any inflammatory swelling.

R. of the lights. An old colloquial term for pleurisy; also, for croup.

Risipola. (*I.*) *Erysipelas.*

R. lombarda. A name for *Pellagra.*

Risodon'tropy. See *Rhizodontology.*

Risorius. (*L. risor*, a laugh.) Belonging to laughing. Term for a muscle of the face, the risorius, or *musculus risorius Santorini.*

R. novus. Term for a strip of the platysma myoides which passes from the cheek to the commissure of the lips. (*Dunglison.*)

R. Santorini. A fuller name for *Risorius.*

Risigallum. See *Risigallum.*

Ristorum. (*I. ristoro?*) Old name for

a nutritious preparation made from the yolks of eggs.

R'isus. (L.) A laugh, laughter.

R. apium. A name for the *Ranunculus sceleratus*.

R. caninus. A syn. for *R. sardonius*.

R. involuntarius. Involuntary laugh. A syn. for *R. sardonius*.

R. sardonius. Sardonius grin. The involuntary, convulsive drawing down of the angles of the mouth in *Tetanus*.

R. sardonius. A syn. for *R. sardonius*.

R. spasticus. Spastic laugh. A syn. for *R. sardonius*.

Ritgen's method. *Obstet.* Pressure per rectum upon the foetal head during the latter part of the second stage of labour, in order to obviate excessively rapid stretching of the perineum and consequent danger of laceration. First suggested by Ritgen.

Ritter's disease. A name given to *Dermatitis exfoliativa*, also termed *Dermatitis exfoliativa neonatorum*, after Ritter, who first described it.

R.'s law of contraction. "A nerve is stimulated both at the moment of the occurrence and that of the disappearance of electrotonus:—1. When the current is closed, the stimulation occurs only at the kathode; 2. When the current is opened, stimulation occurs only at the anode." (Landois and Stirling.)

R.'s tetanus. See *Tetanus, Ritter's*.

R.-Vall law. In any nerve detached from a living nerve-centre, either by section or other injury to the nerve, or by death of the nerve-centre, there is an increase of irritability beginning centrally and travelling peripherally, followed by fall and gradual disappearance of irritability, the fall of irritability also beginning centrally and travelling peripherally. (Landois and Stirling.)

Rivallia. (L.) Belonging to a river or running stream.

Rivallie's caustic. A form of caustic introduced by Rivallie. It consists of a gelatinous mass prepared by adding the strongest nitric acid to lint in an earthenware vessel. It is applied for fifteen or twenty minutes to the part to be cauterised.

Rivalry of colours. (F. *antagonisme des couleurs*; G. *Wettstreit der Farben*.) A kind of rivalry of the visual fields of the two eyes when a different colour is presented to each, either colour-sensation alternately overmastering the other.

R. of contours. A kind of rivalry of the contours of two objects, one of which is presented to each eye, when these contours overlap one another in the binocular field of vision. Either contour alternately overmasters the other in the binocular visual field.

R. of visual fields. The rivalry, or alternate mastery of the one or other sensation, occurring when dissimilar sensations are developed in the two eyes; as, e.g., in *R. of colours* and *R. of contours*.

R. strife. The same as *R. of visual fields*.

Riverius, salt of. Old term for citrate of potash, *Potassii citras*.

Riverweed. Common name for the *Conferva rivalis*.

Rivi. (L. Plur. of *rivus*, a stream.) Term applied by Duret to the smallest channels in the subarachnoid space.

Rivini, ducts of. The same as *Rivinus, ducts of*.

Rivinian ducts. A syn. for *Rivini, ducts of*.

Rivinus. A physician and professor of Leipzig, born 1652 or 1676 (?), died 1723.

R., ducts of. The ducts of the sublingual gland. See *Sublingual gland*.

R., foramen of. An opening said by Rivinus to be present in the upper part of the tympanic membrane.

R., glands of. Term for the *Sublingual glands*.

R., notch of. The notch in the upper and anterior part of the bony tympanic ring, which becomes bridged over by *Shrapnell's membrane*.

R., segment of. The same as *R., notch of*.

Rivolta's disease. A syn. for *Actinomyces*. [See APPENDIX.]

Rivose. (L. *rivus*, a stream.) *Biol.* Marked with sinuous furrows.

Rivularis. (L. *rivulus*, a little brook.) *Biol.* Living in, on, or near, streams.

Rivulose. (L. *rivulus*, a little brook.) *Biol.* Marked with minute sinuous furrows.

Rivus. (L.) A stream. *Anat.* One of the minuter channels in the subarachnoid space.

R. lachrymalis. (L. *rivus*, a stream.) Lachrymal stream. Term for the triangular interval between the contiguous edges of the eyelids and the subjacent eyeball.

Also, termed the canal of Ferrein.

R. lachrymarum. The same as *R. lachrymalis*.

Riziform. (F. *riziforme*.) Resembling a grain or grains of rice.

Rizzo's-Esmarch operation. The operation of section of the ramus of the inferior maxilla in cases of ankylosis at the temporomaxillary joint.

R. M. A. Abbreviation for *Right mento-anterior position*.

Roads, an'imal. See *Zoërema*.

Ro'an tree. See *Rowan tree*.

Ro'anoke red sulphur springs. Near Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia. Chalybeate and sulphur springs.

Roaring. (Mid. Eng. *roren*.) A disease in horses, consisting in a narrowing of the glottis from paralysis and wasting of some of the laryngeal muscles, more commonly on the left side, which gives rise to a characteristic roaring noise in breathing, more noticeable, of course, the more the animal exerts itself.

Roasting. (Mid. Eng. *rosten*.) The application of a slightly less degree of heat to a substance than that which will cause charring.

Rob. (Arab. *robbe*, which is derived from Pers. *robb*. F. *rob*; L. *rob*; G. *Muss*, *Obstaft*.) Term for an inspissated juice, the juice of fruits concentrated by boiling before fermentation. See *Deffrutum* and *Sapa*.

R. antisiphilitique. (F.) A kind of syrup composed of aniseed, the common reed (*Arundo phragmites*), corrosive sublimate, and sarsaparilla, recommended empirically for syphilis.

R. Boy'veau-Lafecteur. Another name for *R. antisiphilitique*.

R. ex moris. A syn. for *Diamorum*.

R. nucum. *R. of nuts*.

R. of nuts. A term for *Diacaryon*.

Robert, herb. A common name for the *Geranium robertianum*.

Robert's pel'vis. See *Pelvis, Robert's*.
Roberts' differential density method. Another name for *R.s' test*.

R.s' mac'ula. Macula formed in a red blood-corpuscle by a heaping up of pigment in one part of the corpuscle on the addition of a dilute solution of tannin.

R.s' reagent. Used as an improvement on nitric acid in *Heller's test*. To five parts by volume of a filtered saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia, add one of concentrated nitric acid.

R.s' test. The yeast test for sugar in the urine. To about 60 cub. cent. of urine of ascertained specific gravity, a pinch of yeast is added, and the mixture is allowed to ferment for twenty-four hours. The specific gravity is then taken again. Every degree of specific gravity lost by the urine after fermentation has been found to represent 1 grain of sugar per ounce, i. e. 23 per cent.

Robertson's pupil. The same as *Argyll-Robertson pupil*. See under *Pupil*.

Robes. An old name for vinegar.

Robin's eye. A syn. for *R.s' rye*.

R.s' fluid. A fluid consisting of distilled water containing one per cent. of common salt and one half per cent. of corrosive sublimate; used for the microscopic examination of the blood.

R.s' gelatin injecting fluid. A fluid used for injecting tissues. One part of gelatin is soaked in 7 to 10 parts of water, according to dilution required, and then melted on the water-bath. Any colouring matter required is then added in the proportion of 1 part to 3 of the fluid.

R.s' plantain. Common name for the *Erigeron bellidifolium*.

R.-run-away. A common name for the *Glechoma hederacea*.

R.-run-the-hedge. A common name for the *Galium aparine*.

R.s' rye. A common name for the hair-cap moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum*.

Robinia. (After Jean Robin, royal gardener at Paris; born 1550, died 1629.) A Genus of the *Leguminosæ*, all the species of which were originally North American shrubs.

R. amara. A stomachic tonic. Used in China, where it is grown.

R. pseudacacia. The locust-tree. The bark is said to be purgative and emetic, and the flowers antispasmodic. In reported cases of poisoning from chewing the root, the symptoms were like those of poisoning with belladonna.

Robinin. $C_{25}H_{35}O_{16}$. A glucoside occurring in the flowers of *Robinia pseudacacia*.

Robiquet's paste. Equal parts of zinc chloride, gutta-percha, and flour. Used as a caustic.

Roborans. (L.) Strengthening. A syn. for *Corroborant*.

Roborant. See *Roborans*.

Roborantia. (Nom. pl. neut. of *L. roborans*.) Tonics.

Robub. A syn. for *Rob*.

Roburite. An explosive made up of chloronitrobenzene, dinitrobenzene, and nitrate of ammonium. It is used for blasting in mining operations, and its fumes have been found to give rise to headache, vomiting, and giddiness.

Roccella. A Genus of the *Lichenes*.

R. fusiformis. Like *R. tinctoria*, a source of *Litmus* and *Orchil*.

R. tinctoria. One of the sources of *Litmus* and *Orchil*.

Roche alum. (From *Rocca*, in Syria, where it was first made.) See *Alum, roche*.

Rochelle salt. *Soda tartarata*.

Rock alum. See *Alum, rock*.

R.-butter. Common name for *Alumen liquidum*.

R. cress. Common name for the *Aralis lyrata*.

R. fern. The *Adiantum pedatum*.

R. fever. A name for *Intermittent fever*.

R. maple. The *Acer saccharinum*.

R. milk. Common name for *Agaricus mineralis*.

R. oil. Common name for *Petroleum*.

R. rose. The *Helianthemum corymbosum*.

R.-salt. See *Salt, rock*.

R. sam'phire. A common name for the *Crithmum maritimum*.

R.-tripe. The *Gyrophora cylindrica*.

R. weed. A name for the *Geranium robertianum*.

Rock'ambole. A name for the *Allium scorodoprasum*.

Rock brake. A name for the *Pteris atropurpurea*.

Rockbridge alum springs. In Rockbridge County, Virginia. Chalybeate, astringent springs.

Rockdale system. See under *Sewage, disposal of*.

Rock-E'non springs. In Frederick County, Virginia. Chalybeate and sulphur springs.

Rock'et, garden. A common name for the *Brassica eruca*.

R., gentle. A syn. for *R., garden*.

R., Ro'man. A syn. for *R., garden*.

R., wild. Common name for the *Eruca sylvestris*.

Rockingham springs. Near McGaheysville, Rockingham County, Virginia. Chalybeate springs.

Rock'y Mountain fever. See *Fever, mountain*.

Rod, bacterium. The same as *Bacillus*.

R.-fibres. Term for the minute fibrils attached to the rods of the retina. They pass through the outer nuclear layer to become connected with the *R.-granules*.

R.-granules. Term for granules situated in the outer nuclear layer of the retina, and connected with the rods of the retina.

Rods, acoustic. The *R.s of Corti*.

R.s., auditory. The same as *R.s acoustic*.

R.s., intracel'lular. The fibrillæ of the *Rods of Heidenhain*.

R.s., muscle. The sarcois elements of the contractile disc of a muscle-fibre. Also, the rod-shaped bodies forming the non-contractile portion of a muscle-fibre. (Schäfer.)

R.s of Corti. See *Corti, rods of, external, and Corti, rods of, internal*.

R.s of Heidenhain. Term for the rod-shaped cells of the tubules of the kidney.

R.s of Kön'ig. Term for steel sounding-rods for producing high-pitched tones; used for testing acoustic perception for high tones.

R.s of retina. See *Retina*.

Rod-wax. The accumulation of wax forming upon machinery in the neighbourhood

of oil-wells. It has been used therapeutically, in bronchitis, &c.

Roden tree. A name for the *Sorbus aucuparia*.

Rodens. (L.) Gnawing. Used as syn. with *Rodent*.

Rodent. (L. *rodens*, gnawing.) As an adj., gnawing, eating away. As a substant., a member of the Class *Rodentia*.

R. can'cer. See *Cancer*, *rodent*.

R. ul'cer. See *Ulcer*, *rodent*.

Rodentia. (Nom. pl. neut. L. *rodens*, gnawing.) A Class of the *Mammalia*, characterised by their gnawing habits, and their large curved incisors separated from the molars.

Röd'er'er's obliquity. *Obstet.* The extreme chin-flexion of the fetal head in labour.

Ro'hab. A syn. for *Rob*.

Ro'hob. The same as *Ro'hab*.

Ro'hun. The *Soymida febrifuga*.

R. bark. See *Rohun*.

Rokitan'sky's disease'. A name for acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

R.'s the'ory of inflamma'tion. A supposition that inflammation begins by an exudation of fluid from the blood-vessels, cells being formed in this fluid.

Rolan'do. An anatomist of Piedmont, born 1773, died 1831.

R., ar'ciform fibres of. See *Arciform fibres*.

R., col'umn of. A syn. for *R., tubercle of*.

R., fissure of. See *Fissure of Rolando*.

R., funic'ulus of. See *Funiculus of Rolando*.

R., fur'row of. The same as *R., fissure of*.

R., lines of. See *R., arciform fibres of*.

R., tubercle of. See *Tubercle of Rolando*.

Roll sul'phur. Term for crude sulphur which has been melted and run into cylindrical moulds.

Rolle, plane of. See *Plane of Rolle*.

Roller. A shorter term for *R. bandage*.

R. band'age. See *Bandage*, *roller*.

Roller, delomorphous cells of. A syn. for *Oxyntic cells*.

Roman al'um. See *Alum*, *Roman*.

R. cham'omile. See *R. chamomile*.

R. cement'. A special variety of commercial cement, somewhat similar to Portland cement.

R. cham'omile. The *Anthemis nobilis*.

R. fen'nel. A variety of *Feniculum vulgare*, grown in Rome, characterised by its large fruit.

R. fe'ver. See *Fever*, *Roman*.

R. o'chre. A name for *Ochre*.

R. rock'et. See *Rocket*, *Roman*.

R. the'ory. See *Theory*, *Roman*.

R. vit'riol. A name for sulphate of copper.

R. white. A name for *Lead*, *white*.

R. worm'wood. See *Wormwood*, *Roman*.

Romberg's sign. See *R.'s symptom*.

R.'s symp'tom. The symptom of unsteadiness of gait in the dark, manifested by patients suffering from *Ataxia*, first pointed out by Romberg.

R.'s trophoneuro'sis. A syn. for *Hemiatrophy*, *facial*, *progressive*.

Rome. The climate of this city is mild, soft, and equable. In winter, it is specially suitable for patients with various chest affections.

Ron'chus. See *Rhuncus*.

Rone. The same as *Rowan*.

Ron'guer. (F. From *ronguer*, to gnaw.) A form of bone-forceps with sharp semicircular extremities.

Ronnachs. A name for the *Triticum repens*.

Rono'bea emet'ica. A syn. for *Psychotria emetica*.

Roob. See *Rob*.

R. junip'eri. Term, in the Austr. Ph., for the inspissated juice of fresh juniper berries.

R. sambu'ci. Term for the inspissated juice of the fruit of the *Sambucus nigra*.

Roof-nucleus. A term for the *Nucleus fastigi*.

Root. (Mid. Eng. *rote*; Anglo-Sax. *rot*. F. *racine*; I. *radice*; G. *Wurzel*.) *Bot.* That part of the axis of a plant which is mainly beneath the ground, and which takes origin from the *radicle* of the embryo. It acts, both as a support, and as a surface for absorption.

In general, the origin or basis of anything. *Zool.* and *Anat.* The base or point of origin of any organ or part.

For sub-headings not given below, look under their respective headings, e.g., for Root of hair, see *Hair-root*. Also, see under *Nucleus*; e.g., for Root of pneumogastric nerve, see *Nucleus of pneumogastric nerve*.

R.s, adventitious. *Bot.* Roots springing from the stem above ground.

R.s, aer'ial. The same as *R.s, adventitious*.

R., a'gue. See *Aque root*.

R., anterior, of aud'itory nerve.

See *Auditory nuclei*.

R., anterior, of op'tic tract. See under *Optic tract*.

R., anterior, of zygo'ma. See *Zygoma*, *root of*, *anterior*.

R., antero-lat'eral, of op'tic tract. The same as *R., anterior, of optic tract*.

R., bitter. A common name for the *Apocynum androsaemifolium*.

R., Brazil'. An old name for *Ipecacuanha root*.

R., Can'ada. The *Asclepias tuberosa*. **R.-cap.** The epidermic mass covering the growing point of the root.

R., col'ic. Another name for *R., aque*.

R.-fillings. Term for various kinds of fillings used for the pulp-cavities of teeth.

R.-form. Term for that form or variety that infests roots, in the case of species of insects which have two forms; as, e.g., is the case with the *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

R.-hairs. *Bot.* Slender hair-like epidermic filaments, growing from the younger roots and increasing their absorptive power.

R., monocotyle'donous. *Bot.* The kind of root characteristic of the *Monocotyledonae*.

R., na'piform. *Bot.* A root resembling that characteristic of the Genus *Napium*.

R.-neck. The line of union of the radicle and plumule of an embryo plant.

R., nor'mal. *Bot.* A simple, unbranched root.

R. of mes'en'tery. Term for the base, or line of attachment, of the *mesentery* to the posterior wall of the abdomen.

R.s of olfact'ory nerve. See *Olfactory tract*.

R. of scar'city. A name for the *Beta hybrida*.

ROOTLET—ROSARY

R.-parasite. Term for a plant that is parasitic on the roots of another.

R.-pressure. Term for the upward pressure upon the sap in the stem of plants exerted by the water absorbed by the roots, when this is in excess of that required by the plant.

R., red. A common name for the root of *Ceanothus americanus*; also, for the root of *Lachnanthes tinctoria*.

R., rough. A common name for the *Liatris scabiosa*.

R.-sheath. The thick sheath of tissue which covers the radicle of the embryo plant in *Gramineæ* and some other plants, and which is ruptured when the plant germinates.

R.-sheath of hair. See *Hair*, root-sheath of.

R., squaw. A name in America for the *Actæa racemosa*.

R.-stock. Bot. A Rhizome; also, a Corm. Zool. A Rhizocaul.

R., sweet. The *Acorus calamus*.

R.-symptoms. Gowers' term for symptoms indicative of interference with the functions of nerve-roots at the seat of the lesion, in compression of the spinal cord.

R.-trimmer. Dentistry. An instrument for shaping the roots of teeth to which artificial crowns are to be fitted.

R., unicorn. A name for the *Aletris farinosa*.

R., white. A name for the *Ligusticum actæifolium*.

R., yellow. A name for the *Jeffersonia diphylla*; also, for the *Xanthorrhiza apitifolia*.

R.-zone, ante'rior. A zone (considered in horizontal section), or column (considered longitudinally) of the spinal cord, including all fibres from the anterior columns, except the pyramidal tract.

R.-zone, poste'rior. Another name for the *Funiculus cuneatus*.

Rootlet. (Dim. from root.) A little root.

R. O. P. Obstet. Abbreviation for *Right occipito-posterior position*.

Rope-bark. A common name for the bark of *Dirca palustris*.

Rorella. (L. *ros*, dew.) A name for the sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

Rorifer. (L. *ros*, dew; *fero*, to bear.) The same as *Roriferus*.

Roriferous. See *Roriferus*.

R. duct. A name for the *Thoracic duct*. See *Roriferus*.

Roriferus. (L. *ros*, dew; *fero*, to bear.) Dew-bearing. Old epithet for the thoracic duct; also, for the lymphatic vessels.

Rorulent. (L. *rorulentus*, dewy.) Bot. Powdered over with bloom.

Ros. (L. Gen. *roris*. F. *rosée*; G. *Thau*.) Dew; also, any liquor.

R. calabrinus. A syn. for *Manna*, Calabrian.

R. so'lis. The sun-dew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

R. syriacus. A name for the *Fraxinus*

Rosa. (L.) A rose. Bot. A Genus of the *Rosaceæ*. Med. An old term for *Erysipelas*, given on account of the rosy colour of the skin in that disease.

R. afzeliana. A syn. for *R. canina*.

R. alba. The white rose. Its flowers have an action similar to but weaker than that of the flowers of *R. centifolia*.

R. arma'ta. A syn. for *R. canina*.

R. astur'ica. (Span. *Mal de la rosa*.) A disease endemic in the Asturias, believed to be a variety of *Pellagra*. Also termed *Lepra asturica*.

R. austri'aca. A syn. for *R. gallica*.

R. calyc'e'na. A syn. for *R. canina*.

R. cani'na. The dog-rose or wild briar. Its fruit, the hip, is made into a confection, *Confectio rosæ caninæ*, and used as a basis for other substances.

R. centifolia. The damask or cabbage rose. Its petals are aromatic, slightly acid, and have a laxative action. They are used in the distillation of *Aqua rosæ*, and are a constituent of otto of roses.

R. damasce'na. A syn. for *R. centifolia*.

R. gal'lica. The red or French rose. Its petals are astringent, and are used in preparing *Infusum rosæ acidum*, *Confectio rosæ gallicæ*, and *Syrupus rosæ gallicæ*.

R. leucan'tha. A syn. for *R. alba*.

R. pal'ida. A syn. for *R. centifolia*.

R. ru'bra. A syn. for *R. gallica*.

R. ru'bra vulgar'is. A syn. for *R. canina*.

R. sal'tans. (L. *salto*, to leap.) A name for *Essera*.

R. sentico'sa. A syn. for *R. canina*.

R. so'lis. Rose of the sun. Name for a liqueur flavoured with orange-flowers and cassia-bark.

R. swartzia'na. A syn. for *R. canina*.

R. sylves'tris. A syn. for *R. canina*.

R. usitatissima. A syn. for *R. alba*.

Rosa'cea. (L. *rosaceus*, -a, -um, belonging to roses.) Med. A shortened term for *Acne rosacea*.

R. erythemato'sa. General erythematous redness of the skin of any part.

R. hypertroph'ica. Hypertrophic rosacea. A term for an erythematous condition consequent on dilatation of the cutaneous capillaries.

R. papulo'sa et pustulo'sa. Term for papulous and pustulous rosacea. An erythema accompanied by the presence of papules and pustules.

Rosa'ceæ. Bot. An Order of Dicotyledonous plants, most of them trees or shrubs, whose flowers have five spreading, short-clawed or clawless petals.

Rosa'ceus. Bot. Belonging to, or having the characters of, a rose; also, belonging to the *Rosaceæ*.

Rosæ caninæ fruc'tus. B.P. The hip. The ripe fruit of the dog rose, *Rosa canina*, and other species. Mildly refrigerant and astringent. Used as a basis for pills and linctuses. Preparation.—*Confectio rosæ caninæ*.

Rosago. A term for the *Nerium oleander*.

Rosalia. (L. *rosa*, a rose.) An old term for *Scarlatina*; also, for *Measles*; also, for *Erythema*.

Rosan'iline. (Rose; aniline.) A syn. for *Fuchsin*.

Rosary, rhachit'ic. See *Rhachitic rosary*.

R., rick'ety. See *Rickety rosary*.

Rosa'tus. (*L. rosa*, a rose.) Belonging to roses.

Ros'cidus. (*L. roscidus*, -a, -um; from *ros*, dew.) Moistened with dew.

Rose. (*L. rosa*.) *Bot.* Common name for members of the Genus *Rosa*.

Med. A popular name for *Erysipelas*, from the rosy colour of the eruption.

R.-an'lin. See *Rosanilin*.

R.-apple. Common name for the fruit of *Jambos vulgaris*.

R.-balm, scarlet. The *Monarda coccinea*.

R., bay. Common name for the *Nerium oleander*.

R.-bay, Amer'ican. The *Rhododendron maximum*.

R., cab'bage. The *Rosa centifolia*.

R., cam'pion. The *Lychnis githago*.

R.-catarrh'. See *Catarrh, rose*.

R., Christ'mas. A common name for the *Helleborus niger*.

R.-cold. The same as *R. catarrh*.

R., cop'per. A name for the *Papaver rhæas*.

R., corn. The same as *R., copper*.

R., dam'ask. The *Rosa centifolia*.

R., dog. The *Rosa canina*.

R., dog, confection of. See *Confectio rose canine*.

R.-drop. The *Gutta rosea*.

R.-fe'ver. A variety of hay-fever brought on by the aroma of roses.

R.-gar'land, rhachit'ic. The *R.-garland, rickety*.

R.-gar'land, rick'ety. See *rickety rose-garland*.

R.-gera'nium. Common name for the *Pelargonium roseum*.

R., guel'der. Common name for the *Viburnum opulus*.

R., hun'dred-leav'ed. The *Rosa centifolia*.

R.-laurel. Name for the *Nerium oleander*. Also, the *Kalmia centifolia*.

R., marine'. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*, or rosemary.

R., pale. The *Rosa centifolia*.

R.-rash. A name for *Erythema*; also, for *Roseola*; also, for *Measles*; also, for *German measles*; also, for *Erysipelas*.

R., red. The *Rosa gallica*.

R., rock. The *Helianthemum corymbosum*.

R.-root. A common name for the root of the *Rhodiola rosea*.

R.-sick'ness. A name for *Pellagra*.

R., South Sea. A name for the *Nerium oleander*.

R.-spots. The rose-coloured spots constituting the rash of *Enteric fever* (q. v.).

R.-vin'egar. A vinegar infusion of rose-leaves. Used locally for headache.

R.-water. See *Aqua rosæ*.

R., white. The *Rosa alba*.

R.-willow. A name for the *Cornus sericea*.

R.-wort. A syn. for *R.-root*.

Rose'ine. Name for acetate of rosaniline.

Ros'e'la. In *Med.*, a syn. for *Rubeola*; also, in *Bot.*, a syn. for *Drosera*.

Roselli'na. (*L. rosa*, a rose.) A syn. for *Roseole*.

Rosello. A place in Siena, Italy, noted for its sulphur springs.

Rose'mary. (*Rosmarinus*.) Common name for the *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

R., marsh. The *Statice limonium*; also, the *Statice caroliniana*.

R., wild. The *Eriocephalus umbellulatus*.

Rosenbach's bacill'us. The bacillus saprogenes. It is found on fetid feet, and in the white plugs from the follicles of the pharynx.

R.'s sign. Absence of contraction of the abdominal muscles in inflammatory diseases of the intestines.

Rosenmüller, J. C. Anatomist and professor of Leipzig; born 1771, died 1820.

R., bod'y of. The *Parovarium*.

R., fold of. A semilunar fold in the mucous membrane of the lachrymal sac.

R., fossa of. A shallow depression on the lateral wall of the naso-pharynx, immediately behind the pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube.

R., gland of. Term for the lower portion of the lachrymal gland.

R., organ of. The *Parovarium*.

Rosenthal, canal' of. The *Canal, central, of modiolus*, described by Rosenthal.

R.'s paste. Tannin 75 grains, precipitated sulphur 2½ drachms, powdered starch 1½ drachm, zinc oxide 1½ drachm, vaseline 1½ ounce. Used externally in *Sycosis*. It is applied at night.

R.'s test. For detecting commencing disease of the vertebra. One electrode of a faradic battery is pressed against the anterior (ventral) surface of the body, and the other electrode is drawn slowly down the spine. Pain is felt over the seat of disease, when the current passes through that spot.

R.'s vom'iting, hyperac'id. A syn. for *Rosbach's disease*.

Rose'ola. (*L. roseolus*, -a, -um, dim. from *roseus*, rose-coloured.) A name for *rose-rash*, or *Erythema*; also, for *German measles* (see *Roseola, epidemic*).

R. acn'osa. A syn. for *Gutta rosea*.

R. æst'iva. The same as *R. æstivalis*.

R. æstiva'lis. A form of *Erythema* developing in summer weather.

R. annula'ta. A form of *Erythema* occurring in rings.

R. autumn'a'lis. A variety of *Erythema* developing in autumn.

R. chol'er'ica. A syn. for *Erythema papulatum*.

R. circina'ta. A syn. for *Pityriasis follic.*

R., epidem'ic. (*G. Rötheln.*) German measles, *Rubella*. Propagated by contagion. Neither scarlatina nor measles offers any protection against it. Incubation, ten to twelve days. Symptoms, mild headache and chills, muscular pains; there may be some coryza. The rash appears usually on the first day on the face, chest, and afterwards over the body. It consists of raised pinkish red spots, sometimes coalescing in places. The cervical lymphatics are usually swollen. The rash is brighter than that of measles, and the patches are not markedly crescentic. The rash fades after two, three, or more days, and a slight branny desquamation occurs, the skin remaining, for a time, slightly stained. Complications, which are very rare, include albuminuria, nephritis, jaundice, colitis, and pneumonia.

R. febrilis. The same as *R. miliaris*.
R. floosa. A syn. for *Sycosis*.
R., herpetic. A variety in which vesicles are formed.

R. infantilis. A form of *Roseola* (see main heading) occurring in young children.

R., iodica. A name for *Iodide* rash, when, as sometimes happens, it is roseolous.

R. miliaris. A roseolous rash accompanying *Miliary fever*.

R. punctata. A variety of *Roseola* characterised by its minute red spots or punctae.

R. rheumatica. *Roseola* occurring as a symptom of rheumatism.

R., secondary. The same as *R. symptomatrica*.

R. symptomatrica. Symptomatic roseola. *Roseola* occurring as a secondary symptom in some other complaint, as, e.g., *R. rheumatica*, *R. miliaris*, &c.

R. syphilitica. Syphilitic roseola. Term for a roseolous rash in secondary syphilis.

R. typhosa. Another name for the *Rose spots* of enteric fever.

R. vaccinala. A roseola occurring from three to eighteen days after vaccination, and manifesting itself round the vaccination-pustules, and sometimes spreading over the body.

R. variolosa. A roseolous rash occasionally observed in the prodromal stage of smallpox (*Variola*).

Roseolar. Belonging to *Roseola*.

Roseoloid. (*Roseola*; Gr. *eidos*, form.) The same as *Roseolous*.

Roseolous. Having the characters of *Roseola*.

Roseous. (*L. roseus*.) Rose-coloured.

Rosepink. Common name of the *Chironia angularis*.

Roser's line. A syn. for *Nélaton's line*.

R.'s method. See *R.'s position*.

R.-Nélaton line. The same as *R.'s line*.

R.'s position. A dependent position of the head as recommended by Roser, during operations on the respiratory passages, so as to obviate the passage of blood down the trachea.

R.'s theory of inflammation. See *Theory of Inflammation, Roser's*.

Rosette. (*F. rosette*.) Another name for the monaster formed during karyokinesis. See *Nucleus, cell-, division of*.

Roseus. (*L. roseus*, -a, -um, from *rosa*, a rose.) Rose-coloured.

R. pallidē. (*F. rose-pale*.) Of a pale rose-colour.

Rosewood. The wood of *Physocalymnia floribunda*. See *Rhodium tigrum*.

Rosierucian springs. At Rosierucian, in Lincoln County, Maine, U.S. Alkaline saline springs. (Billings.)

Resin. Another name for *Resin*.

R., black. A name for *Colophony*.

R., brown. The same as *R., black*.

R.-grease. A syn. for *R.-oil*.

R.-oil. A fluorescent, violet-blue, liquid obtained by dry distillation of common resin (*colophony*). It is used as a lubricant, and also instead of linseed-oil in the manufacture of printer's ink. (Gould's Dict.)

R. plant. The *R. weed*.

R. weed. The *Silphium laciniata*

R., white. The resin obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*.

R., yellow. The same as *Resin, yellow*.

Rosinal. A commercial term for *Storax*.

Rosinol. A syn. for *Retinol*.

Rosio. (*L.*) A gnawing, griping.

R. stomachi. The same as *R. ventriculi*.

R. ventriculi. A term for *Cardialgia*.

Rosmarini oleum. B.F. (*Gen. of Rosmarinus*.) Oil of rosemary. Distilled from the flowering tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. Used chiefly for its pleasant odour, in lotions, &c. From it is prepared *Spiritus Rosmarini*.

Rosmarinus. (*L. ros*, dew; *marinus*, belonging to the sea; so named because growing on the sea-shore, it was said to appear early in the morning, like dew.) A Genus of the *Labiatae*.

R. horten'sis. A syn. for *R. officinalis*.

R. latifolius. A syn. for *R. officinalis*.

R. officinalis. The Rosemary. The leaves are aromatic and bitter. The active principle consists in an essential oil combined with camphor. The oil is termed *Rosmarini oleum* (q. v.).

R. stoechadis fa'cie. A name for the *Teucrium creticum*.

R. sylvestris. A syn. for *Sedum palustre*.

Rosolene. (*Rosin*; *oleum*.) The oily substances forming the distillate in distilling *Colophony*.

Rosolic acid. $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. A derivative of phenol, prepared by acting upon rosaniline (*fuchsin*) with nitric acid. It is a crystalline body, soluble in alcohol and ether. Used as a dye in the arts; and in Histology, for staining microscopic sections.

Rossalia. See *Rosalia*.

R. squamosa. The same as *Rossalia*.

Rossania. The same as *Rossalia*.

Rossbach's disease. A neurosis of the stomach described by Rossbach and Rosenthal, in which there are headache, gastralgia, and paroxysms of vomiting of an extremely acid fluid. The hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice is increased in quantity.

Rostel. *Rostellum*.

Rostellar. Belonging to a *Rostellum*.

Rostellate. Furnished with a *Rostellum*.

Rostellatus. (*Mod. L. rostellatus*, -a, -um, from *L. rostellum*, a little beak.) Bot. Prolonged into a small, beak-like process.

Rostelliform. Having the shape of a *Rostellum*.

Rostellum. (*L. dim. from rostrum*, a beak.) A little beak. Zool. The hook-bearing part of the head in certain of the *Vermes*. Bot. A viscid modification of the uppermost stigma which holds the disc bearing the pollen-masses, in the flower of certain of the *Orchideae*.

Rostrat. Belonging to, or resembling, a *Rostrum*. Also, a syn. for *Cephalic*.

Rostrate. (*L. rostratus*.) Beaked, having a beak or a beak-like process.

Rostriferous. (*L. rostrum*; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing a *Rostrum*.

Rostriform. See *Rostriformis*.

Rostriformis. (*Mod. L. rostriformis*, -e. From *L. rostrum*, a beak; *forma*, shape, resemblance.) Beak-shaped. This term was formerly a syn. for *Coracoid*.

Rostrular. Belonging to a *Rostrulum*.

Rostrulate. Having a *Rostrulum*.

Rostrulum. (*Dim. from Rostrum*.) Biol. Term for the mouth-parts in the fleas, the Genus *Pulex*.

Rostrum. (L.) A beak; also, any beak-like organ or process. Also, name for a certain ancient kind of forceps, the blades of which were shaped like a bird's beak.

R. cochlearē. A syn. for *Hamulus cartilagineus*.

R. corporis callosi. Term for the narrowed, beak-like anterior extremity of the *Corpus callosum*.

R. externum. (L. *externus*, -a, -um, outer.) A term for the *Olecranon*.

R. olecrani. The beak-like extremity of the *olecranon*.

R. porcinum. (L. *porcinus*, -a, -um, belonging to a pig.) A term for the *Acromion*.

R. posterius. The same as *R. externum*.

R. sphenoidale. The rostrum of the sphenoid. See under *Sphenoid bone*.

Rosula. (Dim from L. *rosa*, a rose.) Bot. Syn. for *rosette*.

Rosular. Bot. Having the leaves arranged in the form of a rosette.

Rosulate. The same as *Rosular*.

Rosy Betty. A name for the *Erigeron bellidifolium*.

R. bush. A name for the *Spiraea tomentosa*.

R. drop. A popular term for *Aenē*.

R. wheel. A name for *Gutta rosea*.

Rot. (Mid. Eng. *rot*.) As an *adj.* To putrefy. As a *substant.* 1. Decomposition in general; putrefaction. 2. A disease of sheep caused by the *Fasciola hepatica*, or liver-fluke.

R.-dry. A form of dry decay of wood due to fungoid changes.

R., grinder's. A syn. for *Phthisis, grinders*.

R., pota'to. A disease of potatoes caused by the *Phytophthora infestans* (q. v.).

Rotacism. See *Rhotacism*.

Rotacismus. See *Rhotacismus*.

Rotang. See *Calamus rotang*.

Rotate. (L. *roto*.) To move any body round upon its long axis.

Rotatio. (L.) A wheeling or turning about. *Anat.* A term for *Diarthrosis*.

R. spinæ. Revolving or rotating spine. Term for the congenital condition of rotation of the spine in some animals, such as the calf.

Rotation. The turning of any body on its long axis.

R. in la'bour, external. In head cases, the rotation of the fetal head immediately after its expulsion from the vaginal outlet corresponding to, and as a result of, the internal rotation of the shoulders. In breech cases, the rotation of the breech outside the mother's body corresponding to the internal rotation of the shoulders.

R. in la'bour, internal. The rotation of the fetus occurring during descent to the floor of the pelvis. The rotation of the presenting part, whether head or breech, is through one-eighth of a circle in the first and second positions, and through three-eighths of a circle in the third and fourth positions. See *Presentation, vertex*.

R. of protoplasm. Rotation of the fluid protoplasm with the granules contained in it round the central axis in a vegetable cell.

Rotator. (L. F. *rotateur*; I. *rotatore*; G. *Dreher*.) One who whirls or turns anything round. In *Anat.*, a muscle that effects rotation.

Rotatores. Plur. of *Rotator*.

R. dorsi. Eleven small, deeply-placed

muscles on each side of the spine in the dorsal (thoracic) region. Each muscle arises from the upper and anterior part of the transverse process of a vertebra, and is inserted into the lower edge of the lamina of the vertebra above.

R. fem'oris. A term for the obturator muscles (*externus* and *internus*).

R. oculi. A term for the superior and inferior oblique muscles of the eyeball.

R. spinæ. A syn. for *R. dorsi*.

Rotcoll. A name for the *Cochlearia armoracea*. (Dunglison.)

Rötheln. (G.) *Roseola, epidemic*.

Rotiferous. (L. *rota*, a wheel; *fero*, to carry.) Biol. Carrying a wheel-like structure.

Rotiform. (L. *rota*, a wheel; *forma*, shape.) Wheel-shaped.

Rotispinales. Coues' term for the *Rotatores spinæ*.

Rotten. (Mid. Eng. *roten*.) Decomposed.

Rotterin. Name for a soluble non-poisonous antiseptic, consisting of a mixture of nine different antiseptics, introduced by *Rotter* of Munich.

Rottlera. A Genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

R. schimperi. An Abyssinian tree. The bark has been termed *Cortex muscæ* (as well as the bark of *Albisia anthelmintica*), and has been used, mixed with kusso, as a tæniifuge.

R. tinctoria. A syn. for *Mallotus philippensis*.

Rotula. (L.) A little wheel. The kneecap or *Patella*.

Rotulad. A term introduced by Baroley to signify toward the *Rotular* or patellar aspect.

Rotular. Belonging to the *Rotula*.

R. aspect. That aspect which is towards the *Rotula*.

Rotulen. Belonging to the *Rotula* in itself.

Rotulian. (*Rotula*.) The same as *Rotular*.

Rotuliform. (L. *rotula*; *forma*, shape.) Shaped like the *Rotula*.

Rotund. (L. *rotundus*.) Round; circular.

Rotundate. (L. *rotundus*, round.) Rounded at the edge.

Rotundifoliate. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf. F. *rotundifoliè*; G. *rundblättrig*.) Bot. Round-leaved.

Rotundifolious. The same as *Rotundifoliate*.

Rotundus. (L. *rotundus*, -a, -um, from *rota*, a wheel.) Round, circular.

Roucou. A syn. for *Annotto*.

Rouge. (F.) A cosmetic made of a red dye from the *Carthamus tinctorius*. Also, term for any red cosmetic.

Also, syn. for *Colcothar*.

R. vegetal. (F.) A syn. for *Carthamin*.

Rouge's operation. An operation introduced by Rouge to expose the nasal cavities for facilitation in nasal operations. The upper lip and lower part of the nose are freed from the upper jaw, and the flap thus formed is then raised.

Rouget, bacillus of. Also termed *Bacillus erysipelatus suis*. The bacillus of hog erysipelas.

R., bulb of. A name given to the bulb of the ovary, after the anatomist Rouget.

R.'s muscle. Name for the circular part of the *Ciliary muscle*.

Roughroot. A name for the *Liatris scabiosa*.

Roulette'. (F. *roulette*, a roller.) Term for a light roller used in massage, and in the application of labile electric currents.

Round. *Anat.* Epithet applied to many fibrous and other structures which are arranged in rounded bundles or fasciculi, or have a circular cross-section. See also *Teres*.

R. cardamoms. The fruit of *Anomum cardamomum*.

R. foramen. The *Foramen rotundum*.

R.-leaved dog'wood. See *Dogwood*, round-leaved.

R. ligament. See under *Ligament* (various subheadings, *Ligament*, round, of hip, L., round, of womb, &c.).

R. tree. See *Rowan tree*.

R. ulcer. A name for simple ulcer of the stomach.

R. win'dow. See *Fenestra rotunda*.

R. worm. The *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

Roundel. (Mid. Eng. *roundel*.) Term for the button-like circle of bone separated by a trephine. (Gould.)

Roundheart. Name for the *Thapsium atropurpureum*.

Roup. A contagious affection of poultry, probably tuberculous, the symptoms of which are offensive discharge from the nostrils, and swelling of the eyes and round the base of the beak. It is commonly fatal.

Rous'seau, Laudanum Abba'tis. See *Laudanum Abbatis Rousseau*.

Rousselot's arsenical powder. (F. *poudre arsenicale de Rousselot*.) Arsenious acid 6 parts, mercuric sulphide and dragon's blood, of each 47 parts. Mix. (P. Belg.)

Rous'sin's fluid. A fluid used in the microscopic examination of blood. Glycerine 3 parts, sulphuric acid 1 part, and water to bring the sp. gr. down to 1.028.

Routine practitioner. Term for a medical practitioner who follows an unvarying routine in his treatment of patients.

Routinist. A syn. for *Routine practitioner*.

Rouvieux'. (F.) See *Roux-vieux*.

Roux's amputation. (After the surgeon *Roux*, who introduced it.) Amputation of the whole foot with division of the tibia and fibula as in Syme's operation, a flap being taken mostly from the tibial side of the foot.

Roux-vieux'. (F.) Term for an eruption which occurs at the roots of the mane in horses. Also, *Psoriasis* in dogs. (Billings.)

Rouzat. In the Department Puy-de-Dôme, France. Saline springs.

Rowan tree. The *Sorbus aucuparia*.

Rowland's springs. In Cass County, Georgia. Chalybeate springs.

Royal fern. The *Osmunda regalis*.

R. green. A syn. for *Schweinfurth green*.

R. stitch. *Surg.* Old name for an operation for inguinal hernia, which consisted in placing a ligature round the neck of the sac, and thereby exciting adhesive inflammation.

R. su'ture. See *R. stitch*.

R. touch. See *Touch*, royal.

Royat. A place in the Department Puy-de-Dôme, France, noted for its saline, alkaline, and gaseous springs.

Rubber. The attendant in a Turkish

bath who rubs down those taking the bath. Also, a shortened term for India-rubber.

Also, syn. for India-rubber.

R.-dam, Bar'num's. A small piece of sheet india-rubber used in dentistry to prevent the saliva and the breath of the patient interfering with the operation of filling teeth.

R.-dam clamps. Flexible steel clamps for getting into position and holding in position the *R.-dam*.

R.-dam holder. A ribbon of elastic fitted on to two oval plates with spring catches, to keep in position the *R.-dam*.

R.-dam punch. A punch for perforating the *R.-dam* over the tooth or teeth to be filled.

R.-dam weights. Small metal weights fitted on to the edge of the *R.-dam*, so that they may hang out of the way of the operator.

R., hard. Another name for *Vulcanite*.

R., india-. See *Caoutchouc*.

R., indian-. The same as *R., India-*.

Rub'bing. Friction of the skin by means of rubbing with the hands. One of the movements in *Massage*.

R., dry. Friction of the skin with dry hands, or with a flannel or brush.

R., moist. Friction of the skin with liniments, ointments, &c.

R. sound. A syn. for *Friction-sound*.

Rube'do. (L.) Redness. Term for any kind of diffused redness of the skin, including ordinary blushing.

Rubefacient. (L. *rubefacio*, to make red, to make to blush. F. *rubéfiant*.) Causing redness of the skin. Also, any drug that causes redness of the skin.

Rubefaction. (L. *rubefacio*, to make red, to make to blush.) The redness of the skin produced by a *Rubefacient*.

Rubella. (L. *rubellus*, -a, -um, somewhat red.) A syn. for *Roseola, epidemic*. The term has also been loosely used for other conditions presenting somewhat similar eruptions.

Rube'ola. (L. *rubeo*, to be red, to redden, to blush.) A name for *Measles*.

R. con'fluens. A name for *Scarlet fever*.

R. German'ica. German measles, or *Roseola, epidemic*.

R. maligna. The same as *R. nigra*.

R. nig'ra. Black measles. See under *Measles*.

R. no'tha. Another name for *R. Germanica*.

R. scarlatino'sa. A syn. for *Scarlet fever*.

R. scorbu'tica. The same as *R. nigra*.

R. spu'ria. Another name for *R. Germanica*.

R. vulgar'is. A syn. for *Measles*.

Rube'olar. Belonging to *Rubeola*.

Rube'oline. Name proposed by Dr. W. Farr for the specific poison of *Rubeola* or measles.

Rube'oloid. (*Rubeola*; Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance.) A syn. for *Roseola, epidemic*. Also, resembling *Rubeola*.

Ru'ber. (L.) Red, ruddy; also, of a deep yellow colour.

Rubescence. (*Rubescens*.) Blushing, redness of the face.

Rubescens. (L.) Growing red, reddish.

Rubesc'ent. See *Rubescens*.

Rubeta. (L.) A toad that is reddish in colour. Used, in ancient times, in Medicine.

RUBIA—RUDIMENT

Rubia. (*L. ruber*, red, a plant having a red root.) The typical Genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. Also, the old pharmacopœial name for the root of *Rubia tinctorum* (q. v.).

R. cordifolia. Munjeet, or Bengal madder. Root used as a deobstruent.

R. ictæria. (*L. ictærus*, jaundice.) A term used by Paracelsus for *Erysipelas*.

R. mangista. The same as *R. cordifolia*.

R. peregrina. Wild madder. Hab., Europe and South-Western Asia. Its root is one source of commercial madder.

R. tinctorum. (*F. garance*.) A perennial herbaceous plant of South Europe and the Levant. It is cultivated for its root, madder, from which is prepared a red dye.

Rubiaceæ. An Order of the *Rubiales*.

Rubiales. Bot. A Cohort of the *Dicotyledons*, including the two Orders *Caprifoliaceæ* and *Rubiaceæ*.

Rubicund. (*L. rubicundus*.) Having red cheeks, ruddy.

Rubidin. A syn. for *Orseillin*.

Rubidium. Rb = 85.3. One of the rare members of the alkaline group of metals. It resembles *potassium*, physically and chemically.

R. ammonium bromide. Rb Br (NH_4Br). A white, crystalline powder, with a cool saline taste; very soluble in water. It has been used as a substitute for bromide of potassium. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms, in divided doses.

R. bromide. This can also be used as a substitute for bromide of potassium; but it is very expensive.

R. chloride. Given internally, this salt slows the pulse and raises its tension. It has been given in doses of 2 to 5 grains.

Rubidus. (*L. ruber*, red.) Reddish.

Rubiform. (*L. rubus*, the raspberry; *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a raspberry.

Rubiginose. (*L. rubiginosus*, rusty.) The same as *Rubiginous*.

Rubiginous. (*L. rubiginosus*, rusty.) Rusty. Epithet applied to the rusty sputa characteristic of lobar pneumonia.

Rubigo. (*L.*) Rust.

R. ferri. Iron rust. See *Rust*.

Rubijervine. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$. An alkaloid present in *Hellebore*, white.

Rubin. A syn. for *Rosaniline* or *Fuchsin*.

Rubinus. (*L.*) A ruby.

R. verus. (*L. verus*, true.) *Pathol.* A name for carbuncle, or *Anthrax*.

Rubor. (*L.*) Redness. A syn. for *Rubedo*.

R. labiorum. The red part of the lips.

R. neuroticus. Neurotic redness; redness of the skin as a reflex nervous system.

Rubores. (*L.* Pl. of *rubor*, redness.) A syn. for *Scarlatina*.

Rubrica. (*L. ruber*, red.) *Minium*, or red lead.

Also, red chalk, red stone, or ruddle.

R. fabrilis. Red chalk or ruddle.

R. sinopica. A heavy red earth obtained in Sinope; formerly used as an astringent in diarrhoea.

Rubricose. (*L. rubriconus*, full of ruddle or red ochre.) Marked with red.

Rubrin. (*Ruber*.) A syn. for *Hæmatin*.

Rubula. (Dim. from *L. rubus*, a bramble, or blackberry bush.) Specific name, in Good's Nosology, for the yaws, *Anthrax rubula*.

Rubus. (*L. rubus*, a bramble, or blackberry bush.) A Genus of the *Rosaceæ*.

Also, name for the root-bark of *R. canadensis*, *R. trivialis*, and *R. villosus*.

R. amnis. The *R. fruticosus*.

R. alpinus humilis anglicus. A name for the *Chamæmorus*.

R. arcticus. The shrubby strawberry. The fruit is refrigerant and antiscorbutic. The berries, according to Linnæus, were antiseptic, antiscorbutic, and refrigerant.

R. ba'tus. A syn. for *R. cæsius*.

R. cæ'sius. The dewberry plant. The fruit is similar to the blackberry.

R. canadensis. Canadian sub-variety of *R. cæsius*. Root bark astringent.

R. chamæmorus. The cloudberry tree. The fruit is pleasantly refrigerant, and is also antiscorbutic.

R. flagellar'is. A syn. for *R. cæsius*.

R. framboesia'nus. A syn. for *R. idæus*.

R. frondo'sus. A syn. for *R. fruticosus*.

R. fructico'sus. The common bramble, or blackberry bush. The root-bark of the American variety is astringent.

R. idæus. The raspberry bush.

R. nig'or. A syn. for *R. fruticosus*.

R. occidenta'lis. A syn. for *R. strigosus*.

R. palus'tris hu'milis. A syn. for *R. chamæmorus*.

R. panicula'tus. A syn. for *R. fruticosus*.

R. procum'bens. A syn. for *R. cæsius*.

R. saxat'lis. The stone-bramble. Hab., Europe. In Russia an intoxicating beverage is made from the juice of the fruit.

R. sent'is. (*L. sentis*, a bramble or blackberry-bush.) A syn. for *R. fruticosus*.

R. strigo'sus. Wild red raspberry bush of the United States. The leaves are slightly astringent.

R. trivia'lis. A syn. for *R. cæsius*.

R. villosus. The American blackberry.

R. vulgar'is. A syn. for *R. fruticosus*.

Ructamen. (*L.*) The same as *Ructus*.

Ructa'tio. (*L.*) The same as *Ructus*.

Ructa'tion. See *Ructatio*.

Ructuos'itas. (*Ructuosus*.) Excessive *ructus*, or eructation.

Ructuo'sus. (*Ructus*.) Belching or eructating to an excessive extent.

Ructus. (*L.*) A belching, eructation, or discharge of wind from the stomach through the mouth.

R. ac'idus. Acid *Ructus*.

R. hyster'icus. Hysterical *ructus* or belching.

Rudbeck'ia. (After the *Rudbeck* family of Upsal.) A Genus of the *Compositæ*.

R. lancin'ata. The cornflower. Hab., North America. Action, diuretic.

R. purpu'rea. The corn-flower of the western and southern parts of North America. Root is alterative and diuretic.

Ruddle. (? *Ruddy*.) Common name for a kind of red chalk. See *Rubrica*.

R. hard. See *Rubrica fabrilis*.

Ruddy. (Mid. Eng. *ruddy*.) Reddish coloured.

Ru'deral. (*L. rudus*, rubbishy.) *Biol.* Growing among rubbish.

Rudiment. (*L. rudimentum*, the first

rules; a beginning.) *Biol.* Any part or organ in an early or primary stage; also, any part or organ which remains permanently at such a stage.

Rudimental. See *Rudimentary*.

Rudimentary. (*Rudiment.*) Having the characters of a *Rudiment*; undeveloped.

Rudimentum. (*L.*) A beginning.

R. processus vaginalis peritonei. The rudiment of the processus vaginalis of the peritoneum. See *Processus vaginalis*.

Rudius. An Italian physician who died in 1611.

R., extract of. An aperient pill composed of colocynth, agaric, jalap, black hellebore, socotrine aloes, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and alcohol.

Rudolphia frondosa. (After C. A. Rudolphia, a botanist of Jena.) A syn. for *Butea frondosa*.

Rue. Common name for the *Ruta graveolens*.

R., Assyrian wild. Common name for the *Peganum harmala*.

R., goat's. Common name for the *Galega officinalis*.

R., wall. Common name for the *Asplenium murale*.

Rufescens. (*L.*) Becoming or bordering upon red, reddish.

Rufescens. (*L. rufescens.*) See *Rufescens*.

Rufous. (*L. rufus.*) Reddish.

Rufus. (*L.*) Reddish, or yellowish red.

Ruga. (*L.*) A fold, a wrinkle.

Rugæ. Nom. plur., and also gen. sing., of *Ruga*.

R. of bones. Term for the roughened elevations on bones for tendinous and ligamentous attachment.

R. of vagina. See *Vagina, rugæ of*.

R. penniformes. A syn. for *Palma uteri plicatæ*.

R. seniles. (*L. senilis*, belonging to an old man.) A syn. for *R. transversæ frontales*.

R. transversæ frontales. The transverse wrinkles of the forehead.

Rugine. (*L. rugo*, to have wrinkles.) Old name for a surgeon's rasp.

Rugitus. (*L.*) A roaring of lions; also, a loud gurgling noise in the intestines, *borborygmus*.

Rugose. (*L. rugosus.*) Full of wrinkles; wrinkled.

Rugosity. (*L. rugosus*, full of wrinkles.) The condition of being *Rugose*.

Rugous. (*L. rugosus.*) The same as *Rugose*.

Ruhmkorff's coil. A form of electric induction-coil invented by Ruhmkorff, by means of which all the tension of the induced current is utilised.

Ruizia fragrans. A syn. for *Boldoa fragrans*.

Rum. A spirituous liquor prepared in the West Indies and United States by distillation, from fermented molasses.

R., bay. See *Spiritus myrciæ*.

R.-blossom. A name for *Acnè rosacea*.

R. buds. A name for *Gutta rosea*.

R. cherry. The *Prunus virginiana*.

Ruma. (*L.*) A teat; also, the breast; also, the cud of *Ruminants*.

Rumen. (*L.*) The paunch or first stomach of the *Ruminantia*. Also, the cud of a *Ruminant*.

Rumeno'tomy. (*Rumen*; Gr. *roun*, a cutting.) The operation of cutting into the *rumen*.

Rumex. (*L.* From *ruma*, a teat; so named because the Romans used to suck the leaf to allay thirst.) The herb called sorrel. A Genus of the *Polygonaceæ*.

R. acetosella. The field or sheep sorrel. Action, diuretic, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic.

R. acetosus. The English sorrel. Action, antiscorbutic. The inspissated juice is escharotic.

R. acutus. The sharp-pointed wild-dock. A decoction of the root is used in Germany for the cure of scabies. It was used in the time of Dioscorides, both alone and also boiled with vinegar, for the cure of leprous and impetiginous affections.

R. ætne'nsis. A syn. for *R. scutatus*.

R. alpi'nus. A syn. for *R. patientia*.

R. aquat'icus. A syn. for *R. hydrolapathum*.

R. britan'nica. A syn. for *R. hydrolapathum*.

R. confer'tus. A syn. for *R. patientia*.

R. cris'pus. Curled, yellow or sour dock. Properties similar to those of *R. obtusifolius*.

R. dig'ynus. A syn. for *Oxyria reniformis*.

R. gigan'tea. Vegetable mercury. The root-bark is used in the East Indies in the treatment of elephantiasis, leprosy, and other diseases.

R. glau'cus. A syn. for *R. scutatus*.

R. hasta'tus. A syn. for *R. scutatus*.

R. hastifol'ius. The same as *R. scutatus*.

R. hydrolap'athum. The water dock. Leaves, slightly acid, and laxative; root, antiscorbutic, astringent, and tonic.

R. interme'dius. A syn. for *R. acetosus*.

R. obtusifol'ius. Blunt-leaved or bitter dock. Root tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic.

R. oxyot'us. A syn. for *R. scutatus*.

R. paludo'sus. A syn. for *R. acutus*.

R. patien'tia. Patience dock or Monk's rhubarb. The root is similar in properties to the root of the rhubarb (*Rheum palmatum*).

R. pusil'us. A syn. for *R. acutus*.

R. sanguine'us. Bloody dock. Root astringent.

R. scute'tus. Roman, French, or garden sorrel. Similar in properties to the *R. acetosus*.

R. tubero'sus. A syn. for *R. acetosus*.

Rumicin. (*Rumex.*) A name for *Chrysophanic acid*.

Rumin. (*Rumex.*) A name for a dry alcoholic extract prepared from the *Rumex crispus*. It is antiscorbutic and laxative.

Ruminant. (*L. ruminans*, chewing the cud.) Chewing the cud, ruminating. Also, a member of the group *Ruminantia*.

Ruminantia. (*L. ruminans*, chewing the cud.) A group of the Class *Mammalia*, including all those chewing the cud. They have a complicated stomach partly divided into four compartments; the *rumen* or paunch, the *reticulum* or honeycomb bag, the *paalterium* or manyplies, and the *abomasum* or reed.

Rumination. (*L. ruminatio*, a chewing of the cud; also, meditating on a thing.) Chewing the cud; a regurgitation of food from the stomach back into the mouth and a second chewing of it; the act may be once or twice repeated. This is a natural function in the *Ruminantia*. It very occasionally occurs as a pathological symptom (also, termed *Merycism*) in human beings; namely, in some hysterical,

neurasthenic, and epileptic patients, and in some idiots.

Also, metaphorically, to turn any subject of thought over and over in the mind.

Rumis. (L.) A teat; also, the breast, *Mamma*.

Rum'et. A syn. for *Pityriasis*. (Dun-gilson.)

Rump. (Mid. Eng. *rumpe*. G. *Rumpf*.) The end of the backbone or sacro-coccygeal region; also, the nates or buttocks.

R.-bone. A name for the *Coccyx*; also, for the *Sacrum*.

Run. *Pathol.* To discharge a fluid, whether pus or serum, from the surface.

R.-around'. A popular name for the slighter varieties of *Paronychia*.

Run'ches. A name for the *Sinapis arvensis*.

Runc'ina. (L.) A large saw; also, a plane. *Surg.* A syn. for *Raspatorium*.

Runc'inate. *Bot.* Epithet applied to leaves which are a modification of the pinnatifid leaf, having the points of the large central lobes reflected.

Runcin'ula. (Dim. from *L. runcina*.) *Surg.* Term used as syn. with *Runcina*.

Rundle. *Bot.* An old term syn. with *Umbel*.

Run'dlet. (Dim. from *Rundle*.) *Bot.* Old term syn. with *Umbellule*.

Runge's method. A method of dressing the stump of the umbilical cord in newborn infants, introduced by Runge, consisting in powdering it with a mixture of one part of boric acid with three parts of starch.

Run'ner. *Biol.* An animal that runs. Also, in *Bot.*, a stem or branch that runs along the ground having roots or rootlets at intervals.

Run'net. The same as *Rennet*.

Run'ning. Proceeding by a series of rapid leaps with alternate feet, one foot leaving, before the other touches, the ground.

Also, in *Surg.*, a discharge of pus, mucus, or ~~run~~.

R. amuck'. (Malay, *amuck!* kill!) A term originally used by Anglo-Indians to denote the condition of frenzied intoxication caused by excessive doses of Indian hemp, *Cannabis indica* or *sativa*, taken by the natives of India, Arabia, Western Africa, and the Malay Archipelago. The subjects of this inebriation rush madly about shouting amuck! amuck! (kill! kill!), and attack anyone they meet. The term is also now used colloquially, in a metaphorical sense, to express discussion of a subject of which the person discussing is ignorant, or a running foul of public opinion. (Hack Tuke.)

R., paroxys'mal. Paroxysmal attacks characterised by purposeless running. A symptom occasionally present in cases of morbid cerebral excitement.

R. scall. An old term for *Eczema*. See *Scall*.

Run'round. Term in common use in the United States for the mildest form of *Paronychia*.

Rupellar'ius. A syn. for *Rupestris*.

Rupellensis, sal. (L. *Rupella*, Rochelle, where this salt was first made.) *Rochelle salt*.

Rupes. (Nom. pl. of *L. rupes*, a rock.) An old term for *Labia pudendi*.

Rupestra'lis. The same as *Rupestris*.

Rupes'trine. See *Rupestris*.

Rupes'tris. (L. *rupes*, a rock.) Growing on, or frequenting, rocks.

Rup'ia. (Ῥόπος, filth.) A pustular eruption characterised by the formation of thick brown, stratified, limpet-shell-like crusts. It is a variety of late secondary eruption in syphilis.

R. cachec'otia. A syn. for *Pompholyx*.

R. escharotica. A syn. for *Variocella gangrenosa*.

R. prom'inens. *Rupia* in which the crusts formed are large and prominent.

R. simp'lex. *Rupia* in which the crusts formed are small.

R. syphilitica. See main heading.

Rup'ial. Belonging to, or having the characters of, *Rupia*.

Rupicap'ra. (L. *rupes*, a rock; *capra*, a goat.) A name for the *Capra sylvestris*.

R. tra'gus. Systematic name for *Chamois*.

Rupicol'us. (L. *rupes*, a rock; *colo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing on rocks. *Ornith.* Living among rocks.

Rupin'colus. (L. *rupina*, a craggy ground; *colo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing on rocks.

Rupoph'o'bia. (Ῥόπος, filth; φόβος, fear.) A syn. for *Myophobia*.

Rupt'il'is. (L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break; *habilis*, able.) Breakable.

Ruptibil'itas. (L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break; *habilis*, able.) The same as *Ruptilitas*.

Rup'tilis. (L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.) *Bot.* Breaking open, or opening of itself.

Ruptil'itas. (*Ruptilis*.) *Bot.* The condition to which is applied the epithet *Ruptilis*.

Ruptio. (L.) A rupture.

Ruptorium. (Neut. of *ruptorius*, from *L. ruptor*, one who breaks anything.) A syn. for *Cauterium*.

R. commu'nē. A term for *Potassa fusa*.

R., reme'dium. Opening or breaking remedy. An old name for *Potassa cum calce*, which was applied to the skin over an abscess in order to open the latter by sloughing. Hildanus strongly advised its application to gangrenous or sloughing parts.

Ruptorius. (Mod. L. *ruptorius*, -a, -um, from *L. ruptor*, one who breaks anything.) Breaking or opening.

Ruptura. (L.) Rupture.

R. arte'riæ. Rupture of an artery. A term for *Aneurysm*.

R. cor'neæ. Rupture of the cornea.

R. hernio'sa. A syn. for *Hernia*.

R. ovar'ii. Rupture of an ovary.

R. uteri. Rupture of the uterus. See *Uterus*, *rupture of*.

R. vaginæ. Rupture of the vagina. See *Vagina*, *rupture of*.

Rupture. (L. *ruptura*.) A breaking, bursting, or tearing; also used in the special sense of *Hernia*.

R. in the groin. An inguinal hernia.

R. of the heart. This condition is rarely found without a penetrating wound of the chest. In such cases the most frequent seat of rupture is the right ventricle, and the next most frequent, the left auricle. Death is generally immediate, but has been known to be prolonged to fourteen hours after the accident. The injury is usually direct violence; but indirect violence has been known to cause rupture of the heart. (Erichsen.)

R.-wort. Common name for the *Herniaria glabra*.

Ruptured. Burst or broken; also, suffering from a rupture or *Hernia*.

Rusconi, anus of. A name given to *Protostoma*, after the comparative anatomist Rusconi.

Ruscus. (*L. ruscum*, the butcher's broom plant.) A Genus of the Order *Asparaginaceæ*.

R. aculeatus. The butcher's broom, a European shrub. The rhizome has a diuretic action.

R. hypoglossum. Action similar to that of *R. aculeatus*.

R. hypophyllum. Action similar to that of *R. aculeatus*.

Rush. Common name for plants of the Genus *Juncus*.

R.-nut. Common name for the fruit of *Cyperus esculenta*.

R., sweet. Common name for the *Andropogon schenanthus*.

R., uterine. A term for uterine soufflé. See *Soufflé, uterine*.

Rusma. The same as *Rhusma*.

R. tartarorum. Name for a depilatory which was formerly used, and was said to consist of honey very highly concentrated by boiling.

R. turcorum. Rusma of the Turks. See main heading.

Rusot. See *Ruzot*.

Ruspini's styptic. A secret remedy, which was said to be composed of zinc sulphate, opium, and gallic acid dissolved in alcohol diluted with aqua rosæ.

R.'s tincture. A preparation of ambergris, cloves, and orris root, digested in alcohol, in use formerly to preserve the teeth.

Russell and West's method. See under *Urea, tests for*.

Russia ashes. Common name for impure potash imported from Russia.

Russian bath. See *Bath, Russian*.

R. castor. *Castoreum sibiricum*.

R. disease. A syn. for *Influenza*.

R. influenza. A term for *Influenza*, first used to distinguish it from the so-called influenza-cold.

R. isinglass. See *Isinglass, Russian*.

R. li'quorice. See *Liquorice, Russian*.

R. mustard. Name for the mustard obtained from the seeds of *Sinapis juncea*, cultivated in South Russia.

R. pest. A syn. for *Influenza*.

R. rhu'barb. See *Rhubarb, Russian*.

Rus'so-Polish fever. A name for *Typhus*.

Russow's pot'ash-al'cohol. Term for an alcoholic solution of caustic potash introduced by Russow for dissolving *suberin* and some other vegetable substances.

Rus'sula. A Genus of *Agaricæ*, some of which are poisonous, and others, eatable.

R. emetica. A poisonous species. Hab., Europe.

R. heterophylla. An edible species. Hab., Europe.

R. sardonia. A Sardinian species.

Rust. (Mid. Eng. *rust*.) General term for the mixture of oxides, hydrates, and carbonates of the metal which gradually form upon the surface of a metal which is exposed for any long time to moist air.

In *Bot.*, term for a plant-disease due to Fungi of the Class *Uredineæ*, in which masses of rusty-

looking dust form in the plant-tissues. It is a disease of the *Cereals*.

In *Zool.*, term for the water-weevil, an insect of the Order *Coleoptera*, which feeds upon the rice plant.

Rust's disease. A variety of *Pott's disease* which is confined to the cervical region, described by Rust.

Rusty. Belonging to, covered with, or having the appearance of, rust.

R. expectoration. See *Expectoration, rusty*. It is a characteristic symptom in *Pneumonia, lobar*.

Rus'wut. (Hind.) A syn. for *Ruzot*.

Rut. (*L. rugitus*, a roaring.) A periodical congestion and increased functional activity of the female generative organs, accompanied by sexual desire, occurring in certain animals. Also termed *Estruation*.

Ruta. A genus of the *Rutaceæ*.

R. altera. A syn. for *R. graveolens*.

R. caprar'ia. A syn. for *Galaga officinalis*.

R. graveolens. Common or garden rue.

The *ρίγανον* of Hippocrates, and *ρίγανον κνηνέρον* of Dioscorides. Hab., S. Europe and the East. The volatile oil (*Oleum rute*) is a narcotic-irritant. The ancients believed rue to be a prophylactic against certain contagious diseases, and especially the plague.

R. horten'sis. A syn. for *R. graveolens*.

R. murar'ia. The *Asplenium ruta muraria*.

Rutabulum. (*L. rutabulum*, an oven-rake; also, a slice; also, the penis.) A term for *Penis*.

Rutaceæ. The rueworts, an Order of Dicotyledonous plants.

Rutaceous. (*L. rutaceus*, of rue.) Belonging to, or resembling, the Genus *Ruta*; also, belonging to the Order *Rutaceæ*.

Rutaceum. (*L. rutaceus*, of rue.) *Pharm.* Term for an infusion of rue in vinegar, vinegar of rue.

Rutæ. Gen. sing., also nom. pl., of *Ruta*.

R. oleum. See *Oleum rute*.

Rute'ta. An old term for *Tarantula*.

Ruthenium. (*Ruthenia*, a Russian province.) A rare metal belonging to the platinum group. Symbol, Ru; atomic weight, 103.5.

Rutherford's solution. A solution introduced by Rutherford for hardening and decalcifying bone. Its composition is—chromic acid 1 gramme, water 200 cub. cent., to which is added nitric acid 2 cub. cent.

Rutic acid. (*Rutic*, belonging to or obtained from *Ruta*, or rue.) A syn. for *Caproic acid*.

Rutidoma. (*Ῥυτίδωμα*, anything wrinkled.) Something wrinkled.

Rutidosis. (*Ῥυτίδωσις*, a wrinkling.) The act of wrinkling. Also, a wrinkling or shrivelling of the cornea.

Rutilin. A resinoid body obtained by heating salicin with sulphuric acid. Probably an impure salirrhethin. Also termed *Olivin*.

Rutilus. (*L.*) Fiery red.

Rutine. An acid, crystallisable, odourless, yellow body obtained from *Rue*, readily soluble in boiling water and alcohol.

Rutin'ic acid. A syn. for *Rutine*.

Rutis. (*Ῥυτίς. L. ruga*.) A wrinkle.

Rutting. The state of sexual excitement of female animals during the period of *Rut*.

Rutula. (Dim. from *Ruta*.) A small species of *Rue*.

Ruysch. A Dutch anatomist; born 1638, died 1731.

R., glomerules of. A syn. for *Malpighian corpuscles*.

R., membrane of. The *Tunica Ruyschiana*.

R., uterine muscle of. Term for the muscular tissue of the fundus uteri, which was considered by Ruysch to have an action separate from that of the rest of the uterine muscle.

Ruyschia'na, membra'na. (After Ruysch.) A syn. for *R., tunica*.

R., tunica. See *Tunica Ruyschiana*.

R., tunica cellulosa. A syn. for *Ruyschii tunica cellulosa*.

Ruyschii tunica cellulosa. Cellular tunic of Ruysch. A name for the subperitoneal areolar tissue of the stomach.

Ruzot. (Hind.) A similar preparation to *Lycion* (q. v.).

Rychenotrepan'. (G.) Name for an instrument which acts as a combined perforator and lever for removing compact bone. (Foster.)

Rye. (Mid. Eng. rye, *L. secale*; F. *seigle*; I. *segale*; G. *Roggen*.) Common name for the grain or seed of *Secale cereale*.

R., asthma. A variety of hay-asthma which develops at the time of the flowering of the rye plant.

R., ergot of. See *Ergot*.

R., horned. The same as *R., spurred*.

R.-plant. Common name for the *Secale cereale*.

R., Rob'in's. The *Polytrichum juniperinum*.

R., spurred. Common name for *R., ergot of*.

Rypia. See *Rupia*.

Rytidosis. See *Rutidosis*.

Rytis. See *Rutis*.

S.

S. Abbreviation for *Signa*; also, for *Spherical lens*; also, Chemical symbol for *Sulphur*.

S. a. Abbreviation for *Secundum artem*.

S. a. l. Abbreviation for *Secundum artis leges*.

S. Ac. Abbreviation for *Sine acida*, without acid.

S. Alk. Abbreviation for *Sine alkali*, without alkali.

S. K. Abbreviation for *Sine kali*, without an alkali.

S. N. Abbreviation for *Secundum naturam*, according to nature, in the natural course of things.

S. roma'num. The *Sigmoid flexure* of the colon, which is curved somewhat like the Roman letter S.

S. S. S. Pharm. Abbreviation for *Stratum super stratum*, layer upon layer.

Sabadilla. B.P. The dried ripe seeds of the *Schenocaulon officinale*, sometimes with their pericarps. The seeds are about a quarter of an inch long, fusiform, wrinkled, and of a shining brownish-black, with an acrid, bitter taste. When powdered, they cause sneezing. From sabadilla is made *Veratrina*, B.P. (q. v.).

S. officinarum. The *Schenocaulon officinale*.

Sabadillic acid. A syn. for *Cevadic acid*.

Sabadillin. (*Sabadilla*.) A syn. for *Veratrina*.

Sabal serrula'ta. The saw palmetto of the Southern States of North America. It is expectorant, sedative, and diuretic.

Sabalol. (*Sabal*.) A substance prepared from the *Sabal serrulata*, and containing the active principles of this plant.

Sabatier's suture. See *Suture, Sabatier's*.

Sabatilla. See *Sabadilla*.

Sabatrine. $C_{102}H_{96}N_4O_{34}$. Weigelin's name for an alkaloid obtained by him in 1871 from *Sabadilla*.

Sabbatia. (After Liberatus Sabbati, an Italian botanist.) A Genus of the *Gentianaceae*. The species of this genus resemble those of the Genus *Gentiana* in their bitter tonic action.

S. angular'is. The American centaury. A bitter tonic.

S. campestris. Used in the form of a fluid extract as a remedy for sick-headache consequent on gastric disorder.

S. chloroid'es. Action similar to that of *S. angularis*.

S. Eli'oti. The quinine-flower; an American species. Action, bitter tonic.

S. grac'ilis. Action similar to that of the other species.

S. panicula'ta. Action and uses the same as those of *S. angularis*.

Sabina. Specific name of the *Juniperus sabina*.

Sabinae cacumina. B.P. Savin tops. The tops, fresh and dried, of the *Juniperus sabina*, collected in spring. Action, a powerful irritant, locally and generally; said to be also emmenagogue. B.P. dose, 4 to 10 grains.

Preparations.—*Oleum sabinae*, *Tinctura sabinae*, *Unguentum sabinae*.

Sabine. See *Sabina*.

Sabon. Old term for *Lixivium*; also, for *Sapo*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Sabucus. See *Sambucus*.

Sabul'colus. (*L. sabulum*, sand; *colo*, to inhabit.) Living in sand.

Sabulose. (*L. sabulosus*, sandy.) The same as *Sabulosus*.

Sabulosity. (*L. sabulosus*, sandy.) Sandiness.

Sabulous. (*L. sabulosus*, sandy.) Sandy, gritty like sand. Also, growing in sandy places.

Sabulum. (*L.*) Fine gravel.

S. conar'il. The sabulous matter contained in the *Conarium*, or pineal gland.

Sabura. The same as *Saburra*.

Saburra. (*L.*) Ballast for ships, composed of coarse sand or gravel.

Med. Old term for foulness of the stomach, from decomposed substances supposed to be retained in it in cases of faulty digestion. This condition was considered by the *Humorists* to be the cause of many diseases.

S. vermino'sa. A syn. for *Helminthiasis*.
Sabur'ral. Belonging to *Saburra*.
S. fe'ver. A term for fever accompanied with much gastric disorder, coated tongue, and formation of sordes on the lips. (Dunglison.)
Saburra'tio. (*Saburra*.) A syn. for *Arenation*.
Saburra'tion. See *Saburratio*.
Sac. (*L. saccus*, a sack or bag.) Any bag-like cavity, with its covering.
S., air-. Another name for an *air-cell* of the lungs.
S., allan'toid. The *Allantois*.
S., amniot'ic. The *Amnion*.
S., aud'itory. Term for the sac-like rudimentary organs of hearing of some of the *Vertebrata*.
S., den'tal. See *Dental sac*.
S., embryon'ic. See *Embryonic sac*.
S., fœ'tal. A syn. for *S. gestation*.
S., gesta'tion. Term for the sac in which an embryo is enclosed in cases of extra-uterine pregnancy.
S., her'nial. See *Hernial sac*.
S., her'nial intrapari'etal. The sac of an intraparietal hernia. See *Hernia, intraparietal*.
S., lach'rymal. See *Lachrymal sac*.
S., lac'teal. See *Lacteal sac*.
S.s., la'tex. See *Latex sacs*.
S., of omen'tum. See *Omentum, sac of*.
S., peritone'al. The cavity of the peritoneum.
S., pleur'al. The cavity of the pleura.
S., se'rous. See *Serous sac*.
S., vitel'line. See *Vitelline sac*.
S., yolk-. See *Yolk-sac*.
Sacatra. Term for an individual who is seven eighths a negro and one eighth white. (Gould.)
Sac'cade. (F.) A jerk. In *Physiol.*, the involuntary jerking movement in the act of swallowing.
Saccaneurys'ma. (*Σάκκος*, a bag; *aneurysma*.) A saciform or sacculated aneurysm.
Sac'cate. The same as *Saccated*.
Sac'cated. (*Saccus*.) Shaped like a sac.
Sac'char. A shortening of the word *Saccharum*.
Saccharate. A salt of *Saccharic acid*; also, of cane-sugar or *Saccharose*. Also, containing sugar.
S. of iron. The *Ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile*.
S. of lead. Used to prepare nitro-saccharate of lead, which has been recommended as a solvent of urinary calculi.
S. of lime. *Calcarea saccharata*.
Sac'charated. (*Saccharum*.) Made with, or containing, sugar.
S. carbonate of iron. See *Ferri carbonas saccharata*.
S. ferrous iodide. See *Ferrum iodatum saccharatum*.
S. iron. See *Iron, saccharated*.
S. pep'sin. See *Pepsina saccharata*.
S. solution of lime. The *Liquor calcis saccharatus*.
S. tar. Tar 4 parts, sugar 96 parts.
Saccharephidro'sis. (*Σάκχαρον*, sugar; *ephidrosis*.) A variety of *Hyperidrosis* in which the sweat contains sugar.
Sac'chari fœx. (Gen. of *saccharum*;

fœx, dregs.) Term for *Treacle* or molasses, the uncrystallisable juice of *Saccharum officinarum*.
Sacchar'ic acid. $C_6H_{10}O_6$. A dibasic acid prepared by the action of nitric acid on sugar and several other carbohydrates. It is deliquescent, and dissolves readily in alcohol. Also, a syn. for *Tetraoxyacaproic acid* (q. v.).
Sac'charide. An ether formed by the combination of *Saccharose* with an acid radical.
Sacchari'ferous. (*L. saccharum*; *fero*, to bear.) Sugar-bearing, yielding sugar.
Saccharifica'tion. (*L. saccharum*; *facio*, to make.) The conversion of starch into sugar.
Sacchari'meter. *Σάκχαρον*, sugar; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An apparatus for the estimation of the amount of sugar in a solution. There are two kinds of saccharimeter. One is a form of *Hydrometer*, which indicates the amount of sugar by the specific gravity of the solution. The other is a form of *Polarimeter*, which indicates the amount by the number of degrees of rotation of the plane of polarisation in a ray of light passed through the solution.
S., fermenta'tion. A special form of saccharimeter for collection of the carbon dioxide evolved in fermentation of saccharine urine, and estimation of its percentage.
Sacchari'metry. (*Saccharimeter*.) The process of estimating the amount of sugar in any solution.
Sac'charin. (*Saccharum*.) $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CO \\ SO_2 \end{smallmatrix} > NH$. A derivative of coal-tar, occurring in white six-sided tablets melting at 224° C. It is said to be 280 times as sweet as cane-sugar. It has an antiseptic action. Taken as a substitute for sugar in diabetes.
 Also, $C_6H_{10}O_6$, the anhydride of *Tetraoxyacaproic acid* (monobasic saccharic acid).
Sac'charine. Having the properties of *Saccharum* or sugar, sugary. Also, as a subst., an old term for *Oxalic acid*.
S. diabete's. See *Diabetes, saccharine*.
Sacchari'nin. The same as *Saccharin*, first definition.
Saccharo'biöse. A syn. for *Saccharose*.
Saccharocol'loid. (*Saccharum*; *colloid*.) General term for the colloidal members of the *Carbohydrate* group (starch gum, &c.).
Saccharogalactorrhœ'a. (*Σάκχαρον*, sugar; *galactorrhœa*.) The secretion of milk containing an excess of sugar.
Sac'charogen. (*Σάκχαρον*, sugar; *γεννάω*, to produce.) A glucoside present in milk, which can be converted into lactose.
Saccharogen'esis. (*Σάκχαρον*; *genesis*.) The formation of sugar.
Saccharogummi'ta. (*L. saccharum*, sugar; *gummi*, gum.) A gum-like sugar found in liquorice root, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.
Sac'charoid. (*Σάκχαρον*; *είδος*, resemblance.) Resembling *Saccharose*.
Saccharolac'tate. See *Sacchrolactate*.
Saccharo'leus. (*L. saccharum*, sugar; *oleum*, oil.) *Surg.* An epithet formerly applied by Beral to dressings consisting of powdered sugar and ethereal oils.
Saccharol'icus. Syn. for *Saccharoleus*.
Saccharolo'gia. (*Σάκχαρον*, sugar; *λόγος*, a discourse.) A treatise on sugar. Title of a work published by A. Sala in 1637.

SACCHAROMETER—SACCOCYSTIS

Saccharometer. (Σάκχαρος; μέτρον.) See *Saccharimeter*.

S., fermentation. See *Saccharimeter, fermentation*.

Saccharomyces. (Σάκχαρος, sugar; μύκης, a fungus.) A Genus of ascomycetous Fungi, including the varieties of Yeast.

S. albicans. A syn. for *Oidium albicans*.

S. apiculatus. A species found upon gooseberries and some other plants.

S. capillitii. A species sometimes found on the human scalp, and believed to be the cause of *Pityriasis capitis*.

S. cerevisiae. (L. *cerevisia*, beer.) The yeast of beer, brewer's yeast. It consists of minute spherical or oval cells, either solitary or in branched chains.

S. conglomeratus. A species present in grape-must at the end of fermentation.

S. coprogenus. A species found in human faeces.

S. ellipsoideus. The common vinous ferment.

S. exiguus. A species found at the end of fermentation in beer.

S. glutinis. A rose-coloured species growing on potatoes and gelatin.

S. guttulae. A species growing in the digestive canal, in various kinds of animals.

S. mesentericus. A species which neutralises the acids of fruits. It forms a scum on fermented liquids, termed by Nägeli the mesenteric skin.

S. minor. The fungus of baker's yeast. (Engel.)

S. mycoderma. The same as *S. albicans*.

S. pasteurianus. A species very closely allied to *S. ellipsoideus*.

S. psoriasis. A species growing round the hairs of the human scalp.

S. reesii. Believed to be a variety of *S. ellipsoideus*.

S. tyricola. A species growing in fermenting cheese, and closely resembling *S. minor*.

Saccharon. Name for the lactone of *Saccharonic acid*.

Saccharonic acid. $C_6H_{10}O_7$. An acid formed by oxidation of saccharin by means of nitric acid. It forms large crystals, which are readily soluble in water.

Saccharorrhoea. (Σάκχαρος, πῶς, to flow.) A syn. for *Glycyrrhæa*.

S. cutanea. Cutaneous saccharorrhoea. See *Ephidrosis saccharata*.

S. lactea. Excretion of milk containing an abnormally large proportion of sugar.

S. pulmonalis. The expectoration of sputa containing sugar.

S. urinoæ. A syn. for *Saccharine diabetes*.

Saccharose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Cane-sugar, a carbohydrate of characteristic sweet taste, obtained from the sugar-cane, beet, maple, &c. It occurs in small amount in many fruits, flowers, and roots. It melts at 160° C., and at 200° is converted into caramel. Its solution is dextro-rotatory.

Saccharous. A syn. for *Saccharine*.

Saccharum. (L. *saccharum*; G. σάκχαρ, σάχαρι, or σάκχαρον; Sanser. *garkara*.) Sugar. Also, a Genus of the Gramineæ.

S. acerum. Maple sugar. It is obtained from the *Acer saccharinum*. Used as a demulcent.

S. album. White, loaf, or refined sugar.

S. aluminatum. A mixture of equal parts of powdered alum and powdered white sugar. Used as a styptic.

S. aluminus. The same as *S. aluminatum*.

S. canadense. A syn. for *S. acernum*.

S. candidum. Sugar-candy.

S. candum. The same as *S. candidum*.

S. canthum. The same as *S. candidum*.

S. cantum. The same as *S. candidum*.

S. chinense. A species of sugar-cane which is cultivated in China.

S. communis. Raw, or moist sugar. See *Sugar, moist*.

S. hordeatum. Barley-sugar.

S. lactis. B.P. Sugar of milk. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$. Obtained by evaporation of milk-whey. Dose, 60 to 120 gr., or more, in water. Used in the preparation of *Pulvis elaterini compositus* and *Extractum euonymi siccum*.

S. mannae. The sugar of manna, mannite.

S. nonpurificatum. A syn. for *S. commune*.

S. officinale. The sugar-cane. Hab., Southern Asia. Cultivated in various hot countries for its sugar.

S. officinarum. The same as *S. officinale*.

S. peridium. A syn. for *S. hordeatum*.

S. purificatum. B.P. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Refined, loaf, lump, or white sugar. In conical loaves. Demulcent. Used as a sweetening agent and a preservative. From it is prepared *Syrupus*.

S. purum. The same as *S. purificatum*.

S. roseceum. A term for *Confectio rose gallica*.

S. saturni. (Saturn.) Sugar of lead, lead acetate.

S. sinense. A syn. for *S. chinense*.

S.ustum. Burnt sugar, or caramel. Used as a colouring agent.

Saccharure. Shortened form of the word *Saccharuretum*.

Saccharuretum. (*Saccharum*, F. *saccharure*.) Term for a preparation made by saturation of a tincture with sugar, with subsequent evaporation and powdering of the product.

Saccharureus. (*Saccharum*.) A syn. for *Saccharoleus*. (Béral.)

Saccholate. See *Saccholate*.

Saccholate acid. See *Saccholate acid*.

Sacchogummita. See *Saccharogummita*.

Saccholate. A salt of *Saccholate acid*.

Saccholate acid. (L. *saccharum*, sugar; *lao*, *lactis*, milk.) A term applied to *Mucic acid*, because this acid was first prepared from sugar of milk.

Sacci. (L.) Nom. pl. of *Saccus*.

S. peritoneales. The peritoneal sacs or cavities.

Sacceriferous. (L. *saccus*; *fero*, to bear.) Sac-bearing.

Sacceriform. (L. *saccus*; *forma*, shape.) Sac-shaped.

S. disease of anus. A disease consisting in distension and inflammation of the *Rectal pouches*.

Saccocystis. (L. *saccus*; Gr. κύστις, a box.) A syn. for *Parurocystis*.

Sac'cular. (*Sacculus.*) Having or resembling a saccule, or saccules.

S. a'neurysm. See *Aneurysm, saccular.*

S. glands. See *Glands, saccular.*

Sac'culate. The same as *Sacculated.*

Sacculated. Divided up into saccules; made up of saccules.

Sacculation. Division into *Sacculi.*

Sac'cule. (*L. sacculus.*) A little *Sac.*

S. of larynx. A syn. for *Ventricle of larynx.*

S. of vestibule. See *Vestibule, saccule of.*

Sac'culi. Nom. pl. of *Sacculus.*

S. adipo'si. Fatty sacculi or globules, fat-globules.

S. chalicophori. (*Χάλιξ*, rubble; *φορός*, bearing.) A term for *Bone-lacuna.*

S. ductuum lactifero'rum. The sacculi or ampullae of the *Lacteal ducts.*

S. larynge'i. The sacculi or ventricles of the larynx.

S. medicina'les. Term for medicinal bags, or bags containing medicinal substances.

S. medullar'es. Medullary sacculi. The cells formed by the *Medullary membrane.*

S. of colon. See under *Colon.*

Sacculose. (*Sacculus.*) Full of, or furnished with, *Sacculi.*

Sacculo-utricular duct. The constriction which forms between the *Sacculi* and *Utricule* of the otic vesicle of the embryo.

Sac'culus. (*L.*) A little sack or bag.

Anat. A little *Sac.*

S. adipo'sus. A fat-cell, or cell of adipose tissue.

S. cæca'lis. Blind saccule. A name for *Laryngeal pouch.*

S. cephal'icus. Cephalic saccule. A syn. for *Cucupha.*

S. chylifer. Chyliferous saccule. A syn. for *Receptaculum chyli.*

S. commun'is. A syn. for *S. ellipticus.*

S. cord'is. The saccule of the heart. A name for the *Pericardium.*

S. ellipt'icus. See under *Semicircular canals.*

S. hemiellip'ticus. A syn. for *S. ellipticus.*

S. intesti'ni cras'si. Sacculi of the thick intestine. A name for the *Cæcum.*

S. labyrin'thi. The saccule of the labyrinth. Another name for *S. vestibuli.*

S. lachryma'lis. The lachrymal sac. See *Lacrimonial sac.*

S. lactiferus. Lactiferous saccule. A syn. for *Lacteal sac.*

S. laryn'gis. The *Laryngeal pouch.*

S. medicina'lis. A medicinal or medicated pillow, such as the *Hop pillow* (q. v.).

S. mucos'us. Mucous saccule. A name for the bursa under the rectus femoris.

S. oblong'us. A syn. for *S. ellipticus.*

S. propri'us. A syn. for *S. rotundus.*

S. rotifer. Rotiferous saccule. A syn. for *Receptaculum chyli.*

S. rotun'dus. See under *Semicircular canals.*

S. semiova'lis. The same as *S. hemiellipticus.*

S. sphæ'ricus. The same as *S. rotundus.*

S. vesica'lis. A sacculus of the urinary bladder. See *Bladder, sacculated.*

S. vestib'uli. See *Vestibule, membranous.*

Saccurocys'tis. (*L. saccus*; *Gr. οὐρον*, urine; *κύστις*, a box; also, the urinary bladder.) The same as *Saccocystis* and *Parurocystis.*

Sac'cus. (*L.*) A sack; a large scap.

In Biol., a Sac.

S. cæ'cus. The blind sac. A term for the *Stomach.*

S. cæ'cus co'll. The blind sac of the colon. A syn. for *Cæcum.*

S. cæ'cus ster'no-cle'i-do-mastoi-de'us. Grüber's term for a diverticulum of the supra-sternal aponeurotic space, situated behind the clavicular origin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle on each side.

S. cæ'cus ventric'uli. The blind sac of the stomach. A term for the fundus of the stomach.

S. co'll. The sac of the colon. The same as *S. cæcus coli.*

S. conjuncti'væ. The conjunctival sac.

S. cord'is. The sac of the heart. A syn. for *Pericardium.*

S. endolymphat'icus. Endolymphatic sac. Syn. for *Labyrinth, membranous.*

S. epididym'idis. Sac of the epididymis. The covering given to the epididymis by the visceral layer of the tunica vaginalis.

S. epiplo'icus. Epiploic sac. A term for *Omentum, sac of.*

S. hemiellip'ticus. A syn. for *Utriculus.*

S. hernio'sus. *Hernial sac.*

S. intesti'ni cras'si. Sac of the thick intestine. The same as *S. cæcus coli.*

S. lachryma'lis. The lachrymal, or lacrimonial, sac.

S. lacteus. A *Lacteal sac.* Also, syn. for *Receptaculum chyli.*

S. liena'lis. The *Splenic pouch.*

S. mucos'us. A syn. for *Bursa mucosa.*

S. omenta'lis. Omental pouch. A name for the *Omentum, lesser, sac of.*

S. peritonea'lis mag'nus. Greater sac or cavity of the peritoneum.

S. peritonea'lis min'or. Lesser peritoneal sac. A syn. for *Omentum, lesser, sac of.*

S. peritonea'li retroventricular'is. Retroventricular sac of the peritoneum. A syn. for *Omentum, lesser, sac of.*

S. pleur'æ. The sac or cavity of the *Pleura.*

S. tu'bo-tympan'icus. Tubo-tympanic sac. The diverticulum of the primitive gut which develops into the tympanic cavity and Eustachian tube.

S. venarum cavar'um. Sac of the venæ cavæ. A term for the right auricle of the heart.

S. venarum pulmona'lis. The same as *S. venarum pulmonalium.*

S. venarum pulmona'lium. Sac of the pulmonary veins. A term for the left auricle of the heart.

S. ventric'uli. A name for the fundus of the *Stomach.*

S. vitell'inus. The vitelline sac or yolk-sac.

Sa'cer. (*L. sacer, -ra, -um.*) Holy, sacred.

S. ign'is. The sacred fire. An old name for "St. Anthony's fire," or *Erysipelas.*

Also, term formerly applied to *Herpes exedens.*

S. morbus. The sacred disease. An old name for epilepsy.

SACERDOTIS—SACRAL

S. musculus. A name for the *Longissimus dorsi*.

Sacerdotis penis. (L. *sacerdos*, *sacerdotis*, an augur, a priest; *penis*, the male organ.) An old term for the flower of the *Arum maculatum*.

Sachet. (F.) *Méd.* A small bag containing medicated substances.

S. resolutif. Name for a special form of sachet, containing equal parts of sulphate of iron, sulphate of calcium, and sal ammoniac. (Gould.)

Sachs' theory of inflammation. See under *Theory*.

Sachse's solution. A solution introduced by Sachse for the quantitative estimation of sugar in urine. Red iodide of mercury 18 grammes, iodide of potassium 25 grammes, aqueous solution of caustic potash 80 grammes; the mixture to be diluted to 1 litre. The sugar is reduced by this solution. The occurrence of complete reduction is ascertained by adding solution of stannous chloride supersaturated with caustic soda. 40 cub. cent. of the solution used correspond to a reduction of 0.1342 grammes of glucose.

S.'s test. A quantitative test for sugar in urine by means of *S.'s solution*.

Sack. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A syn. for *Sac*. Also, a dry wine formerly in common use. It was probably a kind of sherry.

Sacclactate. See *Saccharolactate*.

Sacclactic. See *Saccharolactic*.

Sacoché. (F.) An ambulance satchel such as is used in the army, containing first-aid dressings.

Sacra fistula. (L. *fistula*.) An old term for the vertebral column.

S., herba. See *Herba sacra*.

S. média, arte'ria. The *Sacral artery*, middle.

S., tinctura. See *Tinctura sacra*.

Sacrad. A term of Dr. Barclay's signifying towards the sacral aspect.

Sacral. (*Sacrum*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Sacrum*.

S. artery, mid'dle. This artery arises from the posterior surface of the abdominal artery just above its bifurcation. It passes down the front of the sacrum to the coccyx, where it forms anastomotic arches with the lateral sacral arteries, and is continued as a small vessel through the aponeurosis of the levatores ani, to end in the coccygeal gland on the front of the coccyx. It gives small branches to the mesorectum, and others anastomosing with the lateral sacral arteries, and sometimes sending twigs through the anterior sacral foramina.

S. arteries. These are the *S. artery*, middle, and the *S. arteries, lateral*.

S. arteries, lateral. Two on each side, usually. They arise from the posterior division of the internal iliac, and descend internally to the anterior sacral foramina. The inferior pair anastomose with offsets of the middle sacral.

S. aspect. That aspect which faces towards the position of the sacrum.

S. bone. The *Sacrum*.

S. canal'. The sacral portion of the vertebral canal.

S. cornua. The cornua of the sacrum. See under *Sacrum*.

S. extremities. A term for the lower extremities.

S. flexure of rectum. The first of the longitudinal curves of the rectum, corresponding to the hollow of the sacrum.

S. foram'ina. See under *Sacrum*.

S. ganglia. The ganglia of the sacral portion of the sympathetic system.

S. grooves. Two slightly marked longitudinal grooves, one on either side of the midline, on the posterior or dorsal surface of the sacrum, continuous with the vertebral grooves of those parts of the vertebral column which lie above the sacrum.

S. index. Term for the number obtained by dividing the number representing the breadth of the sacrum, multiplied by 100, by the number representing the length of the sacrum.

S. nerves. These are five in number. They are divided into anterior and posterior divisions before leaving the spinal canal. The anterior divisions of the first four pass out by the anterior sacral foramina, the fifth passes between the sacrum and coccyx. The sacral nerves below the second diminish in size to the fifth. The anterior divisions communicate with the sympathetic by short branches. The first three nerves and part of the fourth go to form between them the *Sacral plexus*. The fifth ends separately on the back of the coccyx. The part of the fourth nerve not joining the plexus gives branches to viscera and muscles in the pelvis, and sends a twig downwards to join the fifth nerve. The anterior division of the fifth sacral nerve is joined by the twig from the fourth and also by the anterior division of the coccygeal nerve, and passes downwards over the front of the coccygeus, which it supplies, ending in the integument over the back of the coccyx.

S. nucleus. A mass of grey matter in the spinal cord at the level of the origins of the second and third sacral nerves, and in that part of the cord corresponding to the position of Clarke's column.

S. parasites. Term for congenital tumours of the sacrum, consisting either of attached dermoid cysts, or of tumours containing rudiments of a second or parasitic foetus.

S. plexus. This is a nerve-plexus formed by the union of the lumbo-sacral cord (from the fifth and part of the fourth lumbar nerves), and the anterior divisions of the first three sacral nerves and part of the fourth sacral. The lumbo-sacral cord, and the first and second and greater part of the third sacral nerves unite to form an upper, larger cord, which is continued into the great sciatic nerve; the lesser part of the third sacral, and part of the fourth, and occasionally also a twig from the second, unite and are continued into the pudic nerve. The sacral plexus also gives off collateral offsets:—the superior and inferior gluteal nerves, the small sciatic, and the perforating cutaneous, and muscular branches to the obturator internus, gemelli, pyramiformis, and quadratus femoris.

S. plexus, lymphatic. A mass of lymphatic glands lying on the front of the sacrum, and receiving the lymphatics from the rectum.

S. plexus, posterior. Term for the series of anastomotic loops formed on the upper part of the posterior surface of the sacrum by the external branches of the posterior divisions of the first four sacral nerves and the last lumbar nerve. The branches of this plexus end in the skin of the buttocks.

S. ribs. Term for the separate points of ossification of the lateral parts of the sacrum.

S. teratoma. See *Teratoma, sacral*.

S. veins. There are two middle sacral veins, which accompany the middle sacral artery and anastomose with the lateral sacral veins and with the veins of the rectum.

S. vertebrae. The five vertebrae (in man) which unite to form the adult sacrum.

Sacrarthrocacé. (L. *sacrum*; Gr. ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, evil.) An old term for *Sacro-iliac disease*.

Sacra'to. The same as *Sacatra*.

Sa'cred bark. *Cascara sagrada*.

S. bean. The *Nelumbium luteum*.

S. ma'lady. A syn. for Epilepsy, *Sacer morbus*.

Sa'cren. Term signifying belonging solely to the sacrum.

Sa'cri-lumba'lis. Coues' term for the *Erector spine*.

Sa'criplex. (*Sacrum*; *plexus*.) The *Sacral plexus*.

Sacriplex'al. Belonging to the *Sacriplex*.

Sa'cro. (*Sacrum*.) Prefix denoting connection with the *Sacrum*.

Sa'cro-caud'al. Belonging to the *Sacrum* and *Cauda* or tail.

Sa'cro-coccyge'al. (*Sacrum*; *coccyx*.) Belonging to the *Sacrum* and *Coccyx*.

S.-coccyge'al articulation. The sacrum and coccyx are united by an intervertebral disc and by anterior and posterior inter-articular and lateral ligaments. In the male, after middle life, there is usually bony union between these two bones.

S.-coccyge'al joint. See *S.-coccygeal articulation*.

S.-coccyge'al ligaments. See *S.-coccygeal articulation*.

S.-coccyge'al notch. The lateral concavity or notch at the junction of the sacrum and coccyx.

S.-coccyge'al re'gion. That part of the posterior wall of the pelvis corresponding to the anterior surface of the sacrum and coccyx.

Sacrococcygeus anti'cus. Also termed *Curvator coccygis* (q. v.).

S. post'cus. Also termed *Extensor coccygis*. In man, a few longitudinal muscular slips extending from the posterior surface of the sacrum to that of the coccyx.

Sa'cro-cos'tal. Belonging to the sacrum, and presenting the characters of a rib.

Sacrocosta'lis. (L. *Sacrum*; *costa*, a rib.) A syn. for *Sacrolumbalis*.

S.-cotyloid. Belonging to the sacrum and cotyloid cavity or acetabulum.

S.-coxal'gia. (*Sacro-*; L. *coxa*, the hip; Gr. ἄλγος, pain.) A syn. for *Sacro-iliac disease*.

S.-cox'itis. The same as *Sacro-coxalgia*.

S.-fé-moral. (F.) A term for the *Gluteus maximus*.

S.-il'iac. Belonging to the *Sacrum* and *Ilium*.

S.-il'iac articula'tion. The flattened, somewhat kidney-shaped surfaces of the ilium and sacrum are united by means of ligaments in an immoveable synchondrosis. Each bony surface is covered with a layer of cartilage, the sacral cartilage being the thicker. The bones are kept in position by the anterior and posterior sacro-iliac ligaments, and are supported also by the great and small sacro-sciatic ligaments.

S.-il'iac disease'. A chronic inflammation, probably always tuberculous, of one sacro-iliac joint. It usually begins in young adult life, runs a slow course, and is practically incurable. There are pain, tenderness, and swelling over the joint, weakness, going on to complete uselessness, of the corresponding limb, with elongation, from loosening of the joint, and with consequent deformity of the hip. Suppuration usually occurs late in the disease.

S.-il'iac joint. See *S.-iliac articulation*.

S.-il'iac ligaments. See *Ligaments, sacro-iliac*.

S.-il'iac sym'physis. A syn. for *Sacro-iliac synchondrosis*.

S.-il'iac synchondro'sis. The *S.-iliac articulation*.

S.-ischiat'ic. The same as *Sacro-sciatic*.

S.-lat'eral ar'teries. A syn. for *Sacral arteries, lateral*.

S.-lumba'lis. The first part of the outer column into which the *Erector spine* is divided. It arises from the outer and superficial part of the common muscular mass, and ends in a number of tendons which are inserted into the angles of the lower six or seven ribs, usually sending also a fasciculus which joins the musculus accessorius.

S. lum'bar. Belonging to the sacrum and the loins.

S.-lum'bar an'gle. A syn. for *S.-vertebral angle*.

S.-lum'bar ligament. The *Lumbosacral ligament*.

S. lum'bar mus'cle. The *Sacro-lumbalis*.

S.-me'dian ar'tery. A syn. for *Sacral artery, middle*.

S.-pectine'al dia'meter. Another name for the oblique diameter of the inlet of the pelvis. See *Pelvis, diameters of*.

S.-pu'bic. Belonging to the sacrum and pubes.

S.-rec'tal. Belonging to the *Sacrum* and *Rectum*.

S.-sciatic. Belonging to the *Sacrum* and *Ischium*.

S.-sciatic fold. A name for the "white line" of the pelvis, which is the curved line of origin of the recto-vesical from the obturator fascia, extending from the upper part of the obturator foramen to the spine of the ischium.

S.-sciatic fora'men, great. The foramen bounded below by the small sacro-sciatic ligament, and above, by the innominate bone. Through it pass the pyriformis muscle, and the sciatic, gluteal, and pudic vessels and nerves.

S.-sciatic fora'men, small. The small foramen bounded in front by the smooth surface of the ischium between the spine and tuberosity, and above and below by the small and great sacro-sciatic ligaments, respectively. Through it pass the obturator internus muscle and the pudic vessels and nerve.

S.-sciatic ligament, ante'rior. A syn. for *S.-sciatic ligament, lesser*.

S.-sciatic ligament, great. Also termed posterior sacro-sciatic ligament. It is broad and triangular, and is attached by its base to the side of the sacrum and coccyx and the posterior inferior spine of ilium, and by its apex to the inner margin of the tuberosity of the ischium, from which passes inwards an extension, the *falciform process*, the border of which

SACROSPINALIS—SAFFRON

forms part of the inferior attachment of the obturator fascia.

S.-sciatic lig'ament, small. Also termed anterior sacro-sciatic ligament. It lies in front of the great sacro-sciatic ligament, is triangular in shape, and is attached, by its base, to the side of the sacrum and coccyx in common with the great sacro-sciatic ligament, by its apex to the spine of the ischium. Its deep surface is blended with the coccygeus muscle.

S.-sciatic lig'ament, posterior. A syn. for *Sacro-sciatic ligament, great.*

S.-sciatic notch, great. A syn. for *Sciatic notch, great.*

S., sciatic notch, lesser. A syn. for *Sciatic notch, small.*

S.-spinal. Belonging to the sacrum and also to another part or parts of the spine.

S.-spinal muscle. See *Sacrospinalis.*

Sacrospinalis. (*Sacro-*; *spinal.*) A syn. for *Erector spinæ.*

S.-subpubic diameter. A syn. for *Diagonal conjugate.* See under *Pelvis, diameters of.*

S.-vertebral. Belonging to the sacrum and other vertebrae.

S.-vertebral angle. The obtuse angle formed between the sacrum and the lumbar portion of the spinal column.

S. vertebral articulation. The articulation between the last lumbar vertebra and the sacrum.

S.-vertebral lig'ament. A syn. for *Lumbo-sacral ligament.*

Sacrum. (*L. sacrum*, anything dedicated to the gods; the *os sacrum*, because this bone was offered in sacrifices. *F. sacrum*; *L. sacro*; *G. Kreuzbein.*) The os sacrum or sacral bone. In the human subject this bone is formed by the union in the adult of the elements of the five sacral vertebrae. The sacrum is roughly triangular, from side to side, with its base upwards. It is concave and smooth in front, convex and rough behind. The ventral surface looks forwards and downwards, and is crossed by four transverse ridges, indicating the places of union of its vertebrae. At the extremities of these ridges are the rounded anterior sacral foramina, outside which the lateral part of the bone is grooved. The dorsal surface is slightly narrower than the ventral, and present four small spinous processes along the mid-line, connected together by a continuous ridge. Below the last spine is a triangular opening which forms the lower end of the spinal canal. Its lateral margins are produced downwards into the two sacral cornua.

On either side of each spine is a groove, at the outer end of which is the corresponding posterior sacral foramen. Internal to the foramen is a small tubercle representing the articular and mammillary processes. An elevation outside the foramen represents the transverse process. The part of the sacrum external to the foramina is termed the *lateral mass*, the outer or lateral surface of which forms the rough, flattened auricular surface, which articulates with the corresponding surface of the ilium. Behind this, the sacrum is rough for the attachment of ligaments. Below, the lateral mass narrows to end in the inferior lateral angle, below which the sacrum is suddenly narrowed, to form, with the coccyx, a notch. The upper surface of the sacrum resembles that of the last lumbar vertebra, and articulates with the lower surface of this vertebra. The lower surface is oval, and articulates with the coccyx.

The sacral canal is curved, and narrows from above downwards.

Each of the vertebrae making up the sacrum presents three primary centres of ossification, for the body and the two arches. In the first three (or four) vertebrae the anterior part of the lateral mass is formed from a separate centre of ossification. In the lower two vertebrae the lateral mass is formed by extension downwards of the primary lateral nuclei. Epiphyses are formed on each vertebral body at puberty, and two flat bony plates, an upper and a lower, are added to each of the lateral surfaces of the sacrum. The last bodies to unite are those of the first and second sacral vertebrae; this union takes place about the twenty-fifth year.

S. alæ of. A syn. for *lateral masses* of sacrum. See main heading.

Sactim. An old term for *Vitriol.* (Ruland.)

Saddle, Tur'kish. See *Sella turcica.*

S.-joint. Also termed *Peronarthrosis.* A joint in which the articulating bony surfaces are convex in one direction and concave in the other, being thus somewhat saddle-shaped.

S.-nose. A nose the bridge of which has sunk, in consequence of necrosis of the nasal bones.

Sad'ir. Old term for *Scoria.* (Ruland and Johnson.)

Sad'ism. (After the Marquis de Sade, who wrote novels dealing much with obscenity, sexual cruelty, and vices in general.) Term for a form of sexual perversion in which a person of one sex has gratification in abusing, and behaving with excessive cruelty towards, persons of the other sex. Cases of *Rape* are often perpetrated by individuals of this kind.

Sa'dist. An individual affected with *Sadism.*

Sadistic. Belonging to *Sadism.*

Sa'misch's ulcer of cornea. See under *Cornea, ulcers of.*

Sæpæ. Old term for certain large pustules mentioned by *Ætius.*

Sæpes. See *Sepes.*

Sæpimentum. (*L. sæpio*, to fence round.) Term for the dense central tissue of the *Umbilical cord*, which surrounds its three blood-vessels.

Also, term applied by *Bartholin* to the *Pons Varolii*, from the manner in which it covers the fourth ventricle.

Sæptometer. See *Septometer.*

Sæptum. See *Septum.*

Safety lamp. Ordinary name for *Davy's lamp* (q. v.).

Safflower. The *Carthamus tinctoria.*

Saffranin. See *Safranin.*

Saffrol. See *Safröl.*

Saffron. (*Mid. Eng. saffron.*) Common name for *Crocus* (q. v.).

S., American. The *Carthamus tinctoria.*

S., bas'tard. The same as *S., American.*

S., dyer's. The *Carthamus tinctoria.*

S., flower. The *Carthamus tinctoria.*

S., meadow. The *Colchicum autumnale.*

S. of antimony. *Crocus* of antimony.

See *Crocus antimonii.*

S. of steel. An old name for red oxide of iron.

S.-tea. An infusion of the flowers of *Carthamus tinctoria*, used as a diuretic in febrile disorders.

S. yellow. A yellow pigment obtained from the *Carthamus tinctoria*.

Safranin. (F. *safranine*.) An aniline dye, soluble in alcohol, and to a less extent in water, which stains animal or vegetable tissues a rose-colour, the nuclei being more deeply stained than the cell-substance.

Safranophile. (*Safranin*; Gr. *φιλέω*, to love). Having an affinity for, or staining readily with, *safranin*.

Safranum. The *Carthamus tinctoria*.

Safrene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A volatile compound obtained by the fractional distillation of sassafras oil.

Safrol. $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$. The stearoptene of sassafras-oil, from which latter it separates in the cold. It is used therapeutically in neuralgic affections; and is used also as a perfume for soaps.

Safrosin. A syn. for *Daphnin*.

Saga. (L.) A wise woman; also, a sorceress; also, a midwife. Also, original Malay name for *Sago*.

Sagaban. The *Apios tuberosa*.

Sagapenum. (*Σαγάπηνον*.) A gum-resin supposed to have been obtained from the *Ferula persica*. It has an alliaceous odour, and a nauseous pungent taste. Formerly used as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue.

Sagapin. A syn. for *Sagapenum*.

Sage. (Mid. Eng. *sage*.) Bot. Common name for the *Salvia officinalis*; also, for the Genus *Salvia* in general.

Also (L. *sagus*, knowing, presaging). A wise man.

S. brush. The *Artemisia tridentata*. A common shrub in Western North America. It contains a volatile oil which is anthelmintic.

S. brush, dwarf. Term applied to two shrubs, the *Artemisia arbuscula* and the *Artemisia trífida*, both of which have an anthelmintic action.

S. garden. The *Salvia officinalis*.

S. Indian. The *Eupatorium perforiatum*.

S. infusion of. See *S. tea*.

S. Jeru'salem. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

S. mountain. The *Serra salvia*.

S. of virtue. The same as *S. small*.

S. small. Common name for the *Salvia hortensis minor*.

S. tea. A hot infusion of the leaves of *Salvia officinalis*.

S. tree. The *Lantana salvifolia*.

S. wild. A name for the *Salvia africana*; also, for the *Salvia tyrata*.

Sagena. (L. *sagena*, a drag-net.) Anat. A term for the Omentum.

Sagimen vitri. (L. *sagimentum* = *sagimentum*, fatness, grossness; *vitrum*, wood.) An old name for an Alkali.

Sagittæfolious. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Bot. Having arrow-like leaves.

Sagittal. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow. F. *sagittal*; I. *sagittale*; G. *Pfeilartig*.) Belonging to the median longitudinal antero-posterior plane of the body, or to any plane parallel with this.

S. circumference of skull. The circumference exposed in the out surface when a sagittal section is made of the skull. In *Cranium*, it is measured from *nasion* to *opisthion*, by means of a steel tape, and from *opisthion* to *basion*, and from *basion* to *nasion* again by means of a sliding rule.

S. furrow. The median furrow or channel on the inner surface of the skull which lodges the superior longitudinal sinus. (See *Sinus, longitudinal, superior*.) It forms a median groove on the inner surface of the frontal bone, beginning at the crista galli, in the contiguous portions of the two parietal bones, and along the centre of the squamous portion of the occipital bone, ending at the internal occipital protuberance.

S. groove. A syn. for *S. furrow*.

S. lines. Lines running directly antero-posteriorly.

S. nu'cleus. A name for the nucleus of the oculomotor or third cranial nerve.

S. plane. The median longitudinal antero-posterior plane of the body, or any plane parallel to this.

S. section. A section made through a sagittal plane of the body.

S. semicircular canal. A name for the Semicircular canal, posterior.

S. sinus. A term applied to the superior longitudinal sinus, because this is lodged in the sagittal furrow.

S. suture. The median antero-posterior suture between the two parietal bones on the vertex of the skull.

Sagittalis. (L.) Belonging to an arrow; also, belonging to the seam or suture on the top of the skull.

Sagittaria. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow; so named from the shape of the leaves.) A Genus of the *Alismacea*.

S. alexipharmica. A West Indian plant the root of which is considered to be efficacious as an antidote in wounds from poisoned arrows.

S. sagittifolia. A syn. for *S. variabilis*.

S. variabilis. The arrow-weed, growing in marshy places in Europe and America. Root acrid and astringent, contains starch; leaves used locally as antigelactagogues.

Sagittarium alexipharmacum. The same as *Sagittaria alexipharmica*.

Sagittate. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow.) Biol. Shaped like an arrow-head.

Sagittatus. Sagittate.

Sagittifolius. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow; *folium*, a leaf.) See *Sagittæfolious*.

Sago. (*Saga*, Malay name for several plants.) The starch obtained from the pith of several varieties of sago-palm, Genus *Metroxylon* (q. v.). It is nutritious and demulcent, and is used as a common article of food.

S. French. A syn. for *Arrowroot*, common.

S. grain. Term for a granule on the eyelid in granular ophthalmia.

S. meal. Finely powdered sago.

S. palm. Common name for several species of the Genus *Metroxylon* (q. v.).

S. Portland Island. A name for the starch prepared from the root of *Arum maculatum*.

S. spleen. See *Spleen, sago*.

Sagra'da. See *Cascara sagrada*.

Sagu. Sago.

S. Bum'phl. The same as *S. saccharifer*.

S. saccharifer. The *Arenga saccharifera*.

Sagus. Latinised form of the word *Sago*.

S. farinifera. One of the sources of *Sago*.

SAGZENEÀ—SAINT

S. genu'na. A syn. for *Metroxylon Rumphii*.

S. le'vis. A syn. for *Metroxylon saga*.

S. Rumphii. A syn. for *Metroxylon Rumphii*.

Sagzene'a. Old term for a certain carminative medicine.

Sahafa'ti. Old term used by Avicenna for a form of eczema in infants.

Sahafa'tum. The same as *Sahafati*.

Sahara. Med. An old term syn. with *Percigilium*.

Saic. An old term of the alchemists for *Mercury*.

Saidschütz. A place in Bohemia, noted for its sulphur mineral spring.

Saignes. In the Department Cantal, France, a place noted for its gaseous chalybeate spring. (Foster.)

Sail-les-Bains. In the Department Loire, France, a place noted for its hot chalybeate and sulphur springs. (Foster.)

S.-les-Chateau morand. A syn. for *Sail-les-Bains*. (Foster.)

Sail-sous-Couzan. In the Department Loire, France. Chalybeate and gaseous spring. (Foster.)

Sail'or's colic. Term for a form of colic not uncommon among seafaring men.

Saim. (I. saime, lard.) A term for *Adeps suillus*, or hog's lard.

Saint Ag'atha's disease'. An old name for *Mastitis*.

St. Aignon's disease'. An old name for *Tinea* in general.

St.-Al'ban. A place in the Department Loire, France. Noted for its cold alkaline spring.

St.-Am'and. A place in the Department Nord, France. Noted for its saline spring, temperature 28° C.; used internally or for baths.

St. Andrew's cross. The *Ascyrum cruz Andreae*.

St. Anthony's dance. A syn. for *St. Vitus' dance*.

St. Anthony's fire. See *Anthony's fire, St.*

St. Appolonia's disease'. An old name for toothache and pain in the jaw.

St. Avertin's disease'. An old name for *Epilepsy*.

St. Avid'us' disease'. A name for deafness.

St. Barnaby's thistle. A common name for the *Centaurea solstitialis*.

St. Bartholomew's tea. A name for *Paraguay tea*.

St. Bathel'emy. In the Department Maine-et-Loire, France. Gaseous and chalybeate spring.

St. Blaise's disease'. A name for *Quincy*.

St. Bla'sius disease'. The same as *St. Blaise's disease*.

St. Cath'érine's wells. Saline springs, in Ontario, Canada. Lime springs and iodobromated springs.

St. Charles' root. See *Carlo sancto*.

St.-Chris'tan. In the Department Basses-Pyrénées, France. Noted for its chalybeate and gaseous springs.

St. Clair's disease'. A name for *Ophthalmia*.

St. De'nis-les-Blois. In the Depart-

ment Loir-et-Cher, France. Gaseous chalybeate spring.

St. Dié. In the Department Vosges, France. Noted for its chalybeate spring.

St. Di'zier. In the Department Haut-Maine, France. Noted for its gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphur spring.

St. Dymphna's disease'. A name for *Insanity*.

St. Eras'mus' disease'. A term for *Colic*.

St. Fla'cre's disease'. A term for *Hæmorrhoids*.

St.-Flo'ret. In the Department Puy-de-Dôme, France. A warm alkaline and chalybeate gaseous spring.

St. Francis' fire. A syn. for *St. Anthony's fire*.

St.-Gal'mier. A place in the Department Loire, France. Noted for its cold alkaline spring.

St.-Ge'nis. In Piedmont, Italy. A saline sulphur spring.

St.-Georges-des-Monts. In the Department Puy-de-Dôme, France. A chalybeate spring.

St.-Ge'raud. In the Department Cantal, France. An alkaline and chalybeate gaseous spring.

St. Germain tea. A mixture of senna, fennel, anise, elder flowers, and acid tartrate of potash. Action, aperient. Also termed *Species laxantes*.

St. Ger'vais. A place in the Department Haute-Savoie, France, which has a warm saline spring, temperature 41° C., used internally and for baths.

St. Gerva'sius' disease'. A name for *Rheumatism*.

St. Giles' disease'. A name for *Cancer*.

St. Goth'ard's disease'. A name for *Anæmia*.

St. Guy's dance. The same as *St. Vitus' dance*.

St. Hele'na tea. A kind of tea made in the island of St. Helena by infusing the leaves of the plant *Beatsonia portulacifolia*.

St. Hilaire', angle of. (After the anatomist Geoffroy St. Hilaire, who described it.) A syn. for *Facial angle*.

St.-Hippolyte-D'En'val. In the Department Puy-de-Dôme, France. Chalybeate springs.

St. Honore. In the Department Nièvre, France. Warm, gaseous, alkaline, sulfurous spring, temperature 33° C. Used internally and for baths.

St. Hubert's disease'. (After St. Hubert, the patron Saint of huntsmen.) A name for *Hydrophobia*.

St. Ignatius' bean. See *Faba Sancti Ignatii*.

St. James' wort. A name for the *Senecio Jacobææ*; also, for the *Bursa pastoris*.

St. Job's disease'. A name for *Syphilis*.

St. John's bread-tree. The *Ceratonia siliqua*.

St. John's dance. A name for *Mania*, dancing.

St. John's e'vil. A name for *Epilepsy*.

St. John's girdle. The *Artemisia vulgari*.

St. John's head. A name for the fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*; demulcent and expectorant.

St. John's wort. A name for the *Hypericum perforatum*.

St. John's wort, bastard. The *Hypericum coris*.

St. John Long's Liniment. See *Liniment, St. John Long's*.

St. Kilda cold. (From the island of St. Kilda.) Also termed *Stranger's cold*. A variety of *Influenza* occurring in the Hebrides, believed to be brought by strangers from ships touching at the islands.

St. Laurent-les-Bains. In the Department Ardèche, France. Hot alkaline springs.

St. Lazarus' disease. A name for *Leprosy*.

St. Loupouer. In the Department Landes, France. Sulphur springs.

St. Lou's spring. An alkaline, weakly chalybeate spring in St. Louis, Gratiot County, Michigan.

Ste. Magdelaine-de-Flour'ens. In the Department Haute-Garonne, France. An alkaline and chalybeate saline spring.

St. Main's disease. A name for *Scabies*.

St. Mard-les-Rois. In the Department Somme, France. A chalybeate spring.

Ste-Marie. A place in the Department Cantal, France. Noted for its gaseous chalybeate spring.

Also, a place in the Department Hautes-Pyrénées. Noted for its alkaline and chalybeate saline spring. (Foster.)

St. Martin's evil. A name for *Alcoholism*.

St. Martin-Valmeroux. In the Department Cantal, France. A gaseous chalybeate spring.

St. Mary's thistle. The *Carduus Marianus*.

St. Mathurin's disease. This name has been applied both to *Insanity* and to *Epilepsy*.

St. Maurice. In the Department Puy-de-Dôme, France. Saline, alkaline, and chalybeate springs.

St. Modes'tus' dance. A syn. for *St. Vitus' dance*.

St. Moritz. A mountainous health resort in the Engadine, Switzerland. There are chalybeate springs in the place.

St. Myon. In the Department Puy-de-Dôme, France. A gaseous, alkaline, chalybeate spring.

St. Nectaire. In the Department Puy-de-Dôme, France. Warm, gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphur waters; temperature 38° C.

St. Ours. In the Department Puy-de-Dôme, France. A gaseous mineral spring.

St. Pardoux. In the Department Allier, France. Cold, gaseous, chalybeate waters.

St. Parize. In the Department Nièvre, France. An alkaline sulphur spring.

St. Paul's napkin. See *Sudarium Sancti Pauli*.

St. Peter's wort. The All-heal, *Hypericum Androsæmum*.

St. Pierre-D'Argenton. In the Department Hautes-Alpes, France. A cold, gaseous chalybeate spring.

St. Priest-de-la-Roche. In the Department Loire, France. A cold chalybeate spring.

St. Quentin. In the Department Aisne, France. A cold, gaseous chalybeate spring.

St. Remy-la-Varenne. In the Department Maine-et-Loire, France. A cold, gaseous chalybeate spring.

St. Roch's disease. A name for *bubo* in general.

St. Ro'main-le-Puy. In the Department Loire, France. A cold, gaseous, alkaline spring.

St. Ro'nan's well. A saline spring in Boone Township, Warrick County, Indiana. (Billings.)

St. Santin. In the Department Orne, France. A cold chalybeate spring.

St. Sau'veur. A place in the Department Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Noted for its warm sulphur spring; temperature 35° C.

St. Se'ment's disease. A name for *Syphilis*.

St. Si'mon. In the Department Savoie, France. A cold, chalybeate spring.

St. Tho'mas. In the Department Pyrénées-Orientales, France. A hot sulphur spring.

St. Valentine's disease. A name for *Epilepsy*.

St. Vin'cent. In Piedmont, Italy. A gaseous mineral spring.

St. Vit'us' dance. Common name for *Chorea*.

St. Vi'tus' dance of the voice. A name for *Stammering*.

St. With's dance. A syn. for *St. Vitus' dance*.

St. Yorre. In the Department Allier, France. A cold, alkaline spring.

St. Zachary's disease. (After Zacharias, the father of St. John the Baptist.) A name for *Dumbness*.

Saire. A syn. for *Essera*.

Sak's. The same as *Saki*.

Sak'ee. The same as *Saki*.

Sa'ki. (Jap.) A spirituous liquor of Japan, distilled from rice.

Sakitiak'ar. A syn. for *Palmas*. (Gould.)

Sakmuni'um. Arabic name for *Scammonium*.

Sal. (L., mas., rarely neut.) *Salt*.

S. absinthii. (*Absinthium*.) Salt of wormwood. A variety of commercial potash obtained by burning wormwood to ashes, dissolving the residue in water, filtering, and evaporating.

S. acetosellæ. Salt of acetosella. A name for oxalate of potassium.

S. aceto'sus ammoniac'al'is. Acetous ammoniacal salt. A name for *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.

S. ac'idum ben'zoës. A name for *Benzoin*.

S. ægypti'acum. Egyptian salt. Old term for *Nitre*.

S. aëra'tus. Aërated salt. A name for potassium bicarbonate in powder; also, for sodium bicarbonate.

S. al'bus. White salt. A name for chloride of sodium.

S. alem'broth. A double chloride of mercury and ammonium, containing one molecule of corrosive sublimate with two molecules of sal ammoniac.

From it are prepared the following:—

Alembroth gauze.—1 per cent. of sal alembroth, and tinted with aniline blue.

Alembroth wool.—2 per cent. Tinted blue as above.

Alembroth gauze and cotton-wool tissue.—2 per cent. Tinted blue. Used in eye cases.

Eucalambrothi gauze.—In pieces six yards long, each containing 4 drachms of oil of eucalyptus, with castor-oil and 1-1000th of the whole weight of sal alembroth. Tinted with magenta. (Martindale and Westcott.)

S. alem'broth, insol'uble. A name for *Mercury, ammoniated*.

S. alem'broth, sol'uble. Name for a mixture of equal parts of perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium.

S. al'kali. Old term for *Alkali*.

S. alkali'nus. The same as *S. alkali*.

S. alkali'nus fix'us fos'silis. A name for *Soda*.

S. amar'um. Bitter salt. A name for sulphate of magnesium.

S. ammo'niac. (Mod. L. *ammoniacus*, -a, -um, ammoniacal.) A name for chloride of ammonium, *Ammonii chloridum*.

S. ammo'niac volat'ilë. A name for ammonium carbonate.

S. ammoni'acum. (Mod. L. *ammoniacus*, -a, -um, belonging to ammonium, ammoniacal.) *Sal ammoniac*.

S. ammoni'acum aceto'sum. A syn. for *Ammonium aceticum solutum*.

S. ammoni'acum li'quidum. The same as *S. ammoniacum acetosum*.

S. ammoni'acum Martia'lë. A term for *Ammonio-chloride of iron*.

S. ammoni'acum secre'tum Glaub'eri. Secret ammoniacal salt of Glauber. Term for ammonium sulphate, found native in the vicinity of some volcanoes. Action and uses, the same as those of chloride of ammonium.

S. ammoni'acum tartare'um. Ammoniacal tartar salt. A name for *Ammonium tartrate*.

S. ammoni'acum vegetab'ilë. Vegetable ammoniacal salt.

S. ammoni'acus. Ammoniacal salt. The same as *S. ammoniacum*.

S. ammoni'acus fix'us. Fixed sal ammoniac. An old term for *Lime, chloride of*.

S. ammoni'acus nitro'sus. Nitrous ammoniacal salt. A name for ammonium nitrate.

S. ammo'niæ. Salt of ammonia. A name for ammonium chloride.

S. anglica'num. English salt. The same as *S. anglicum*.

S. anglic'um. English salt. A name for magnesium sulphate.

S. antiepilep'ticus. Antiepileptic salt. Weissman's term for ammonio-sulphate of copper.

S. antimo'ni. Salt of antimony. A name for tartar emetic, *Antimonium tartaratum*.

S. aperiti'um fredericia'num. A name for sulphate of sodium prepared from the Friedrichshall mineral waters.

S. argen'ti. Salt of silver. A name for silver nitrate, *Argenti nitras*.

S. armeni'acum. Armenian salt. A name for ammonium chloride.

S. arsenica'lë ex Mac'quer. A name for arseniate of potassium.

S. artis. (L. *ars, artis, art.*) A syn. for *S. alembroth*.

S. asphalti'tis. See *Asphaltitis*.

S. ben'zoïn. Salt of benzoïn. A name for *Benzoic acid*.

S. Bertholet'ti. A name for chlorate of potassium.

S. bro'malide. Name for a mixture of bromine, salicylic acid, and acetanilide. It is antipyretic, hypnotic, and antiseptic.

S. carlsbadens'e facti'tium. Artificial Carlsbad salt. See under *Carlsbad water, artificial*.

S. caroli'num facti'tium. A syn. for *S. carlsbadens'e factitium*.

S. catharticus amar'us. Bitter cathartic salt. A name for sulphate of magnesia, *Magnesiï sulphas*.

S. catharticus anglica'num. English cathartic salt. A syn. for *S. catharticus amarus*.

S. catharticus Glaub'eri. Glauber's cathartic salt. See *Glauber's salt*.

S. chal'ybis. Salt of steel. A name for sulphate of iron.

S. commu'në. The same as *S. communis*.

S. commu'nis. Common salt, sodium chloride.

S. cor'nu cer'vi. Salt of hartshorn. A name for carbonate of ammonia, *Ammonii carbonas*.

S. cor'nu cer'vi volat'ilë. The same as *S. cornu cervi*.

S. culinar'ë. See *S. culinaris*.

S. culinar'is. Culinary salt. A name for sodium chloride, or common salt.

S. de duo'bus. Salt from two. A name for sulphate of potash, *Potassii sulphas*.

S. digesti'vus. Digestive salt. A name for chloride of potash, *Potassii chloridum*.

S. digesti'vus Syl'vii. Sylvius' digestive salt. A name for acetate of potash, *Potassii acetas*.

S. diuret'icus. Diuretic salt. A name for acetate of potash, *Potassii acetas*.

S. ebsdamen'së. A name for *Epsom salt*.

S. enix'um. A name for acid sulphate of potash.

S. epsomens'is. *Epsom salt*.

S. essentia'lë ben'zoës. A name for *Benzoïn*.

S. essentia'lë corticis peruvia'ni. Essential salt of Peruvian bark. A name for *Quinine*.

S. essentia'lis tartari. Essential salt of tartar. A name for *Tartaric acid*.

S. febrifu'gus, of Lem'ery. Febrifuge salt of Lemery. A name for acid sulphate of potash.

S. febrifu'gus Syl'vii. Sylvius' febrifuge salt. A name for chloride of potassium.

S. fon'tium. Fountain salt, *Rock salt*.

S. fos'silis. Fossil salt. The same as *S. fontium*.

S. gem'mæ. (L. *gemma*, a precious stone; name given from the glittering of the rock-salt crystals.) The same as *S. fontium*.

S. Glaub'eri. *Glauber's salt*.

S. herbar'um. Salt of herbs. A name for carbonate of potash, *Potassii carbonas*.

S. in'dus. A name for *Saccharum album*.

S. kissingen'së. Kissingen salts.

S. lixivio'sum. A syn. for *Lixivium*.

S. li'cidum. Clear salt. A name for sodium chloride.

S. mari'nus. Sea-salt.

S. mart'is. (L. *Mars, martis*, the symbol for iron.) A syn. for *S. chalybis*.

S. mart'is muriaticum sublima'tum. Sublimed muriatic salt of iron. A name for *Ammonio-chloride of iron*.

S. microcos'micus. *Microcosmic salt*.

S. mirab'illē Glaub'eri. The same as *S. mirabile perlatum*.

S. mirab'illē perla'tum. Marvellous pearly salt. A name for sodium phosphate.

S. mirab'illis Glaub'eri. Wonderful salt of Glauber. A syn. for *S. Glauberi*.

S. muriat'icum barot'icum. A name for chloride of barium.

S. muriat'icus. Muriatic salt. A syn. for *S. marinus*.

S. ni'tri. The same as *S. nitrum*.

S. ni'trum. A name for potassium nitrate.

S. os'sium. Bone-salt. A name for carbonate of ammonium.

S. panchres'tum. A name for potassium tartrate.

S. perla'tum. Pearly salt. A name for phosphate of soda.

S. pet'ræ. Rock-salt, one of the forms of nitrate of potassium found native.

S. plantar'um. Salt of plants. A name for carbonate of potash.

S. plum'bi. Salt of lead. A name for acetate of lead.

S. polychres'tum Seignett'i. The same as *S. polychrestus Seignetti*.

S. polychres'tus. Polychrest salt. A name for sulphate of potash.

S. polychres'tus Gla'seri. The same as *S. polychrestus*.

S. polychres'tus Seignett'i. A name for potassium-tartrate of soda.

S. prunell'æ. A term for nitre fused and poured into moulds so as to form small globules.

S. rupellen'sis. A name for potassium-tartrate of soda.

S. sapien'tiæ. Salt of wisdom. A syn. for *S. alembrothi*; also, a name for potassium sulphate.

S. satur'ni. (*Saturn*, the symbol for lead.) A name for acetate of lead.

S. scien'tiæ. Salt of knowledge. A name for *Sal alembrothi*.

S. secre'tus Glaub'eri. A name for ammonium sulphate.

S. sedati'vus. Sedative salt. A name for boric acid.

S. sedati'vus Homberg'i. The same as *S. sedativus*.

S. sedlicen'së The same as *S. sedlisensis*.

S. sedlisen'sis. Salt of sedlitz. A name for sulphate of magnesium.

S. Seignett'i. A name for sodium tartrate.

S. senner'ti. A name for potassium acetate.

S. seyd'schützen'së. The same as *S. sedlisensis*.

S. so'dæ. Salt of soda. A name for sodium carbonate.

S. sodom'enus. A term for *Bit-loban*.

S. suc'cini. Salt of amber. A name for succinic acid.

S. tab'ri. An old name for *S. alembrothi*.

S. tartari. Salt of tartar. A name for carbonate of potash.

S. tartari essentia'lë. Essential salt of tartar. A name for tartaric acid.

S. tartari sulphura'tum. Sulphurated salt of tartar. A name for potassium sulphate.

S. therman'um carolinensium facti'tium. A syn. for *S. carlsbadensë facti'tium*.

S. uri'næ. Salt of urine. A syn. for *S. microcosmicus*.

S. urino'sum. Urinous salt. A name for *Urea*.

S. vegetab'illis. Vegetable salt. A name for potassium tartrate.

S. vichya'num. Vichy salts.

S. vitæ. Salt of life. A syn. for *S. alembrothi*.

S. vitri'oli. Salt of vitriol. A name for zinc sulphate.

S. vitri'oli narcot'icum. Narcotic salt of vitriol. A name for boric acid.

S. volat'illë. The volatile salt. Common name for the *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*. Also, term for ammonium carbonate.

S. volat'illë ben'zoës. Volatile benzoic salt. A name for benzoic.

S. volat'illë bora'cis. Volatile salt of borax. A name for boric acid.

S. volat'illë oleo'sum Syl'vii. Oily volatile salt of Sylvius. Another name for *S. volat'illë*.

S. volat'illë sic'cum. A name for *Ammonium carbonate*.

S. volat'illë suc'cini. Volatile salt of amber. A name for succinic acid.

S. volat'illis. The volatile salt. The same as *S. volat'illë*.

S. volat'illis sal'is ammoni'aci. The volatile salt of *Sal ammoniacum*. A term for carbonate of ammonia.

S. vomito'rium vitri'oli. Emetic salt of vitriol. A name for zinc sulphate.

Sala. In Department Isère, France; a place noted for its sulphur spring.

Salaam' convuls'ion. See *Eclampsia nutans*.

S. spasm. The same as *S. convulsion*.

S. tic. A syn. for *S. convulsion*.

Sal'ab. See *Salep*.

Salab're'da. A term for *Gum, brittle*.

Salac'etol. (*Salix; acetum*.) A proposed substitute for salol and salicylate of soda. It is the salicylic acid ester of acetone-alcohol. An intestinal and genito-urinary antiseptic. (Gould.)

Salac'ious. (*L. salax*.) Lustful.

Salac'itas. (*L. salax, lustful*.) Lust, or a strong desire for the venereal act; the venereal orgasm. Also, term for *Satyriasis*.

S. vulvæ. A term for *Nymphomania*.

Salac'ity. (*Salacitas. F. salacité; I. salacità; G. Geilheit.*) See *Salacitas*.

Sal'ad, corn. Common name for the *Valeriana dentata*.

S. oil. Common name for *Oleum olivæ*.

Salæra'tus. (*L. sal, salt; ær, air*.) Word more commonly written *Saleratus* (q. v.).

Sal'ahin. An Algerian mineral spring.

Salaman'drine. $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_8$. An amorphous, alkaline, poisonous leucomaïne, soluble in water and alcohol, obtained from the viscous secretion of the temporal glands of the common salamander.

Sal'ap. Another spelling for *Salep*.

Salapp'a. An old term for *Salapa*.

Salbro'malide. A syn. for *Salicylbromanilide*.

Saldatu'ra. Old term for *Stannum*.

Salempien. A syn. for *Serempion*.

Salep. A farinaceous and mucilaginous powder made from the tuber of the *Orchis morio*, *Orchis mascula*, and other species; also, the tubers themselves. Preparation, *Mucilago salep* (q. v.).

S. otahel'te. A name for *Arrowroot*, *Tahiti* (q. v.).

Saleratus. (L. *sal*, salt; *aër*, air.) A syn. for *Sal asratus*.

Salernum, school of. An ancient school of Medicine at Salernum, now called Salerno, in Italy, established by Charlemagne in 802. It was the first Christian school of Medicine, and was very celebrated in the twelfth century, being termed "Civitas Hippocratica." (Dunglison.)

Salicaceæ. Bot. A Family of the Nat. Order *Amentaceæ*.

Salicaria. (L. *salix*, the willow; from the resemblance between their leaves.) Specific name of the *Lythrum salicaria*.

Salicifrice. Name for an antiseptic tooth-paste consisting of a soapy basis impregnated with salicylic acid. (Martindale and Westcott.)

Salicin. See *Salicinum*.

Salicinum. B.P. *Salicin*. $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$. A crystalline glucoside from the bark of *Salix alba* and other species, and several species of *Populus*, obtained mainly from Germany and America. It is prepared by making a decoction of the bark, removing tannin and colouring matter, evaporating, purifying, or re-crystallising. Soluble in the proportion of 1 in 1 of boiling, 1 in 23 of cold water, and 1 in 60 of rectified spirit. A small quantity heated with bichromate of potash, water, and a few drops of sulphuric acid, gives vapours smelling of meadow sweet. *Salicinum* is turned red by sulphuric acid. It is antipyretic and tonic. Dose, 3 to 20 grains. Especially useful in acute rheumatism and influenza; in the former disease, now usually replaced by salicylate of soda.

Salicol. A syn. for *Phenol*.

Salicornia. The only Genus of the *Salicornia*.

S. arabica. One of the sources of the soda of commerce.

S. europæa. Grasswort, marsh samphire. A source of soda. Sold in the country for *Samphire*, which it resembles in its properties, being antiscorbutic.

S. fruticosa. Hab., Cape of Good Hope. Used in salad and as an antiscorbutic.

S. herba'cea. The same as *S. europæa*.

Salicorniæ. A Tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, the species of which yield soda.

Salicyl aldehyde. Another name for *Salicylous acid*.

Salicylage. (F. *salicylage*.) A term to express the preserving of articles of food by means of the antiseptic action of salicylic acid.

Salicylamide. (*Salicyl*; *amide*.) $C_6H_4(OH)CONH_2$. A substance used as a substitute for salicylic acid. Prepared by the action of an alcoholic solution of ammonia on salicylate of methyl.

Salicylanilide bromacetan'ilide. A syn. for *Salicylbromanilide*.

Salicylas. (Mod. L.) *Salicylate*.

S. bismu'thi. *Salicylate* of bismuth.

S. lith'icus. *Salicylate* of lithium.

S. na'tricus. *Salicylate* of sodium.

S. physostig'minæ. *Salicylate* of *physostigmine*.

S. qu'nicus. *Salicylate* of quinine.

S. so'dicus. *Salicylate* of sodium.

S. zin'ci. *Salicylate* of zinc.

Salicylate. A salt of *Salicylic acid*.

S. of bis'muth, bas'ic. A white or pinkish-white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and glycerine. Obtained by the reaction between salicylate of sodium and nitrate of bis'muth. Has been used in diarrhæa, typhoid fever, &c. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

S. of camphor. A syn. for *Salicylated camphor*.

S. of cre'sol. Syn. for *S. of para-cresol*.

S. of iron. Ferri salicylas. A purple-brown powder sparingly soluble in water. Antiseptic and astringent. Dose, 3 to 10 grains in pills.

S. of lith'ium. See *Lithium salicylate*.

S. of mer'cury. (*Hydrargyri salicylas*.) A white powder, sparingly soluble in water. Has been given in syphilis internally and externally. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

S. of para-cres'ol. White granular crystals with the odour of salol. Action antiseptic. It has been given in acute rheumatism.

S. of phe'nocol. See *Salocol*.

S. of physostig'mine. See *Eserine salicylate*.

S. of quinine. Quininæ salicylas. Occurs in white silky needles; soluble 1 in 900 of water. Administered in pills with glycerine of tragacanth and acacia, or suspended in water. Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

S. of so'dium. See *Sodii salicylas*.

S. of zinc. See *Zinc, salicylate of*.

Salicylated camphor. (Mod. L. *camphora salicylata*. F. *camphre salicylé*; G. *salicylirter Kampfer*.) A preparation made by slowly heating together 65 parts of salicylic acid with 84 of camphor. It is an oily liquid, which solidifies in crystalline form. Action antiseptic.

S. camphor wool. Cotton wool impregnated with 8 per cent. of salicylated camphor. Used as a surgical dressing.

S. collo'dion. Commonly termed *collodium salicylicum*. Salicylic acid 100 grains, collodium flexile 1 ounce. Used as a solvent for corns and warts. (Martindale and Westcott.)

S. cotton. A preparation made by impregnating pure cotton with salicylic acid. Used as a surgical dressing.

Salicylbroman'ilide. A mixture of bromacetanilide and salicylanilide. Given in cases of neuralgia.

Also termed *Antinervine*, and *Salbromalide*.

Salicylic acid. See *Acidum salicylicum*.

S. acid ointment. See *Unguentum acidi salicylici*.

S. al'cohol. Another name for *Saligenin*.

S. aldehyde. See *Aldehyde, salicylic*.

S. cream. A mixture of powdered salicylic acid 2 drachms, carbolic acid 1 drachm, and glycerine 10 drachms. Used as an antiseptic application for painting on skin irritated by discharge from wounds, &c.

S. plas'ter mulls. *Plaster mulls* containing 38 and 60 per cent. of salicylic acid, the weaker being used first. Used to remove hypertrophied epidermis.

S. silk. (McGill's.) Silk waste impregnated with 10 per cent. of salicylic acid and a small quantity of glycerine. Used as a dressing.

S. su'et. One part of salicylic acid dissolved in 49 of melted mutton suet. Used in the German army for various sores. (Martindale and Westcott.)

S. wool. Cotton wool impregnated respectively with 4 and 10 per cent. of salicylic acid and an equal quantity of glycerine.

Salicylism. (*Salicylic acid*.) A toxic condition characterised by giddiness, tinnitus aurium, nausea or vomiting, and weakened heart's action, often accompanied by copious perspirations, occasionally produced by the salicylates or salicylic acid, when given internally, either in large or frequent doses, or to patients unusually susceptible.

Salicylous acid. $C_7H_5O_2$. Also termed salicyl aldehyde. A fragrant-smelling oily liquid. It is prepared by the distillation of salicin with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash.

Salicylurate. A salt of *Salicyluric acid*.

Salicyluric acid. $C_6H_5NO_3$. An acid secreted in the urine by those taking salicylates; produced by decomposition of salicylic acid in the body. It is a non-volatile, bitter substance, very soluble in boiling water, and in alcohol and ether, and is a product of the combination of salicylic acid and glycol.

Saliferous. (L. *sal*, salt; *fero*, to bear.) Chem. Salt-bearing.

Salifiable. (L. *sal*, salt; *fio*, to make; *habilis*, able.) Chem. Having the property of forming a salt by combination with an acid element or radical.

Saligenin. $C_7H_5O_2$. A body produced by the action of a dilute acid on *salicin*, or of sodium amalgam on *salicylic aldehyde*. It occurs in colourless, shiny tables, melting at $82^\circ C$.

Saligenyl. (F. *saligényle*.) The hypothetical radical of *Saligenin*. (Littre.)

Salimeter. (L. *sal*, a salt; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) A variety of *Hydrometer* for estimating the strength of saline solutions.

Salinaphthol. A syn. for *Naphthalol* (q. v.).

Saline. (L. *sal*, salt. F. *salin*; I. *salino*; G. *salzig*.) Chem. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a salt. Also, a hydragogue purgative salt of the alkaline metals or magnesium.

S. purgative. See main heading, second definition.

Salines. See *Saline*, second definition.

Salinometer. A syn. for *Salimeter*.

Salinous. A syn. for *Saline*.

Salins. A place in Jura, noted for its cold saline springs.

Salipyrine. $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O.C_7H_5O_2$. Salicylate of antipyrine; a white, crystalline powder. It has been used in neuralgia and joint affections.

Saliretin. See *Salirrhetin*.

Salirrhetin. (*Salix*; *purpurin*, a resin.) A substance obtained by the action of dilute acids on *saligenin* under the action of heat. It is a resinous body, soluble in alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and the alkalies.

Salis. Gen. sing. of *Sal*.

S. ammoniaci flores. Flowers of ammoniacal salt. A name for ammonium carbonate.

Saliswitch fracture. See *Fracture, Saliswitch*.

Salitura. (L.) A seasoning with salt. Term for brine used for pickling.

Salitus. Salted, pickled. A syn. for *Saline*.

Salunca. A name for the *Valeriana celtica*.

Saliva. (L.) Spit. The mixed secretions of the salivary glands—the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands, and the small mucous glands of the mouth. Mixed saliva is a tasteless, opalescent, alkaline fluid, with a sp. gr. of 1004 to 1009. The average quantity secreted in the twenty-four hours by an adult is approximately 1500 cub. centim. Saliva is composed of water; inorganic salts, including sulphocyanide of potassium; and organic bodies, namely, globulin, serum-albumin, mucin, urea, an amylolytic ferment *ptyalin*, and also two other ferments, one proteolytic, the other lipolytic. It contains, also, salivary corpuscles, epithelial cells, and bacteria. Saliva moistens the bolus of food to be swallowed, converts its starch into grape-sugar and dextrin; it aids also in taste. Its proteolytic and lipolytic actions are slight and unimportant. The parotid gland secretes *serous saliva*; the sub-maxillary and sub-lingual, *mixed saliva*; and the mucous glands, *mucous saliva*.

S., chorda. Saliva secreted on stimulation of the chorda tympani nerve. See *Saliva, secretion of*.

S., ganglion'ic. Term for saliva secreted on stimulation of the submaxillary glands.

S., secretion of. The secretion of saliva is directly under the influence of the nervous system. Stimulation of the facial nerve at its origin, or of its branch, the chorda tympani, gives rise to local vascular dilatation and secretion of a thin, watery saliva, relatively poor in solids, *chorda saliva* (serous saliva). Stimulation of the sympathetic nerve gives rise to a secretion of thick, viscid, opaque saliva, relatively rich in mucin and the other solids of saliva, *sympathetic saliva* (mucous saliva). The chorda tympani nerve contains two sets of fibres, vaso-dilator and secretory; the sympathetic also contains two sets of fibres, these being vaso-constrictor and secretory.

S., sympathet'ic. Saliva secreted on stimulation of the sympathetic nerve. See *S., secretion of*.

Salivæ. Gen. sing. of *Saliva*.

S. fluxus c'ibo visco. Flow of saliva at the sight of food.

Salival. (*Saliva*.) A syn. for *Salivary*.

Salivans. (Mod. L. From L. *saliva*.) *Salivant*.

Salivant. (L. *saliva*.) Salivating; a syn. for *Sialogogue*.

Salivar'ia. (L. *saliva*, spit; name given on account of this plant's sialogogue action.) A name for the *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

Salivar'is. Salivary.

S., her'ba. A name for the *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

Salivary. Belonging to *Saliva*.

S. cal'culus. See *Calculus, salivary*.

S. cells. Syn. for *S. corpuscles*.

S. corpuscles. Nucleated, globular, protoplasmic cells without cell-wall, existing in the saliva. The particles within these cells exhibit Brownian movement during the life of the cells. In size, these cells are slightly larger than white blood-corpuscles.

S. cyst. A cyst of one of the ducts of a salivary gland, forming one variety of *Ramula*.

S. diastase. A name for *Ptyalin*.

S. diges'tion. The action of saliva on the food. See *Saliva, secretion of*.

SALIVARY—SALPINGITIS

S. fistula. See *Fistula, salivary*.
S. glands. See *Glands, salivary*.
S. tubes of Pflüger. See *Pflüger, salivary tubes of*.

Salivate. To produce salivation.

Salivated. Affected with salivation.

Salivatio. (Mod. L.) Salivation.

S. mercurialis. Salivation, mercurial.

Salivation. (*Saliva*.) An abnormally large secretion of saliva. See also under *Sialogogues*.

S., mercurial. Salivation produced by the administration of mercury or its salts. It is accompanied by chronic stomatitis, the gums become swollen and spongy, the breath is foul, and the teeth loosen.

Salivatum. (Mod. L.) Salivating.

Salivatus. (Mod. L.) Salivated.

Salivine. (*Saliva*.) A name for *Ptyalin*.

Salivous. (Mod. L.) Salivous.

Salivous. A syn. for *Salivary*.

Salix. (*L. salix*, the willow.) The only Genus of the *Salicaceæ*.

S. ægyptiaca. Egyptian willow. The male catkins of this plant are used in the East to prepare a distilled liquid called *Kalaf* or *Kalaf*, which is tonic, carminative and diaphoretic.

S. alba. White willow. Hab., Europe. The bark is a mild tonic and febrifuge. A distilled liquid was formerly prepared from the male catkins, similar to that prepared from the catkins of *S. ægyptiaca*.

S. amygdalina. The almond-leaved willow. Bark similar in properties to that of *S. alba*.

S. babylonica. The weeping willow. Hab., Greece and Asia. Catkins, young branches and leaves, tonic and anthelmintic.

S. caprea. The goat-willow. The bark contains *salicin*. From the catkins is prepared a scented water.

S. eriocephala. A syn. for *S. fragilis*.

S. fragilis. The common crack-willow, the bark of which has been recommended as a substitute for Peruvian bark in the treatment of intermittent fevers, &c.

S. helix. A variety of *S. purpurea*, containing a large amount of *salicin*.

S. hermaphroditica. A syn. for *S. pentandra*.

S. nigra. Bark used as a sexual and general sedative (B. M. J., 1887, ii, 237.) Action due to the presence of *salicin*.

S. pentandra. The bark of the branches of this species has the same properties as the bark of *S. fragilis*.

S. polyantha. A syn. for *S. pentandra*.

S. purpurea. Properties similar to those of *S. fragilis* and *S. pentandra*.

S. russelliana. A variety of *S. fragilis* containing a large amount of *salicin* and tannin.

S. viminalis. The common osier or withy. Its bark contains *salicin*.

S. vitellina. The yellow osier. Similar in properties to *S. alba*.

Salkowski-Ludwig method. A method for the quantitative estimation of uric acid in solution. To the solution of uric acid add magnesic and ammonic chlorides, and then ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate, when the uric acid is precipitated as a double urate of silver and magnesium. The precipitate, after washing, is decomposed by sulphate of potassium into urate of potassium, which passes into solu-

tion. An excess of hydrochloric acid is added, and the uric acid which separates out is collected and weighed. (Gould.)

Salkowsky's magnesia mixture. Crystallised sulphate of magnesium, one part, ammonium chloride two parts, ammonia solution of sp. gr. 0.924, four parts, and water eighty parts. Used in the estimation of uric acid in urine.

Sallena. A Paracelsian name for a kind of nitre.

Sallenders. Term applied to *Mallenders*, when this disease affects the hind leg.

Sallis. A term for *Adeps*.

Sally-switch fracture. The same as *Saluswitch fracture*.

Salmiac. (G. *Salmiak*.) A contraction of the term *Sal ammoniac*.

Salmon-disease. A disease of certain fishes including the salmon, produced by the *Saprolegnia ferox*.

S.-patch. Hutchinson's term for a salmon-coloured patch on the cornea developing in the later stage of *Keratitis, interstitial*.

Salnitrum. (*L. sal*, a salt; *nitrum*, nitre. I. *salnitro*.) Old term syn. with *Nitrum*.

Salocoll. Salicylate of phenocoll, a synthetic substance. A white, tasteless powder, slightly soluble in cold water. Action, antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose, 15 to 30 grains, in powder or capsules.

Salol. $C_7H_7O_3.C_6H_5$. A white, crystalline, aromatic powder, splitting up on warming with an alkali into salicylic acid 60 per cent., and carbolic acid 40 per cent.

Soluble in the proportions of 4 in 3 of ether, 8 in 3 of chloroform, 1 in 20 of rectified spirit. Insoluble in cold water.

Antipyretic and antiseptic. It is specially useful as an intestinal antiseptic, as it passes through the stomach unchanged, becoming split up, as above, by the alkaline pancreatic juice in the duodenum. Dose, 5 to 15 grains in powder, or made up in cachets, or with mucilage.

S. camphor. Salol 3 parts, camphor 2, heated together to a viscid liquid. It has been used as an antiseptic instead of iodoform. P. J. 1889, 862, 62.

S. cum camphora. Salol camphor.

Salolum. Latinised term for *Salol*.

Saloop. A syn. for *Salap*. Also, sassafras tea with milk and sugar.

Salop. A syn. for *Salap*.

Salophen. A derivative of salicylic acid which has been given in acute rheumatism.

Salpetra. (*L. sal*, a salt; *petra*, a rock.) *Saltpetre*.

Salpingectomy. (*Salpinx*; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.) Excision of the *Fallopian tube*.

Salpingemphraxia. (*Salpinx*; *ἐμφραξία*.) Term for a stoppage in the *Salpinx*, or Eustachian tube.

Salpinges. Plur. of *Salpinx*.

Salpingian. Belonging to the *Salpinx*.

S. dropsy. A syn. for *Hydrosalpinx*.

Salpingic. The same as *Salpingian*.

Salpingitis. (*Salpinx*; fem. adj. term. -itis.) A inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

Hart and Barbour give the following classification of cases:—

I. Forms produced by known microbes.

1. Salpingitis gonorrhoeica, gonorrhoeal salpingitis.
2. Salpingitis tuberculosa.

3. Salpingitis actinomycetosa, produced by the *Actinomyces bovis*.
- II. *Forms produced by the specific microbes of traumatic infection.*
4. Salpingitis septica.
- III. *Forms of infectious salpingitis produced by as yet unknown microbes.*
5. Salpingitis syphilitica.
- Salpingitis may pass on to a condition of *Pyosalpinx* or *Hydrosalpinx*.
- B. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.
- Salpingo-**. (*Salpinx*, the Fallopian tube; also, the Eustachian tube.) Prefix denoting either Fallopian tube, or Eustachian tube.
- Salpingocatheterismus**. (*Salpingo-*; *catheterismus*.) Catheterism of the Eustachian tube.
- Salpingocye'sis**. (*Salpingo-*; *cyesis*.) Pregnancy in a Fallopian tube. See *Pregnancy, tubal*.
- Salpingomallear'is**. A syn. for *Salpingomalleus*.
- Salpingomalleus**. (*Salpingo*; *malleus*.) Belonging to the *Salpinx*, or Eustachian tube, and to the malleus. A term applied to the Tensor tympani.
- Salpingona'sal fold**. (*Salpingo-*; *nasal*.) Term for the fold of mucous membrane which passes from the edge of the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube to the posterior nares.
- Salpingo-oöphorectomy**. Excision of the Fallopian tube and ovary.
- Salpingo-oöphori'tis**. Salpingitis and oöphoritis (ovaritis) occurring together.
- Salpingo-ovario'tomy**. The same as *Salpingo-oöphorectomy*.
- Salpingopal'atal fold**. (*Salpingo-*; *palatal*.) Term for a fold of mucous membrane which covers the levator palati.
- Salpingopharynge'al**. Belonging to the *Salpinx*, or Eustachian tube, and *pharynx*.
- Salpingopharynge'us**. Belonging to the *Salpinx*, or Eustachian tube, and to the *pharynx*. Name for a muscular slip which passes vertically between the Eustachian tube and the constrictors of the pharynx.
- Salpingopterygoid lig'ament**. (*Salpingo-*; *pterygoid*.) Term for a band of fascia which passes from the spine of the sphenoid to the hamular process.
- Salpingor'haphy**. (*Salpingo-*; *ῥαφή*, a stitch.) Suturing of the Fallopian tube.
- Salpingostaphyl'i'nus**. Belonging to the *Salpinx*, or Eustachian tube, and to the *Staphylē*, or uvula.
- S. exter'nus**. A syn. for *Tensor palati*.
- S. inter'nus**. A syn. for *Levator palati*.
- Salpingostenochor'ia**. (*Salpingo-*; *stenochoria*.) A narrowing or stricture of the Eustachian tube.
- Salpingo'stomy**. (*Salpingo-*; *στόμα*, any mouth-like opening.) The operation of establishing an artificial fistula of the Fallopian tube.
- Salpingo'tomy**. (*Salpingo-*; *τομή*, a cutting.) Excision of, or incision into, the Fallopian tube.
- Salpingysterocye'sis**. (*Salpingo-*; *ὑστερα*, the womb; *κύσις*, conception.) Tubo-uterine pregnancy. See *Pregnancy, tubo-uterine*.
- Sal'pinx**. (Σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.) *Anat.*

Term for the *Eustachian tube*; also, for the *Fallopian tube*.

S. tu'ba. Trumpet-like. The *Eustachian tube*.

Salsafy. An old name for the *Tragopogon pratense*.

Salsamen'tum. (L.) Salt meat or fish. Old term for anything that is preserved by salt, but especially fish.

Salsaparil'la. See *Sarsaparilla*.

Salse'do. (L. *sal*, salt.) Saltiness. This *salsedo* was considered by Paracelsus, *Paramir. tr. iii. s. 10*, to be the cause of the sanguine temperament.

S. mu'crum. Old term syn. with *Salpetra*.

Salse'parin. A syn. for *Parillin*.

Sal'sifi. The same as *Salsafy*.

Sal'sify. The same as *Salsafy*.

Salsila'go. (L. *sal*, salt.) A salt liquid.

Salsitu'do. (L. *sal*, salt.) The same as *Salsedo*.

Salso'la. (L. *sal*, salt; *solus*, -a, -um, only.) A Genus of the Tribe *Salsoleæ*, Order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

S. decum'bens. A syn. for *S. kali*.

S. ka'li. The prickly saltwort, or soda plant. Said to be stimulant, emmenagogue, and purgative. It yields *Barillis*.

S. longifo'lia. A syn. for *S. kali*.

S. sati'va. One of the species yielding soda.

S. so'da. One of the species yielding soda.

Salso'leæ. A Tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ*.

Salsuginous. (*Salsugo*.) *Bot.* Epithet applied to plants that grow in a soil that is impregnated with common salt.

Salsu'go. (L.) A salt liquor at the bottom of salt-pits. Old term for a kind of pickle or brine, in which anything was preserved, especially flesh or fish. See *Salsamentum*.

Sal'sus. (L.) Salted, salt.

Salt. (L. *sal*.) Ordinary name for common salt, sodium chloride.

In *Chem.*, a compound formed by the union of a base or basic radical with an acid or acid radical.

S. ac'id. A salt in which the acid radical is dibasic or polybasic, and has only a portion of its replaceable hydrogen replaced by the base or basic radical.

S. al'kaline. A syn. for *S. basic*.

S. aper'ient, of *Fred'erick*. A name for sodium sulphate.

S. ba'ker's. A name for sodium bicarbonate.

S. bas'ic. A salt formed by union of a normal or neutral salt with a basic oxide or hydroxide.

S. bay. A name for sodium chloride.

S. bit'ter, **purg'ing**. A name for magnesium sulphate.

S. cake. Commercial name for crude sulphate of sodium formed in the manufacture of carbonate of sodium by Leblanc's process.

S. Chel'tenham. Name for a mixture of equal parts of sulphates of sodium and magnesium, and chloride of sodium.

S. com'mon. Common name for sodium chloride.

S. diuret'ic. A name for acetate of potassium.

S. doub'le. A salt in which two acid

SALTANS—SALUBRITY

hydrogen atoms are replaced by two metals or basic radicals.

S., Ep'som. See *Epsom salts*.

S.-flour. A name for nitrate of potassium in minute crystals.

S., Gla'ser's polychrest. See *Sal polychrestus Glaseri*.

S., Glaub'er's. A name for sodium sulphate.

S., Glaub'er's Lym'ington. The same as *S., Glauber's*.

S., Horn'berg's sed'ative. A name for *Acid, boric*.

S. Lake hot springs. Some hot sulphur springs situated near Salt Lake City, Utah. (Billings.)

S., Le'mery's. A name for sulphate of potassium.

S., marine' Ep'som. A name for chloride of magnesium.

S., martial sea. A name for chloride of iron.

S., microcos'mic. See *Microcosmic salt*.

S., Mon'sel's. A name for subsulphate of iron.

S., neut'ral. A salt formed by replacement of all the hydrogen of an acid or acid radical by a base or basic radical, and having a neutral reaction, being neither acid nor alkaline.

S., nor'mal. A syn. for *S., neut'ral*.

S. of baril'la. A name for sodium carbonate.

S. of bones. A name for ammonium carbonate.

S. of Col'cothar. A name for sulphate of iron.

S. of lem'ons. Popular name for potassium binoxalate.

S. of Rive'rius. A name for potassium citrate.

S. of so'da. A name for sodium carbonate.

S. of sor'rel. Potassium binoxalate, prepared from different species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex*.

S. of tar'tar. A name for pure carbonate of potash prepared from cream of tartar.

S. of vit'riol. Term for sulphate of zinc.

S. of wine. A name for *Ammonium carbonate*.

S. of wis'dom. An old term for *Sal alembroth*.

S. of worm'wood. Name for impure potash prepared from wormwood. See *Sal absinthi*.

S., ox'y-. A syn. for *S., oxygen*.

S., oxygen. A salt of an acid that contains oxygen.

S.s, Pres'ton. A form of smelling salts consisting of a mixture of coarsely powdered ammonium carbonate with a small quantity of aqua ammoniæ and a volatile oil.

S., purg'ing, tasteless. A name for sodium phosphate.

S. rheum. See *Rheum, salt*.

S., Rochelle'. Name for tartarated soda.

S., rock-. See *Rock-salt*.

S., Schlippe's. A name for sulphantimoniate of sodium.

S., sea. Sodium chloride obtained from sea-water.

S.s, sec'ondary. Term for neutral salts.

S., sed'ative. A name for *Acid, boric*.

S., Seignet'te's. The same as *S., Rochelle*.

S.s, smell'ing. Pungent salts used for

stimulating the nasal mucous membrane, and thus acting reflexly as a respiratory and cardiac stimulant. Most of them contain carbonate of ammonia.

S. solution, nor'mal. A 0.6 per cent. aqueous solution of sodium chloride; used in Histology and Physiology.

S., sore throat. Name for *Potassa nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus*.

S.s, spir'it of. A term for hydrochloric acid.

S. sul'phur springs. Name for some aperient sulphur springs in Monroe County, W. Virginia. (Billings.)

S., tab'le. A syn. for *S., common*.

S., wall. Name for nitrate of calcium.

S., white. Name for common salt.

S. wort. See *Saltwort*.

Saltans. (L.) Dancing.

S., ro'sa. Dancing rose. A name for *Urticaria*.

Salta'tio. (L.) A dancing or leaping.

S. Sancti Vit'i. *St. Vitus' dance*.

Saltat'ion. (*Saltatio*.) A dancing or leaping. Especially applied to the leaping sometimes noticed in cases of chorea.

Saltator'ial. (L. *saltator*, a dancer.) Epithet applied to those animals whose mode of progression is by leaps.

Saltator'ic. (L. *saltator*, a dancer.) Belonging to, or characterised by, dancing.

S. cramp. Syn. for *S. spasm*.

S. spasm. A rarely-occurring and transient clonic spasm coming on when the patient tries to stand, causing him to give a jump.

Saltatory. Progression by leaping.

S. the'ory of evolu'tion. Term for that offshoot of the theory of evolution which states that the evolution of species is characterised by marked and sudden variations.

Salter's incremen'tal lines. Term for markings occurring on teeth, roughly parallel with the outer surface of the dentine, and consequent on imperfect calcification of the dentine.

S.'s swing-cra'dle. A form of moveable cradle from which the splints are suspended in leg-fractures, invented by Salter.

Saltpetre. (F. *salpêtre*.) Common name for nitrate of potassium. Also termed *Nitre*.

S., Chil'i. A name for sodium nitrate.

S., lead. A name for lead nitrate.

S., lime. A name for calcium nitrate.

S. lye. The liquid obtained by the treatment of saltpetre with water.

Saltus. (L.) A leap. *Med.* A springing or leaping. Used as syn. for *Subsultus*. Also, a term for the *Vulva*.

S. ten'dinum. A syn. for *Subsultus tendinum*.

Salt'wort. General term for the members of the Genus *Salsola*. Also, the *Glaux maritima*.

S., prick'ly. Common name for the *Salsola kali*.

Saltz'brunn. A place in Prussia, noted for its cold alkaline spring, which is used for drinking and in baths.

Salu'ber. (L. Fem. -bris, neut. -bra.) Sound, healthy.

Salu'brious. (L. *saluber*.) Wholesome; health-giving.

Salu'briousness. (*Salubrious*.) The same as *Salubrity*.

Salu'brity. (L. *salubritas*, healthfulness.)

F. salubrité; I. salubrité; G. Salubrität. Healthfulness; wholesomeness.

Sal'ufer. (L. *salus*, health; *fero*, to carry.) A name for neutral silico-fluoride of sodium. A white inodorous solid, used as a disinfectant and deodorant, in the form of a 1 gr. to 1 oz. aqueous solution.

Sal'umin. (Salicylate; aluminium.) Name for salicylate of aluminium. Used in nose- and throat-diseases.

Salus. (L. Gen. *salutis*.) Health of body or mind.

Sal'utary. (Salus.) Health-promoting.
Salutiferous. (L. *salutifer*.) Bringing health; healthful.

Salvado'ra. (From Salvador, a Spanish botanist.) The most important Genus of the *Salvadoraceæ*.

S. oleo'id'es. The Indian tooth-brush tree. Action and uses similar to those of *S. persica*.

S. pers'ica. The jhāla of India, *ada'i* of Abyssinia. Bark tonic and stimulant; root-bark vesicant; leaves purgative and anthelmintic; branches used for making a tooth-wash.
Salvadora'ceæ. Bot. An Order of gamopetalous Dicotyledons.

Salvatella. (L. *salveo*, to be well.) Shortened term for *Salvatella, vena*.

S., ve'na. Anat. Old name for a vein on the back of the hand near its ulnar edge, taking origin from the plexus on the back of the hand and fingers. It ascends to the ulnar side of the forearm, where it takes the name of posterior cubital vein. The ancients believed that blood-letting from this vein was of great efficacy in the cure of diseases.

Salve. (L. *salvo*, to heal.) A common term for ointment.

S., blis'tering. A name for *Unguentum lyttæ*.

S., Desh'ler's. A name for *Ceratum resine compositum*.

S., eye. An eye-ointment; specially applied to the *Unguentum oxidis zinci impuri*, and the *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidis*.

Sal'ver-shaped. Bot. Shaped like a salver or flat plate; epithet applied to the corollas of certain flowers.

Sal'via. (L. *salvus*, in good health; so named from the reputed healing virtues of the Genus.) A Genus of the *Labiatæ*; the Sage Family.

S. africa'na. The wild sage, a South African species. Properties similar to those of *S. officinalis*.

S. axillar'is. Mexican hyssop. Properties similar to those of European hyssop.

S. chi'an. Hab., Mexico. Leaves used in infusion as a drink, and used externally as a poultice.

S. color'a'ta. A syn. for *S. horminum*.

S. hispan'ica. The Spanish sage. One source of sage leaves, which are stimulant to the intestinal canal.

S. hispano'rum. Syn. for *S. hispanica*.
S. hor'minum. Properties and uses the same as those of *S. officinalis*.

S. hort'ensis mi'nor. The small sage, or sage of virtue; a variety of the *S. officinalis*, and having similar properties.

S. lyra'ta. The cancer-weed, the radicle leaves of which were formerly used as an application to cancers and to warts.

S. mi'nor. A syn. for *S. officinalis*.

S. officina'lis. The common or garden sage-plant. Said to be antiseptic; used by the Chinese as a tonic; in England, for culinary purposes.

S. polystach'ya. A syn. for *S. chian*.

S. sclare'a. The common or garden clary. Leaves and seeds, antispasmodic.

S. verben'a'cea. Vervain sage, wild clary. Hab., South Europe. Properties similar to but weaker than those of *S. officinalis*. Seeds mucilaginous; used to remove foreign substances from the eye.

S. vi'tæ. A name for the *Asplenium murale*, or wall-rue.

S. vulgar'is. A syn. for *S. officinalis*.

Sal'viol. (L. *salvia*; *oleum*, oil.) Name for a liquid body present in oil of sage.

Salviol, micrococ'cus of. A name for the *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*. See APPENDIX.

Samade'ra. A Genus of the *Simarubaceæ*.

S. ind'ica. A tree of the East Indies. Nat. Order *Simarubaceæ*. Bark, bitter and febrifuge.

Samandu'ra. A syn. for *Samadera*.

Sam'ara. (L. *samara* = *samera*, the seed of the elm.) Bot. Term for an indehiscent, dry fruit, with a wing-like appendage.

Samar'iform. (L. *samara*; *forma*, shape.) Shaped like a *Samara*.

Samar'itan. (After the good Samaritan.) Term now applied to one who engages in charitable work for the poor and sick; a philanthropist. Also, epithet applied to such work done.

S.'s bal'sam. Term for a mixture of wine and oil used in old times as a balsam for application to wounds.

S. hospi'tal. A hospital specially devoted to the sick poor.

S. schools. Common name in the United States for ambulance classes.

Samar'itanism. Philanthropy.

Samat'ito. Mexican name for the *Ficus complicata*.

Samba'iba. Specific name of *Curatella sambaiba*.

Sambaibin'ha. A name for the *Davila rugosa*.

Sam'bo. A syn. for *Mulatto*; also, the offspring of a negro and a North American Indian.

Sambuca'ceæ. See *Sambuceæ*.

Sambu'ceæ. Bot. A section of the *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Sambu'cia'qua. See *Aqua sambuci*.

S. flo'res. B.P. Elder flowers. The fresh flowers of *Sambucus nigra*. Preparation, *Aqua sambuci* (q. v.). Used for lotions.

Sambuci'næ. Baltesch's family term for the *Sambuceæ*, which he classes as a family of the *Polymorphæ*.

Sambucus. (L. *sambucus*, an elder tree.) A Genus of the *Caprifoliaceæ*.

S. arbo'rea. A syn. for *S. nigra*.

S. canadensis. Properties and uses identical with those of *S. nigra*.

S. chamae'act'e. A syn. for *S. ebulus*.

S. eb'ulus. The dwarf elder. The inner bark, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds and root have all been used for their deobstruent and, in larger doses, cathartic action.

S. he'licon. A syn. for *S. ebulus*.

S. herba'cea. A syn. for *S. ebulus*.

S. hu'milis. A syn. for *S. ebulus*.
S. nigra. The common elder. The flowers are stimulant and diaphoretic. Used, together with those of *S. canadensis*, under the name *Sambuci fores*, to prepare *Aqua sambuci*.

S. pu'bens. The same as *S. pubescens*.
S. pubescens. The red-berried elder; a North American plant. The bark has a hydragogue cathartic action.

S. racemo'sa. A syn. for *R. pubescens*.
S. vulgaris. Syn. for *S. nigra*.
Same'ch. (Arab.) Paracelsian term syn. with *Sal tartari*.

Sam'en. Old term for *Hordeum*, or barley. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Sam'era. (L. *Samera*, the seed of the elm.) See *Samara*.

Samia terra. Samian earth. An argillaceous earth found in Samos. It was considered to have similar virtues to the *Terra Lemni*. See also under *Samos*.

Samos. (Σάμος, an island of Ionia.) Belonging to the island of Samos.

Chem. Formerly applied as an epithet to argillaceous earth of two kinds, one called *Terra Samia*, mentioned by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* ix, and Dioscorides; the other called *Lapis samius*, used for polishing gold, mentioned by Dioscorides.

Samius. The same as *Samios*.
S. lapis. See under *Samios*.

Samphire. Common name for the *Crithmum maritimum*, or sea-fennel.

Sampson, black. Name for the *Echinacea purpurea*.

Sampsu'chine. Syn. for *Sampsuchon*.
Sampsu'chinos. (Σαμψύχινος; belonging to *σαμψύχον*, marjoram.) Belonging to the plant *Sampsuchon*. Epithet formerly applied to an oil and ointment (σαμψύχινον ἔλαιον, &c.) obtained from this plant.

Sampsu'chon. (Σαμψύχον, marjoram.) Old name for the *Origanum marjorana*, or sweet marjoram.

Sampsu'chum. The same as *Sampsu-chon*.

Sampsu'chus. Name for the *Thymus mastichina*.

Sampsy'chum. See *Sampsuchon*.

Sam'shu. (Chinese.) An alcoholic beverage made in China from rice or millet.

Sam'son's snake-root. Name for the *Psoralea melilotoides*.

San Bernad'no. In the Grisons, Switzerland; a place noted for its alkaline and sulphur spring.

San Bernad'no hot springs. Name for some hot lime springs, temperature 110° to 170° F., near Los Angeles, San Bernadino County, California.

San Giac'omo. A place in Tuscany noted for its hot sulphur spring.

San Ju'an de Cam'pos. In Majorca; a place noted for its hot sulphur spring.

San Ju'an hot springs. In San Bernadino County, California; hot sulphur springs.

San Mar'cos. In Santa Barbara County, California; a place noted for its hot sulphur springs.

San Marti'no. A place in Sondrio, Italy, noted for its sulphur spring; also, in Sardinia, noted for its chalybeate spring. (Foster.)

San Pellegrino. In Bergamo, Italy; a place noted for its chalybeate spring.

San Remo. A winter resort in Porto Maurizio, Italy. The climate is very mild and equable.

Sanabilis. (L.) Curable.
San'able. (*Sanabilis*.) Curable.

Sanamunda. Name for the *Geum urbanum*.

Sanatio. (L.) A healing, or restoring to health.

Sanation. (L. *sanatio*.) See *Sanatio*.
San'ative. (L. *sano*, to cure.) Syn. for *Sanatory*.

San'atol. Commercial name for a disinfectant consisting of a mixture of sulphuric acid and certain phenol derivatives.

Sanato'rium. (L. *sano*, to heal.) A private hospital. Also, used very generally in the sense of *Sanitarium*.

San'atory. (L. *sano*, to heal.) Having power to heal or cure diseases; curative.

Sanctum se'men. (L.) Holy seed. Name for the seed of *Artemisia santonica*.

Sand. Fine, rounded granules composed of silica.

Also, in *Anat.*, any granules resembling these, e.g., brain-sand.

S. bath. See *Balneum arena*.

S.-blind. Term for defect or disturbance of vision characterised by the appearance of sand-like grains before the eyes.

S.-box tree. Common name for the *Hura crepitans*.

S., brain. See under *Pineal gland*.

S.-crack. Term for a crack which forms in a horse's hoof.

S.- flea. Name for the chigoe, *Pulex penetrans*.

S., pine'al. The same as *S., brain*.

S.-sedge. Common name for the *Carex arenaria* (q. v.).

S. tu'mour. Name for *Psammoma*.

San'dal, red. See *Red Sandal*.

San'dalos. See *Santalum*.

San'dalum. See *Santalum*.

S. coeru'leum. Syn. for *Guilandina moringa*.

S. ru'brum. Syn. for *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

San'dalwood. The *Pterocarpus lignum*.
S., oil of. See *Oleum santali*.

S., red. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

San'darac. (Σανδαράκη. F. *sandaraque*; I. *sandaraca*; G. *Sanderak*.) Term for a gum-resin obtained in white tears by exudation from the *Juniperus communis*. Dissolved in alcohol, it forms a white drying varnish. Reduced to powder it constitutes *pounce*.

S., German. Name for juniper resin.

S., min'eral. Name for *Realgar*.

San'darach. (Σανδαράχη = σανδαράκη.) *Sandarac*.

Sandara'cha. *Sandarac*.

S. ar'abum. *Sandarac* of the Arabs. A name for the gum *sandarac*.

S. græco'rum. *Sandarac* of the Greeks. Name for *Realgar*.

Sand'ed gum. Term for powdered gum *arabic*.

San'ders, red. *Red sanders*.

Sand'stone, new red. *Geol.* A formation consisting mainly of sandy and argil-

laceous strata, brick-red, or in parts, greenish-grey, the latter colour occurring in stripes or spots. It has been divided into Upper New Red, including the Nunchelkalk, and Lower New Red, including the Magnesian Limestone.

S., old red. Geol. A formation directly below the carboniferous strata. The formation contains mainly organic remains. It has also been termed Devonian, from its wide occurrence in Devonshire.

Sandwich springs. Name for some alkaline sulphur springs, containing a large quantity of chloride of magnesium, sulphate of calcium, and sulphuretted hydrogen, at Sandwich, near Detroit, in Canada. (Billings.)

Sandwort. Common name for the herb *Arenaria*.

Sandyx. (Σάνδοξ, a bright red colour.) Chem. Old term for *Cerussa usta*.

Sane. (*L. sanus*, healthy, either in body or mind.) Healthy in mind; of sound mind.

Sane'sness. *Sanity*.

Sanford's mixture. A syn. for *Chloramyl*.

Sangaree. (Span. *sangria*.) A flavoured alcoholic beverage of sweetened and diluted wine or porter.

Sänger's operation. Säger's modification of the operation of *Cæsarean section*, in which the uterus is brought out through a long median abdominal incision, and the fœtus is then extracted after incision into the uterus.

Sangra'do. (*L. sanguis*, blood.) Term, taken from the name of a character in Le Sage's "Gil Blas," applied to a medical man who makes a very extensive use of venesection.

Sanguicolous. (*L. sanguis*, blood; *colo*, to inhabit.) Living in the blood. Epithet applied to certain parasites.

Sanguiductus. (*L. sanguis*, blood; *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.) A blood-canal or blood-sinus. Also, applied especially to the venous sinuses of the dura mater, *S. dura matris*.

S. duræ matris. A venous sinus of the dura mater.

Sanguiferous. (*L. sanguis*, blood; *fero*, to bear.) Blood-bearing.

Sanguifica'tio debil'ior. (Mod. *L. sanguificatio*; *L. debilior*, weaker, diminished.) Diminished sanguification or hæmatosis.

Sanguifica'tion. (*L. sanguis*, blood; *facio*, to make. *L. sanguificatio*; *G. Sanguificierung*.) Formation of blood; also, a change or conversion into blood.

Sanguifluous. (*L. sanguis*, blood; *fluo*, to flow.) Flowing or running into blood.

Sanguifluxus. (*L. sanguis*, blood; *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.) A flow of blood, hæmorrhage.

S. uter'ius. A uterine flow of blood, metrorrhagia.

Sanguigenous. (*L. sanguis*, blood; *givos*, descent.) *Hæmatogenous*.

Sanguimotion. (*L. sanguis*, blood; *moveo*, *motum*, to move.) The circulation of the blood.

Sanguimotory. (*L. sanguis*; *moveo*, *motum*, to move.) Belonging to the circulation of the blood, circulatory.

Sanguinalis. (*L. sanguis*, blood.) Belonging to *sanguis*, or blood. Also, as a substantive, used as a Generic term (see *S. corrigiola*).

S. corrig'ola. A syn. for *Polygonum aviculare*.

Sanguinaria. (Fem. sing. *L. sanguis*, blood; name given because certain species were employed as hæmostatics.) —A Genus of the *Papaveraceæ*. Also, name for the rhizome of *S. canadensis*. Also (nom. pl. neut.), in *Comp. Anat.*, old term applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to the *Carnivora*.

S. canadensis. The rhizome of this plant, termed blood-root, is used as an expectorant. Its action is due to the presence of an alkaloid, *Sanguinarin*.

Sanguinarin. (*Sanguinaria*.) $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4$. The alkaloid of blood-root, the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*. In small doses it is expectorant, in large doses it causes vomiting, purging, and convulsions, followed by paralysis, and death, in fatal cases, from respiratory failure. Dose, 1-12th to 1-8th grain; as an emetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

Also, $C_{34}H_{15}NO_8$, a brown, resinoid substance obtained by precipitation from a tincture of the root of *Sanguinaria canadensis*. Stimulant and tonic in small doses, a sedative expectorant in large doses, in still larger, emetic and convulsant. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

S., nitrate of. A nauseant and expectorant. Dose, 1-10th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

S., sulphate of. An emetic. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

Sanguinarina. (*Sanguinarin*.)

Sanguinari'us. (*L.*) Blood-thirsty. *Comp. Anat.* Term applied formerly in the neut. pl. (*Sanguinaria*, q. v.) to the *Carnivora*.

Sanguine. (*L. sanguineus*.) Bloody; also, full of blood, hence brisk, hopeful.

S. temperament. An energetic, hopeful temperament. An old name for one of the varieties into which human temperaments or dispositions were divided, for the purpose of description, the other main varieties being the phlegmatic and the nervous.

Sanguinea. (*L. sanguineus*, bloody, blood-coloured.) A name for *Potassium, nitrate of*.

Sanguineness. A syn. for *Plethora*.

Sanguineous. (*L. sanguineus*.) Sanguine, plethoric.

S. ap'oplexy. See *Apoplexy, sanguineous*.

S. cyst. A cyst containing blood, whether it be primarily a blood-cyst, or one into which hæmorrhage has secondarily occurred.

Sanguineus. (*L.*) Bloody, belonging to blood; also, of the colour of blood.

Sanguinicolous. (*L. sanguis*, -inis, blood; *colo*, to inhabit.) The same as *Sanguicolous*.

Sanguinifica'tion. (*L. sanguis*, -inis, blood; *facio*, to make.) The same as *Sanguification*.

Sanguin'ololum. (*L. sanguis*, blood.) Old term, employed by Paracelsus for blood in the urine, occurring as a sign of commencing ulceration or abscess.

Sanguinis. (*L.*) Gen. sing. of *sanguis*.

S. absorp'tio. Absorption of blood.

S. conges'tio. Congestion, or engorgement, with blood.

S. dissolu'tio. Dissolution or absorption of blood.

S. flu'or. A flow of blood. Term for *Hæmoptysis*.

SANGUINITY—SANSOM

S. flu'or ves'icæ. A flow of blood from the bladder. Vesical hæmaturia.

S. ic'tus. A hæmorrhagic stroke or apoplexy. Cerebral hæmorrhage.

S. mis'sio. A blood-letting. Venesection. **S. profu'sium copio'sum.** Copious rush of blood, any considerable hæmorrhage.

S. profu'sium ex o're. A rush of blood, or hæmorrhage, from the mouth.

S. stagna'tio. Stagnation of blood.

Sanguinity. (*L. sanguis, -inis, blood.*) The quality of likeness or unlikeness between parents. A moderate degree of unlikeness is considered to be the most favourable for the production of healthy offspring.

Sanguinivorous. (*L. sanguis, -inis, blood; voro, to devour.*)—The same as *Sanguivorous*.

Sanguinol. (*L. sanguis, blood; oleum, oil.*) A therapeutical preparation of hæmoglobin and evaporated blood, in a liquid form, consisting of blood-salts 46 parts, ox hæmoglobin 10 parts, peptonised muscle-albumin 44 parts. Used as a hæmatinic. (Gould.)

Sanguinolent. (*L. sanguis, blood. F. sanguinolent; I. sanguinolento; G. blutig.*) Resembling, or tinged with, blood.

Sanguinosus. (*L. sanguis, -inis, blood.*) Sanguinous.

Sanguinous. A syn. for sanguinary, or bloody.

Sanguipurgium. (*L. sanguis, blood; purgo, to purge.*) A purging of the blood. Old term for a mild fever, which, by its discharges, was supposed to purify the blood.

Sanguis. (*L. Gen. sanguinis.*) Blood. **S. bovinus.** Ox blood. The dried blood of the bullock. Formerly given internally for its supposed analeptic and hæmatinic actions.

S. concre'tus. Coagulated blood.

S. draco'nis. Dragon's blood.

S. hir'ci stoca'tus. Dried goat's blood. Formerly given internally from its supposed sudorific and antipleuritic actions.

S. in ur'ina. Blood in the urine, hæmaturia.

S. men'struus. Menstrual blood, menses.

Sanguisor'ba. (*L. sanguis, blood; sorbeo, to sup up. F. sanguisorbe; G. Blutkraut.*) A Genus of the *Rosaceæ*.

S. canadensis. The Canadian burnet. Root, bitter and emetic. Fruit said to be narcotic.

S. officina'lis. The great burnet. Hab., Europe. Root astringent.

Sanguisor'bæ. A section of the *Rosaceæ*.

Sanguisuc'tion. (*L. sanguis, blood; sugo, suctum, to suck.*) Blood-sucking.

Sanguisuga. (*L. sanguis, blood; sugo, to suck.*) The Genus *Hirudo*.

S. medicina'lis. The speckled leech, an aquatic species of Northern Europe. This species and *S. officinalis* are used in Medicine for the abstraction of blood. See *Leeching*.

S. officina'lis. The green leech, an aquatic species of Southern Europe, by some considered to be a variety of *S. medicinalis*. Used in Medicine, like the latter.

Sanguisugent. (*Sanguisuga.*) Blood-sucking; performing *sanguisuction*.

Sanguisugous. (*Sanguisuga.*) Blood-sucking.

Sanguisugum. (*L. sanguis, blood; sugo, to suck.*) Old term signifying a condition

of over-engorgement of the heart with blood, according to Bonetius. *Anat. Pract.* ii, i, Obs. 91, Schol.

Sanguivorous. (*L. sanguis, blood; voro, to devour.*) Feeding on blood.

Sanicle. (*Sanicula.*) Common name for the Genus *Sanicula*.

S., American. Common name for the *Heuchera cortusa*.

S., Yorkshire. Common name for the *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

Sanic'ula. A Genus of the *Saniculææ* or *Saniculidæ*, which are a Tribe of the *Umbelliferaæ*.

S. eboracen'sis. The *Sanicle*, Yorkshire.

S. europæa. The woodmarch. A mild astringent.

S. marilan'dica. The Maryland sanicle. Action tonic. The powdered root is popularly used in intermittent fever, and in chorea; it is also used in Veterinary Medicine.

S. mas. (*L. mas, male.*) Syn. for *S. europæa*.

S. monta'na. Syn. for *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

S. officinar'um. Syn. for *S. europæa*.

S. sec'tum. Syn. for *Saxifraga granulatæ*.

Saniculææ. A Tribe of the *Umbelliferaæ*.

Saniculidæ. Syn. for *Saniculææ*.

Sanido'des. (*Σανιδόδες*, like a plank.) *Anat.* Having a chest flat like a plank or board.

Sanies. (*L. F. sanie; I. sanie; G. Jauche.*) Surg. A thin fetid pus mixed with serum or blood, secreted by any wound or ulcer.

S. gangræno'sa. Sanies formed in gangrene or destruction of tissues.

Sanious. (*F. sanieux; I. sanioso; G. jauchig.*) Composed of, or having the characters of, *Sanies*.

S. pus. See *Pus, sanious*.

Sanitarian. (*L. sanitas, health.*) A person specially skilled in the science of sanitation.

Sanitar'ium. (*L. sanitas, health.*) An institution in which the surroundings and conditions are specially adapted for promoting health. The term is often used in the sense of *Sanatorium*.

Sanitary. (*L. sanitas, health. F. sanitaire; I. sanitario; G. sanitärisch.*) Relating to health, especially to public health, or sanitation.

S. cor'don. A circular line of guards surrounding an infected locality to prevent or control ingress or egress.

S. police'. See *Police, sanitary*.

S. science. The science of *Hygiene*.

San'itas. (*L.*) Health, whether of body or mind. Also, name for a commercial preparation consisting of an aqueous solution of oxidised oil of turpentine, the active principle of which is peroxide of hydrogen. Used as an antiseptic.

Sanitation. (*L. sanitas. F. assainissement; G. Assanierung.*) A making sound or healthy. The carrying out in practice of the laws of *Hygiene*.

San'ity. (*L. sanitas.*) Health, soundness, of mind or body. Now-a-days always used to mean soundness of mind.

Sank'ira. A name for the *Smilax china*. (Dunglison.)

Sankt Mor'itz. (*G.*) In the Grisons, Switzerland; a place noted for its sulphurous spring.

San'nion. (*Σαννιον.*) Old term for a tail, *cavida*; also, for *penis*.

San'som's inhaler. A modification of

Snow's inhaler for the administration of chloroform, introduced by Sanson. It has a gutta-percha covering instead of a cold-water jacket.

Sanson-Purkinje's images.

See *Purkinje-Sanson's images*.

Sanson's experiment. The same as *Purkinje-Sanson experiment* (q. v.). This was formerly widely used in Ophthalmic practice as a confirmation of the presence of *Cataract*.

Santa Ana bark. Syn. for *Cusco bark*.

Santa Barbara springs. Warm sulphur mineral springs, at a temperature of 65° to 125° F., in Santa Barbara county, California.

Santala'ceæ. The sandalworts, an Order of the *Achlamydozporæ*.

Santal' o'leum. B.P. Oil of sandalwood, pale yellow in colour, distilled from the wood of *Santalum album*. Soluble in less than its own weight of rectified spirit. Given internally as a disinfectant to the genito-urinary tract, especially in gonorrhœa. Dose, 10 to 30 minims in capsules, or suspended with mucilage. Two non-official preparations are made from it:—*Capsules of sandal oil*, and *Mistura olei santali*.

Santalin. $C_{15}H_{11}O_5$. The red colouring-matter of red sandalwood.

Santalum. (Mod. L.) A Genus of the *Leguminosæ*. Also, *S. album*.

S. album. The yellow or white sandalwood or sanders. The young wood is white and the old yellow. It contains a resin and a fragrant volatile oil. Stimulant and astringent to the respiratory and urinary passages.

S. citrinum. Syn. for *S. album*.

S. myrtifolium. Syn. for *S. album*.

S. rubrum. Syn. for *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

Santal-wood. Syn. for Sandal-wood.

Santolina. (Named after *Santalum*, sandalwood, because resembling it in odour.) A name for the *Artemisia Santonica*.

S. chamæcyparissus. A European mountain plant, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*. Action, stimulant, aromatic, and anthelmintic. Official in the French Codex under the name *Santoline*.

Santoline. Name in the French Codex for the *Santolina chamæcyparissus*.

Santolinææ. Bot. A subdivision of the *Anthemideæ*.

Santonas so'dicus. Name in the Portuguese Pharmacopœia for *Sodium Santoninate* (q. v.).

Santon'ic acid. An acid obtained by prolonged boiling of *santonin* in strong baryta-water. It is an isomer of *Santoninic acid*.

Santonica. B.P. (Mod. L. From *Santonia*, its native place. F. *santonine*; I. *santonina*; G. *Wurmsamen*.) The dried unexpanded flowering tops of *Artemisia maritima*, variety *Stechmanniana*. Dose, 10 grains to 1 drachm. They are used to prepare *Santoninum*.

Santonicum. (*Santonia*, the native place of this plant. The *Artemisia santonica*.)

Santonin. See *Santoninum*.

Santoninas so'dicus. (Mod. L.) Term for *Sodium Santoninate*.

Santoninate. A salt of *Santoninic acid*.

Santonin'ic acid. $C_{15}H_{11}O_4$. An acid obtained by the action of an alkali on *Santonin*.

Santoninox'in. Derivative of *Santoninum* prepared by the action on the latter, in alkaline solution, of hydroxylamine. It is non-poisonous, but has an action similar to that of *santoninum*.

Santon'ium. B.P. (Mod. L. From *Santonica*.) $C_{15}H_{11}O_3$. *Santonin*. A neutral bitter substance, occurring in flat rhombic prisms, prepared from *Santonica*. Soluble, 1 in 4 of boiling rectified spirit, 1 in 40 of cold; and 1 in 22 of chloroform. Treated with a dilute acid, it splits up into *Santoniretin* and glucose. Action, anthelmintic; useful both for round-worm and thread-worm. It often affects the vision, causing everything to appear green or yellow, and is therefore given at night. Dose, 2 to 6 grains. From it are prepared *Trochisci santonini*.

Santonire'tin. (*Santonin*; Gr. *πντίν*, a resin.) See under *Santoninum*.

Santorini. A Venetian anatomist, born 1681, died 1737.

S., canal' of. Name for *Pancreas*, accessory duct of.

S., cartilages of. The *Cornicula laryngis*.

S., circular mus'cle of. Those circular fibres of the *Constrictor urethræ* which surround the membranous portion of the urethra. By some they are described as consisting of involuntary muscular tissue.

S., duct of. The same as *S., canal of*.

S., fissures of. Term for fissures in the upper and back part of the fibro-cartilage of the pinna or external ear.

S., mus'cle of. Name for the *Risorius*.

S., plexus of. Name for the *Pubo-prostatic plexus*.

S., tubercles of. Syn. for *S., cartilages of*.

S., veins of. Name for the *emissary veins* passing between the sinuses of the dura mater and the veins of the outside of the skull.

Santorinus. Latinised form of the name *Santonia*.

Saoria. Guiana name for the dried ripe fruit of *Bæobotrys picta*, which is also termed *Mesa picta*.

Sap. (Sapa.) The nutritive circulating fluid of plants.

S.-cavity. A sap-containing sac in the leaf of a plant.

S., descend'ing. See *S., descent of*.

S., descent' of. The descent of the sap in the wood-vessels of a plant, occurring when the roots and surrounding soil are dry, or drier than the stem and leaves. It often occurs after absorption of water by the leaves.

S. wood. Common name for *Alburnum*.

Sap'a. (I. sapa.) Syn. for *Rob*.

Sapha'da. Term introduced by Paracelsus for red or reddish coloured scales which adhered to the hair in certain affections of the scalp.

Saphæ'na. See *Saphena*.

Sapha'ti. The same as *Saphatum*.

Sapha'tum. Syn. for *Yaws*.

Saphe'na. (*Σαφηνίς*, plain, distinct.) Name for saphenous vein; the "long saphena," being the *Saphenous vein*, long, and the "short saphena," the *Saphenous vein*, short.

Saphe'nal. Syn. for *Saphenar* and *Saphenous*.

Saphe'nar. Syn. for *Saphenous*.

Saphe'no-tib'ial vein. A vein arising just above the internal malleolus, from the *Saphenous vein*, internal, and passing along the border of the soleus muscle, to open into one of the tibial veins. (Braune.)

Saphe'nous. (*Σαφηνίς*, plain, distinct. F. *saphène*; I. *safeno*.) Belonging to certain distinctly marked and superficial structures of

the thigh and leg, the saphenous opening, veins, &c.

S. nerve, external. A nerve formed by the union of the tibial communicating branch of the internal popliteal nerve with the peroneal communicating branch of the external popliteal nerve about the middle of the outer side of the leg. It lies subcutaneously, and passes behind the external malleolus, to end on the outer side of the foot and little toe. It communicates, on the dorsum of the foot, with the musculo-cutaneous nerve.

S. nerve, internal. The largest branch of the anterior crural nerve. It lies deeply on the outer side and then passes over to the inner side of the femoral vessels, as far as the knee, below which it is subcutaneous. It passes to the inner side of the knee beneath the sartorius, giving a branch over the patella, and then lies subcutaneously on the inner side of the leg, terminating over the inner side of the dorsum of the foot. It communicates with the obturator and internal cutaneous nerves in the thigh, and with the posterior branch of the internal cutaneous nerve in the leg.

S. nerve, long. Syn. for *S. nerve, internal*.

S. nerve, short. Syn. for *S. nerve, external*.

S. opening in fascia lata. A rounded opening in the fascia lata of the thigh, just below and external to the inner end of Poupard's ligament, through which the internal saphenous vein passes to join the femoral vein.

S. peroneus. Syn. for *Communicans peronei*.

S. vein, external. A vein arising from the outer end of the venous arch on the dorsum of the foot, and passing up behind the external malleolus, and superficially along the leg, to pierce the fascia and open into the popliteal vein at the lower part of the popliteal space.

S. vein, internal. This vein arises from the inner side of the venous plexus on the dorsum of the foot, passes up in front of the internal malleolus, lying superficially in the leg, behind the inner border of the tibia, over the inner condyle of the femur, and then obliquely upwards and outwards over the sartorius muscle, to pass through the saphenous opening of the fascia lata, and join the femoral vein. It communicates with the deep plantar veins, anterior and posterior tibial veins, and by one or two twigs with the femoral vein in the thigh. It is joined by cutaneous branches from the sole, leg, and thigh, and also by the superficial circumflex iliac, superficial epigastric, and external pudic veins, and sometimes by a large anterior branch and a similar posterior branch in the thigh.

Saphe'us. Latinised term for *Saphe-nous*.

Saph'ism. See *Sapphism*.

Sapid. (L. *sapio*, to taste. F. *sapido*; I. *sapido*; G. *schmackhaft*.) Having a smell or taste, savoury. Epithet applied to substances that stimulate the nerves of taste.

Sapidity. The quality of having taste, or being *sapid*.

Sapient'ia den'tes. (L.) The wisdom teeth.

Sapinda'ceæ. Bot. A Family of poly-petalous, hypogynous *Dicotyledons*, many of them large trees, whose fruit is a capsule of one, two, or three compartments.

Sapin'deæ. Syn. for *Sapindaceæ*. Also, a Tribe of the *Sapindaceæ*.

Sapin'dus. (L. *sapo indus*, Indian soap; so named from the use of the rind as a soap.) A Genus of the *Sapindaceæ*.

S. emarginatus. The Indian soap-nut tree. The capsules, containing *Saponin*, are expectorant.

S. laurifo'lius. Hab., the East Indies. The berries are saponaceous, and are given in colic and flatulence; the leaves are used in baths for joint-troubles, rheumatism, &c.

S. saponaria. The soap-nut or soap-berry-tree of the West Indies and Tropical America. The fruits (termed *Saponaria nucula*) contain a tonic pulp. The root and bark are also tonic.

Sap'ium. A Genus formerly classed under the *Euphorbiaceæ*, now under the *Orotonææ*.

S. aucuparium. Hab., West Indies and Surinam. The juice yields a kind of india-rubber which is vesicant, and is also used for bird-lime.

S. hippo'manë. Hab., West Indies. The juice and an extract of the leaves are caustic.

S. indicum. Hab., East Indies. Juice and leaves caustic.

S. laurifo'lium. Hab., West Indies. The Jamaica milkwood. Juice, caustic.

S. sebiferum. Syn. for *Stillingia sebifera*.

S. sylvaticum. Syn. for *Stillingia sylvatica*.

Sap'o. (L. Gen. *saponis*.) Soap.

S. ac'idus. Acid soap. A compound consisting of a fixed oil combined with an acid.

S. al'ba. White soap or Castile soap; prepared from olive oil.

S. ammoniac'al'is. Ammoniacal soap. A name for *Linimentum ammoniac fortius*.

S. ammo'nice. A syn. for *Linimentum ammoniac*.

S. ammo'nice olea'ceus. Oily soap of ammonia. A syn. for *S. ammoniacalis*.

S. amygd'al'ius. Almond soap. A syn. for *S. medicinalis*.

S. anima'lis. B.P. Animal soap, curd soap; a soap manufactured from soda and a purified animal fat consisting mainly of stearin. Used for compounding pharmacopœial preparations; such as *Emplastrum saponis* and *E. saponis fuscum*.

S. aromatic'us solid'us. Solid aromatic soap. A syn. for *Opodeldoc*.

S. butyri'nus. Butter soap; soap made by the saponification of butyric acid.

S. cacaoti'nus. A syn. for *S. coco'neus*.

S. calcar'ius. Calcareous soap. A name for *Linimentum calcis*.

S. cal'cis. Lime soap, *Linimentum calcis*. Also termed *S. alba* (q. v.).

S. car'bol. A tar-oil soap-solution of unknown chemical composition. Action, disinfectant. (Gould.)

S. castillen'sis. Castile soap.

S. coco'neus. Coconut-oil soap. Used in Germany for herpes. (Dunglison.)

S. cum medu'lla bovin'a. Name in the F. Codex for marrow soap, which is manufactured by the saponification of bullock's marrow by means of soda.

S. domest'icus. Domestic soap. A name for *S. animalis*, or curd soap.

S. du'rus. B.P. Hard soap, white Cas-

tile soap. Made with soda and olive oil. Soluble 1 in 1½ of boiling water, 1 in 2 of boiling rectified spirit. It is laxative and antacid. It is given, combined with rhubarb, in dyspepsia with constipation. Wrapped in wafer paper, it is given in cases of gall-stone.

Used in preparing a number of official pills. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. Preparations, *Linimentum saponis* and *Pilula saponis composita*.

S. guaiacinus. Guaiac soap. Manufactured from *guaiacum* and liquor potassæ.

S. guajacinus. Name in the Pharmacopœia Helvetica for *S. guaiacinus*.

S. hispanicus. Spanish soap. A syn. for *S. castiliensis*.

S. kalicus. Kalie or potassic soap. A syn. for *S. mollis*.

S. kali'us. The same as *S. kalicus*.

S. li'quidus. Liquid soap. Term for a cosmetic made up of oleum tartari per deliquium, aqua rosarum, and oleum olivæ. (Dunglison.)

S. medicatus. Medicated soap. The same as *S. medicinalis*. (See B.P.)

S. medicina'lis. Medicinal soap. A syn. for *S. durus*.

S. mollis. B.P. Soft soap. Made with olive oil and potash. Soluble 1 in 1 of boiling water, 1 in 4 of cold; almost 1 in 1 of rectified spirit. It is contained in *Linimentum terebinthinæ*.

S. ni'ger. Black soap. A soap made by saponification of train-oil by means of an alkali.

S. oleaceus. Oleaceous soap. The soap of the U.S.P., which is manufactured from olive oil and soda.

S. pi'ceus. Five parts of tar and 5 of black pitch boiled with a solution of 2 of fused caustic potash in 8 of water; with the addition of 42 parts of saponimalis in 42 of water. Several other somewhat similar preparations have the same name.

S. plum'bi oxidl. Soap of lead oxide, lead soap. See *Emplastrum plumbi*.

S. sapientie. Alchemical term for a preparation of common salt. (Ruland.)

S. seba'ceus. A syn. for *S. animalis*.

S. sebacinus. The same as *S. seba'ceus*. A syn. for *S. terebinthinæ*.

S. Starkeyanus. Starkey's soap.

S. stibiat'us. Antimoniated soap. Made with caustic potash and "golden sulphur of antimony."

S. sulfura'tus. Sulphurated soap. Made with sulphur and sapon animalis.

S. sulfuro-ce'ratus. Sulphuro-cerate soap. A soap made with yellow wax and liver of sulphur.

S. szegeden'sis. A syn. for *S. animalis*.

S. tartar'us. A syn. for *S. Starkeyanus*.

S. terebinthinæ. Turpentine soap. A mixture of carbonate of potash and oil of turpentine, formerly used as an application to indolent swellings. Also termed *Starkey's soap*, *Sapo starkeyanus*.

S. vegetab'ilis. Vegetable soap. A name for *Pulvis gummosus alkalinus* (q. v.).

S. vegeta'lis. Name in the Portuguese Pharmacopœia for *S. medicinalis*.

S. vir'idis. Green soap. Prepared from caustic potash and a fixed oil. Useful in skin diseases.

S. vulgaris. Common soap. Formerly official in the U.S.P. Manufactured from soda and oil of almonds.

Sap'odil. Syn. for *Sapodilla*.

Sapodilla. Name for the *Achras sapota*.

S. plum. Syn. for *Sapodilla*.

Sapo'genin. (L. *sapo*, soap; Gr. γένος, descent.) $C_{14}H_{22}O_5$. A body obtained by treatment of *Saponin* with fuming hydrochloric acid.

Saponace'us. (L. *sapo*, soap. F. *saponacé*; G. *seifig*.) Of the nature or appearance of soap; soapy.

S. balsam. See *Balsamum saponaceum*.

Saponaria. (L. *sapo*, soap; so-named because the juice is used, like soap, for cleaning clothes. F. *saponaire*; G. *Seifenkraut*.) A Genus of the *Caryophyllaceæ*.

S. nu'cula. A saponarious or saponaceous berry. Plur. *Saponaria nucula* (q. v.).

S. officina'lis. Common soapwort. The root, and, to a less extent the herb, contains *Saponin*. Action, depurative and demulcent.

S. vaccaria. A syn. for *Vaccaria vulgaris*.

Saponaria'ne nu'culæ. Saponarious or saponaceous berries. A name for the fruits of *Sapindus saponaria* (q. v.).

Saponarius. (Mod. L. *saponarius*, -a, -um.) Of the nature of soap. Epithet applied to certain plants.

Sapo'nea. (L. *sapo*, soap.) Old term for a medicine made of oil of almonds and sugar, with water of violets. (Claudinus.)

Saponic acid. A syn. for *Sapogenin*.

Saponifiable. Capable of undergoing *Saponification*.

Saponifica'tion. (L. *sapo*, -onis, soap; *facio*, to make.) A making into soap. The process of splitting up a neutral fat, by means of an alkali, into glycerine and its corresponding fatty acid, the alkali then combining with the acid to form a soap.

S. equi'valent. Term signifying the number of grammes of any oil saponified by one gramme of an alkali.

S., fermenta'tion. Term for saponification brought about by a ferment.

Sapon'iform. (L. *sapo*, soap; *forma*, shape, resemblance. F. *saponiforme*; G. *seifenförmig*.) Having the appearance and consistence of soap.

Sapon'im'ent. (*Sapo*.) Term for any medicinal compound of soap. (Gould.)

Saponin. $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$. A glucoside present in caulophyllum, *Sapindus saponaria*, in the root of *Polygala senega*, in *Quillaya*, and some other plants. A solution of saponin forms a frothy mass, like that formed by soap. Saponin in powder is an errhine. Dose, 1-10th to 1-5th grain.

Sapo'nis. (L.) Gen. sing. of *Sapo*.

S. emplastrum. See *Emplastrum saponis*.

S. Linimentum. See *Linimentum saponis*.

Sapo'nule. (L. *sapo*, soap.) Term for an imperfect and partial soap formed by incomplete saponification of volatile or essential oils by means of various bases.

Saponulea. (L. *sapo*, soap.) Bérals term for soap dissolved in spirit of wine, or in an ethereal oil, &c., as in *opodeldoc*.

Sapon'ulus. (Mod. L.) A *saponule*.

S. ammoniac'alis. Syn. for *Linimentum ammoniac*.

Sap'or. (L.) A flavour, taste.

Saporetin. Syn. for *Sapogenin*.
Saporific. Exciting the nerves of taste.
Saporosity. Syn. for *Sapiditv*.
Saporous. (*Sapor.*) Syn. for *Sapid*.
Sapota. (West Indian name for several sorts of fruit of the plum kind.) Specific name of the *Achras sapota*.

S. achras. The *Achras sapota*.
S. Mülleri. The bullet-tree of Dutch Guiana. It produces *Balata* (q. v.).

Sapota cœ. An Order of the *Ebenales*.
Sapotilla. Syn. for *Sapota*.

Sapotoxin. A poisonous glucoside obtained from *Saponin*.

Sappan. Specific name of the *Cæsalpinia sappan*.

S. lignum. *Sappan-wood*.
S.-wood. The wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan*.

Used as a dye and as a substitute for hæmatoxylin.

Sappey. A French anatomist of the present day.

S.'s nerve. Name for the *Mylo-hyoid nerve*.

S.'s portal system, accessory. Term for the compensatory circulation established in cases of *cirrhosis* of the liver, by enlargement of the small vessels round the liver and gall-bladder, in the omentum, and suspensory ligament.

Sapphism. (*Sappho*, a Greek poetess.) The unnatural sexual passion of woman for woman. Also termed *Tribadism*.

Sapræmia. (*Σαπρός*, putrid; *αἷμα*, blood.) Septic intoxication, or poisoning by means of septic or putrefactive organisms. The symptoms are proportional to the dose of the poison, this being incapable of multiplying within the living organism.

Sapræmic. Belonging to, or affected with, *Sapræmia*.

Saprine. (*Σαπρός*, putrid.) $C_5H_{14}N_2$. A non-poisonous ptomaine, formed during putrefaction of the liver, spleen, &c. It is isomeric with cadaverine.

Saprodontia. (*Σαπρός*, rotten, putrid; *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth.) Dental caries.

Saprogenes. Saprogenic.

Saprogenic. (*Σαπρός*, putrid; *γενός*, origin.) Giving rise to putrefaction.

Saprogenous. Syn. for *Saprogenic*.

Saprol. (*Σαπρός*, rotten, putrid.) Name for a crude mixture of creosols with carbohydrates and pyridine, used for rough disinfection.

Saprolegnia. (*Σαπρός*, putrid; *λίγνον*, an edge.) A Genus of Fungi of the Saprolegniæ, which is a subdivision of the *Phycomycetes*. The species of this Genus are aquatic, and infest the dead bodies of fish and aquatic insects, and also living fish, &c. Carbonate of soda is said to destroy them.

S. ferax. A species infesting fish, and causing in salmon an epidemic cutaneous affection.

Saprophagous. (*Σαπρός*, rotten; *φάγω*, to eat.) Feeding on garbage or decomposing animal or vegetable matter.

Saprophilous. (*Σαπρός*, rotten; *φιλέω*, to love.) Filth-loving. A syn. for *Saprophytic*.

Saprophyte. (*Σαπρός*, rotten; *φυτόν* a plant.) A plant, containing no chlorophyll, which lives on decomposing organic substances.

Saprophytic. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a *Saprophyte*.

Saprophytism. (*Saprophyte*.) The property of being *Saprophytic*.

Saproporphyrtyphus. (*Σαπρός*, rotten; *porphyrotyphus*.) Term for a form of putrid scarlet fever, with typhous symptoms.

Sapropyra. (*Σαπρός*, rotten; *πύρ*, fire, fever.) Putrid fever. A name for *Typhus*.

Saprosma. (*Σαπρός*, putrid.) A Genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. Hab., Tropical Asia. The shrubs of this Genus all have a fœtid odour.

S. arborescens. Hab., Java. The wood (lignum fœtidum) has a fœcal odour, and is used in Java as an antispasmodic, especially in hysteria.

Saprostoma. (*Σαπρός*, rotten; *στόμα*, any mouth-like opening. F. *saprostome*.) A foul or foul-smelling state of the mouth or breath.

Saprostomatous. (*Σαπρός*, rotten; *στόμα*, -ατος, any mouth-like opening.) Having foul-smelling breath.

Saprostomous. *Saprostomatous*.

Saprotēs. (*Σαπρότης*.) Rotteness, decay.

Saprottyphus. (*Σαπρός*, rotten; *typhus*.) Putrid or malignant typhus fever.

Sapucaia nuts. The fruits of the *Lecythis zabacajo*.

Saraca indica. The asak or jasundi of India. The bark is astringent and sedative; used as a uterine astringent.

Saracen's con'sound. Common name for the *Solidago virgaurea*.

Sarapus. (*Σαρόπου*.) One who has turned-out or flat feet, which drag in walking.

Saratoga springs. In Saratoga County, New York. Several alkaline, gaseous springs, containing free carbonic acid. Also, warm (120° F.) chalybeate, saline springs, in Saratoga, Carbon County, Wyoming. (Billings.)

S. Viehy spring. Name of one of the New York Saratoga springs, which is effervescing and alkaline. (Billings.)

Sar'ca. (? *Σαρκός*, to make fleshy or strong.) Old term for *Ferrum*.

Sarcancycloproctia. The same as *Sarcancycloprocton*.

Sarcancycloprocton. (*Σάρξ*, flesh; *ancycloprocton*.) Old term for a fleshy closure or imperforate condition of the anus.

Sarcancycloproctum. The same as *Sarcancycloprocton*.

Sarcen tomē. (*Σάρξ*, flesh; *entomē*.) Name for a modified form of *Entomē*.

Sarcepiplotele. See *Sarcoëpiplotele*.

Sarcepiplomphalus. (*Σάρξ*, flesh; *epi*, *plomphalus*.) See *Sarcoëpiplomphalus*.

Sarchydrocele. (*Σάρξ*, flesh; *hydrocele*.) See *Sarcohydrocele*.

Sarcid'ium. (*Σαρκιδιον*, dim. from *σάρξ*, flesh.) Syn for *Carunculus*.

Sarciminales. (L. *sarcimen*, a seam or patch.) Belonging to a patch, patchy. Old epithet applied to the *Allantois*.

Sarcin. (*Σάρξ*, flesh.) Syn. for *Hypo-zanthin*.

Sarcina. (L. *sarcina*, a truss, pack.) A Genus of the *Schizomycetes*, characterised by their forming cubic masses of spherical or ovoid cells.

S. auranti'aca. The orange sarcina. It is both aerial and aquatic.

S. aur'ea. Golden sarcina. It has been found in the pulmonary exudations from a case of bastard pneumonia with empyema. (Gould.)

S. botuli'na. Found in some cases of sausage-poisoning; believed to be the morbid agent.

S. fusces'cens. This variety has been found in the human stomach.

S. intestina'lis. Found mainly in the cæcum of the common fowl and turkey.

S. lu'tea. This species occurs both in air and in cultures of fungi.

S. mo'bilis. A species occurring in old ascitic fluid.

S. pulmo'num. The sarcina of the lung. It has been found in the sputa.

S. re'nis. This species has been found in the lungs after death from pulmonary tuberculosis. (Gould.)

S. ro'sea. A species found in milk and other foods.

S. uri'næ. Sarcina of the urine. A species found in the human bladder.

S. ventric'uli. Sarcina of the stomach; a species found in the stomach of human beings and some animals.

S. Wei'ckeri. This species has been found occasionally in urine, usually in phosphatic urine.

Sar'cinæ. Plur. of *Sarcina*.

Sarcine. Another spelling of *Sarcin*.

Sarcin'ic. Belonging to a *Sarcina* or to *Sarcinæ*.

Sarcion. (Σαρκίον, a dim. from σάρξ, flesh.) The same as *Sarcidion*.

Sarcit'ēs. (Σάρξ, flesh.) Old term syn. with *Anasarca*.

S. flatu'osus. (L. *flatuosus*, full of wind.) Term for *Emphysema*.

Sarci'tis. (Σαρξ, flesh; fem. adj. termination, -itis.) Syn. for *Myositis*.

Sarcium. (Σάρξ.) Old term formerly used as syn. with *Caruncula*, and also, with *Sarcidium*.

Sar'co- (Σάρξ, flesh.) Prefix signifying flesh.

Sar'co-adenoma. A fleshy adenoma.

Sarcoba'sis. (Sarco-, βάσις, a foot.) Bot. Term for an indehiscent pericarp, which has many cells and contains many seeds. Also termed *Curcule*.

Sar'coblást. (Sarco-; βλαστός, a germ.) Biol. A germinal mass of protoplasm.

Sarcoblast'ic. Belonging to, having the characters of, a *Sarcoblast*.

Sar'cocarp. (Sarco-; καρπός, fruit.) Term for a soft, fleshy *Mesocarp*.

Sarcocar'pium. A *Sarcocarp*.

Sarcocar'pus. The same as *Sarcocarpium*.

Sarcoce'lē. (Sarco-; κήλη, a tumour.) A *Sarcocèle*.

S. Egypti'aca. Syn. for *Elephantiasis scroti*.

Sar'cocèle. (Sarco-; κήλη, a tumour.) A solid tumour of the testis.

S., cyst'ic. Any cystic tumour of the testis.

S., Egypt'ian. See *Sarcocelē Egyptiaca*.

S., malign'ant. A malignant tumour of the testis.

S., syphilit'ic. A syphilitic tumour of the testis.

S., tuber'culous. A tuberculous tumour of the testis.

Sarcoceph'alus. A Genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.

S. edu'lis. A syn. for *S. esculentus*.

S. esculen'tus. The Guinea peach. The bark is tonic and astringent, and is used as a substitute for Cinchona, in West Africa, where this species is native.

Sar'cocol. The same as *Sarcocolla*.

Sarcocolla. (Sarco-; κόλλα, glue; so termed because it was considered to be useful in gluing together the lips of wounds. F. *sarcocollé*; L. *sarcocolla*; G. *Fleischleimgummi*.) The juice which exudes from *Penæa mucronata* and *P. sarcocolla*; action purgative. Formerly used as a vulnerary.

Also, a gummy substance, used in Arabia and India, believed to be obtained from several species of *Astragalus*.

Sarcocollin. (Sarcocolla.) C₂₂H₁₆O₁₀. A brown, sweet substance, which has been obtained from *Sarcocolla*.

Sarco'cop'ta. (Sarco-; κόπτω, to pierce.) Syn. for *Sarcoptes*.

Sarcocopt'es. The same as *Sarcocopta*.

Sarcocyst'is miescheri. A species of the Sub-class *Sarcocystidia*, of the *Sporozoa*. A common parasite in beef and pork; believed to be harmless to meat.

Sar'code. (Σαρκώδης, flesh-like.) Dujardin's term for cellular protoplasm.

Sar'coderm. (Sarco-; δέρμα, skin.) Bot. A fleshy layer present in the outer coating of the seeds of some plants.

Sarco'dēs. (Σάρξ, flesh.) Fleishy; carneous.

Sarco'dic. Belonging to, or having the characters of, *Sarcode*.

S. sub'stance. Syn. for *Sarcode*.

Sarco'dous. Syn. for *Sarcodii*.

Sarcoëpi'plocele. (Sarco-; epiplocele.) An omental hernia complicated, either by a *Sarcocèle*, or by a great amount of thickening of the omentum.

Sarcoëpi'plom'phalus. (Sarco-; epiplophalus.) An umbilical hernia with great thickening of the omentum, forming a fleshy mass.

Sarcogen'ic. (Sarco-; γεννάω, to produce.) Flesh-forming.

Sarcoglia. (Sarco-; γλία, glue.) Syn. for *Sarcoplasm*.

Sarcohy'drocele. See *Hydro-sarcocèle*.

Sar'cold. (Σάρξ, flesh; αἶδος, resemblance.) Flesh-like.

Sarcolac'tic ac'id. (Sarco-; lactic. F. *acide sarcolactique*; L. *acido sarcolactico*; G. *Fleischmilchsäure*.) C₃H₅O₃. A form of lactic acid present in muscle, to which the acid reaction of the latter is due. It is present also in blood, and in the urine in cases of poisoning from phosphorus.

Sarcole'm'ma. (Sarco; λέμμα, that which is peeled off, peel, husk.) The fine connective-tissue membrane which encloses a muscle-fibre.

Sarcole'm'mic. Belonging to *Sarcolemma*.

Sarcole'm'mous. The same as *Sarcolemmic*.

Sar'colobe. (Sarco-; λοβός, a lobe.) Bot. A large or fleshy *Cotyledon*.

Sarcolog'ic. Belonging to *Sarcology*.

Sarcologist. One who makes a special study of *Sarcology*.

SARCOLOGY—SARCOMA

Sarcology. (Σάρξ, flesh; λόγος, a discourse.) That division of Anatomy which deals with the soft parts, and includes *Myology*, *Neurology*, *Angiology*, and *Splanchnology*. Also, the ancient doctrine that each part of the body nourishes a part of the body.

Sarcolyte. (*Sarco-*; λύω, to loosen.) A cell which aids in the retrograde metamorphosis of tissues.

Sarcoma. (Σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence. Plur. *sarcomata*. F. *sarcome*; G. *Sarkom*.) A tumour composed of embryonic tissue, or a connective-tissue tumour in which the cells greatly preponderate over the intercellular substance. It is malignant, recurring in remote organs, after removal, and the malignancy is greater in the softer and the smaller-celled varieties. It infects through the blood-current. *Sarcomata* commonly appear at an earlier age than *carcinomata*. They are usually very vascular, containing blood-sinuses lined by endothelium. They often occur mixed with other neoplasms. Their commonest seats of growth are:—the connective-tissue of the skin, various septa, periosteum, tendons, eye and subserous tissues. Their origin is not known.

S., adipose, of Ab'ernethy. See under *Adipose sarcoma*.

S., albuminous. Abernethy's term for *S., myeloid*.

S., alveolar. Syn. for *S., round celled, large*.

S. alveolar'ë. *S., alveolar*:

S., angio-. A highly vascular variety in which the walls of the blood-vessels are infiltrated with sarcomatous tissue.

S., angio-lithic. Syn. for *Psamomma*.

S. carcinomato'dës. Carcinomatous sarcoma. Old term syn. with *S. alveolare*.

S., chloromatous. Name for a form of round-celled sarcoma growing in the cranial periosteum.

S., common organised, of Ab'ernethy. A variety of sarcoma which is fairly transparent, has a uniform lobular or fibrous structure, and is vascular.

S., common vascular, of Ab'ernethy. Syn. for *S., common organised, of Ab'ernethy*.

S., cylindromatous. Syn. for *S., plexiform, or Cylindroma*.

S., encephaloid. Syn. for *S., round-celled, small*.

S., endotheliomatous. A variety of sarcoma growing in the endothelial cells of the lymphatic spaces.

S., epulis. Syn. for *Epulis*.

S., fascicular. Syn. for *S., spindle-celled*.

S., fasciculated. The same as *S., fascicular*.

S., fibrocellular'ë. Old term syn. with *Tumour, fibrocellular*.

S., gelatinous. Syn. for *S., myxo-*.

S., giant-celled. Syn. for *S., myeloid*.

S., glandular. Old term for *Hodgkin's disease*.

S., granulation. Syn. for *S., round-celled, small*.

S., hæmorrhagic. An angiosarcoma (see *S., angio-*) in the substance of which hæmorrhage has taken place.

S. lipomato'dës. Lipomatous sarcoma. Syn. for *S. lymphadenoides*.

S., lipomatous. See *S. lipomato'dës*.

S. lymphadenoid'es. A *Sarcoma, lympho-*.

S., lympho-. A variety of round-celled sarcoma, the cells of which are contained within a network or reticulum.

S., mastoid. Syn. for *Mammary gland, sarcoma of*.

S. medullar'ë. *S., medullary*.

S., medullary. Syn. for *S., encephaloid*.

S., melano-. Syn. for *S., melanotic*.

S., melanotic. Usually a variety of spindle-celled sarcoma, the cells of which, not separated by any fibrous stroma, contain the pigment *melanin*; but often containing also a number of round or oval cells. It occurs most commonly primarily in the choroid coat of the eye, and secondarily in the liver, intestines, and skin. It is of rapid growth, and is one of the most malignant varieties of sarcoma, and the secondary deposits occur in every tissue and organ. The local malignity is not great.

S., mixed. A sarcoma containing structures belonging to several varieties of growth. According to the growth with which the sarcoma is mixed, it is termed:—fibro-sarcoma, lipo-sarcoma, chondro-sarcoma, myxo-sarcoma, or adeno-sarcoma.

S., mixed-celled. A sarcoma containing several varieties of cells, *e.g.* round and spindle-shaped, &c.

S. moll'ë. Syn. for *S. lymphadenoides*.

S. molluscum. A syn. for *S., multiple*.

S., mu'cous. Syn. for *S. myxomatodës*.

S., multiple. Multiple clustered sarcoma of the deeper portions of the skin, of fleshy consistence and various sizes, becoming, after a time, brownish or blackish.

S., myeloid. A sarcoma containing *myeloid* or *giant-cells*, embedded in masses of spindle-shaped or roundish cells, without intercellular substance. The myeloid cells are somewhat similar to the cells of the marrow in the bones of the fœtus; they are sometimes 1-100th to 1-50th inch in diameter, and are multinuclear, the nuclei of each cell being from ten to forty or so in number, and containing highly refracting nucleoli. This variety of sarcoma is very vascular, and may pulsate very distinctly; it often contains cysts. It usually grows from bone either from the medullary cavity, or the cancellous tissue of the ends of a long bone. It usually does not recur.

S., myxo-. A sarcoma, part of which has undergone myxomatous degeneration.

S. myxomatodës. A *Sarcoma, myxo-*.

S., nest-celled. Syn. for *Psamomma*.

S., net-celled. Syn. for *S., myxo-*.

S. of skin. A syn. for *S., multiple*.

S., ossifying. Syn. for *S., osteo-*.

S., os'teo-. See *Osteo-sarcoma*.

S., osteoid. Syn. for *S., osteo*.

S., oval-celled. A very rapidly growing and malignant sub-variety of spindle-celled sarcoma, the spindle-cells becoming replaced by large oval cells with two or more nuclei. It is soft, and of a pinkish colour.

S., pigment'ed. Syn. for *S., melanotic*.

S., plexiform. A rare variety consisting of small polygonal cells arranged in cylinders, which communicate in a plexiform manner. There is a small amount of hyaline connective-tissue between the cylinders. These appearances are believed to be due to hyaline degeneration

of the vessel-walls and neighbouring cells. It does not reach a large size; it occurs most commonly in the orbit, brain, and salivary glands.

S., polymorphous. Syn. for *S., mixed-celled.*

S., pulpy. Syn. for *Fungus hæmatodes.*

S., round-celled, large. A rare variety in which the cells are large, rounded, and clearly defined, and contain a large round nucleus. There is an abundant fibrous stroma. It occurs in the cutis, muscles, and bones, and, in some cases, closely resembles *Scirrhus*.

S., round-celled, small. This variety is composed of small round cells like those of wound-granulations, each about the size of a leucocyte. The intercellular substance varies in amount. The tumour is soft and greyish in colour, often infiltrates surrounding parts, and is very vascular. It occurs mainly in the skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles, bones, and, occasionally, glands. It is highly malignant, giving rise to secondary deposits, and often infecting the lymphatic glands.

S., scroti. Sarcoma of the scrotum. Syn. for *Sarcocèle.*

S., spindle-celled. A variety composed of spindle-shaped or fusiform cells, separated by a varying amount of fibrous or homogeneous intercellular substance. The cells vary in size in different tumours; thus these growths have been divided into *large*, and *small*, spindle-celled sarcoma. The intercellular substance is usually in greater amount in the small-celled variety, which has been termed by Paget "recurrent fibroid tumour." This variety is circumscribed and may be encapsuled; it runs an innocent course, but shows a liability to local recurrence after removal. The large-celled variety, also termed a fibro-plastic tumour, is softer than the above, it tends to invade surrounding parts, and often contains cysts. It is often very malignant, and it has a strong tendency to local recurrence.

Sarcomata. Plur. of *Sarcoma.*

Sarcomatodes. Sarcomatous.

Sarcomatoschecele. (*Sarcoma*; *oschecele.*) Old term syn. with *Sarcoma, scroti.*

Sarcomatosis. A formation of multiple sarcomata.

S. generallis. Syn. for *Granuloma fungoides.*

Sarcomatosus. (Latinised term from *Sarcoma.*) Sarcomatous.

Sarcomatous. Belonging to, of the nature of, *Sarcoma.*

S. blood-cyst. A soft sarcoma broken down by hæmorrhage into its substance. Its walls are composed of a layer of sarcomatous-tissue, with either spindle-shaped or round cells.

Sarcome. Syn. for *Sarcoma.* (Gould.)

Sarcomere. (*Sarco-*; *μερῶς*, a part.) A term for a *Sarcous* element.

Sarcomoschecele. See *Sarcomatoschecele.*

Sarcomphalocèle. (*Sarco-*; *omphalocèle.*) Syn. for *Sarcomphalon.*

Sarcomphalon. (*Σάρξ*, flesh; *ὀμφαλός*, the navel.) An umbilical fleshy tumour.

Sarcomphalum. See *Sarcomphalon.*

Sarcomphalus. See *Sarcomphalon.*

Sarcomyces. Old term, introduced by Ritgen, for the *Mushroom.*

Sarcomycetēs. Plur. of *Sarcomycēs*; more especially used to denote the *Mushroom* Family.

Sarcopeptone. (*Sarco-*; *peptone.*) Commercial name for a variety of artificially digested meat-extracts.

Sarcophagous. (*Σάρξ*, flesh; *φαγέτω*, to devour.) Flesh-devouring.

Sarcophagy. The habit of devouring flesh.

Sarco'phila. (*Sarco-*; *φιλέω*, to love.) A Genus of the *Muscidae.*

S. carnar'ia. The eggs of this species, when deposited on a mucous surface, give rise to *Myiasis mucosa.*

S. carno'sa. The larva has been found in the skin of South American Indians.

S. Wohlfar'ti. Hab., Russia. Fatal to human beings and the domestic animals.

Sarcophilous. (*Sarco-*; *φιλέω*, to love.) Flesh-loving. Syn. for *Sarcophagous.*

Sarcophy'ia. (*Σαρκοφυΐα.* Hippocrates.) A growth of flesh, an excrecence.

Sarcophyll. (*L. F. sarcophylle.*) Bot. The cellular portion of a leaf. (Littre.)

Sarcophyma. (*Σαρκοφύμα*, to produce flesh.) A fleshy tumour.

Sarcophyte. (*Sarco-*; *φυτόν*, a plant.) Syn. for *Bioplast.*

Sar'coplasm. (*Sarco-*; *πλάσμα*, anything moulded.) The interfibrillar connective tissue, finely granular or hyaline, of muscle.

Sarcoplas'ma. The same as *Sarcoplasm.*

Sar'coplast. (*Sarco-*; *πλαστός*, moulded.) The primordial embryonic cell of a muscle-fibre.

Also, syn. for *Sarcolyte.*

Sarcoplas'tic. (*Sarco-*; *πλαστική*, belonging to moulding.) Flesh-forming.

Sarcopo'us. (*Sarco-*; *ποιέω*, to make.) *Sarcopoietic.*

Sarcopole'tic. (*Sarco-*; *ποιέω*, to make.) Flesh-producing, muscle-producing.

Sarcopsylla pen'etrans. Syn. for *Pulex penetrans.*

Sarcopteryg'ium. (*Σάρξ*, flesh; *pterygium.*) Petrequin's term for a vascular

Pterygium, or *Pterygium carnosum.*

Sarcop'tes. A Genus of the *Ascarides.*

S. gal'ei. Syn. for *S. scabiei.*

S. hom'inis. Syn. for *S. scabiei.*

S. scabie'l. The itch-insect. See under *Scabies.*

Sarcopti'dæ. The Family of Mites to which the Genus *Sarcoptes* belongs.

Sarcopyo'des. (*Sarco-*; *pyodes*, from *πύον*, pus.) Old term signifying full of purulent, flesh-like matter.

Sarcopyoi'des. (*Sarco-*; *πύον*, pus; *είδος*, resemblance.) Old term signifying resembling flesh and pus together.

Sarcosin. $C_2H_5NO_2$. Methyl-glycin. Produced by the heating of creatin and caffeine with baryta. It crystallises in rhombs, and melts at a temperature varying from 210° to 220° C.

Sarco'sis. (*Σάρκωσις* = *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrecence.) The formation of flesh or muscle.

Also, a syn. for *Sarcomatosis.*

S. bul'bi. Old term for *fungus* of the conjunctiva.

S. u'teri. Old term for uterine fibroid or fibro-myoma of the uterus.

Sarcospon'gus. (*Σάρξ*, flesh; *σπόγγος*, a fungus.) An old term syn. with *Sarcomyces.*

Sarcosporid'ia. (*Σάρξ*, flesh; *σπόρος*, seed.) A Group, according to Balbiani, of the *Sporozoa*; being endoparasites of the mus-

SARCOSTIGMA—SARSAPARILLA

cular tissue of the pig, sheep, and other animals. They consist of ovoid or cylindrical sacs containing spores which produce reniform masses of protoplasm which, after becoming amoeboid, again produce spores. The bodies known as *Rainey's corpuscles* or *Miescher-His's cylinders* belong to the group.

Sarcostigma. Bot. A Genus of the *Oleaceae*.

S. Kleinii. Hab., Malabar. Seeds yield "adul oil," which is used externally in rheumatism.

Sarcostosis. (Σάρξ, flesh; *ostosis*.) Syn. for *Osteo-sarcoma*.

Also, formation of bony tissue in muscles.

Sarcostroma. (Sarco-; στρώμα, a covering.) Term for a fleshy false membrane.

Sarcostyle. (Sarco-; στυλος, a pillar.) A muscle-fibril or -column.

Sarco-therapeutics. The Therapeutics of animal extracts.

Sarcothlasia. (Sarco-; θλάσις, a crushing.) A bruise of the flesh.

Sarcothlasia. (Sarco-; θλάσις, a crushing.) The same as *Sarcothlasia*.

Sarcothlasma. Syn. of *Sarcothlasia* and *Sarcothlasia*.

Sarcotic. (Sarcoticus. *F. sarcoticus*; *I. sarcoticus*; *G. Fleisch bildend.*) Flesh-forming. Also, belonging to *Sarcosis*, in either sense of the term.

Sarcotica. Nom. pl. neut. of *Sarcoticus*.

S. medicamenta. Flesh-forming medicines.

Sarcoticum. Neut. of *Sarcoticus*.

S. medicamentum. A flesh-forming medicine.

Sarcoticus. (Σάρξ, flesh.) Flesh-forming, *Sarcotic*.

Sarcotome. (Sarco-; τομή, a cutting.) *Surg.* An instrument for dividing soft parts.

Sarcotripteur. (F. From *sarco*; *τριπτήρ*, a rubber, or instrument for rubbing with.) Syn. for *Eraseur*.

Sarcous. (Σαρξ, flesh.) Belonging to flesh or muscle.

S. elements. The dark-coloured prismatic portions of the ultimate fibrillæ of the fibres of striped muscle. They were originally regarded by Bowman, who first described them, as the elements or units of muscle.

Sar'da. Syn. for *Sardius lapis*.

Sardi'asis. (Mod. L. From the island *Sardinia*; because a species of *Ranunculus* which grew there was said to produce *Sardi'asis*, when chewed.) Syn. for *Risus sardonicus*.

Sardinian a'corn. A common name for the *Fagus castanea*.

Sardius lapis. (F. *sarde*; *G. Carneol.*) The Sardinian stone. An old name for Cornelian stone, because it was found in Sardinia. It was formerly used in medicine as a cordial.

Sardon'ia. The same as *Sardon'ia, herba*.

S. herba. (From Σαρδῶ, the island *Sardinia*.) Sardinian herb. The *Ranunculus sceleratus*.

Sardon'asis. Syn. for *Sardi'asis*.

Sardon'ic. (Σαρδῶ, the island *Sardinia*.) Resembling the spasmodic grin or grimace which was said to be produced by eating the herb *Sardon'ia*.

S. laugh. See *Risus sardonicus*.

Sardon'icus. (From the herb *Sardon'ia*.) See *Risus sardonicus*.

S. ri'sus. See *Risus sardonicus*.

Sardonius. Syn. for *Sardonicus*.

Sar'e. Syn. for *Essera*.

Sarepta. Name for *Russian mustard* (q. v.).

Sarfar. Alchemical name for *Ferrum*.

Sargas'sum bacciferum. Syn. for *Fucus natans*.

Sar'kin. The same as *Sarkine* or *Sarcine*.

Sar'kine. See *Sarcine*.

Sar'koblast. See *Sarcoblast*.

Sar'kolyte. See *Sarcolyte*.

Sarmatia lues. (L.) Sarmatian pestilence. Syn. for *Plica polonica*.

Sarment. Shortened, Anglicised form of the word *Sarmentum*.

Sarment'a. Plur. of *Sarmentum*.

Sarmenta'ceous. Having, or furnished with, *Sarmenta*.

Sarmentiferous. (L. *sarmentum*; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing *Sarmenta*.

Sarment'ous. The same as *Sarmenta'ceous*.

Sarmentum. (L.) A twig or runner. A long slender twig or branch.

Sarothamnus scopari'us. Syn. for *Cytisus scoparius*.

Sarracene'æ. Bot. The pitcher-worts or pitcher-plants. An Order of polypetalous *Dicotyledons*, indigenous to North America, all the species of which are insectivorous, and are characterised by their trumpet- or pitcher-shaped leaves.

Sarracenia. (After Dr. *Sarrasin*, of Quebec.) A Genus of the *Sarracene'æ*.

S. al'va. The trumpet-leaf; a North American plant. Root used therapeutically in dyspepsia and gout.

S. purpurea. The pitcher-plant, or side-saddle flower; a North American plant. It was formerly given as a remedy for smallpox, and is considered tonic and diuretic.

S. variolar'is. Hab., the Southern United States. Action and uses of the root the same as those of the root of *S. purpurea*.

Sarracene'ine. A substance extracted by Martin from the *Sarracenia purpurea*, and considered by him to be an alkaloid. (Foster.)

Sarramp'io. Old term syn. with *Picota*.

Sarrazin. (F. *sarrasin*.) Name for *Buckwheat*.

Sarsa. Syn. for *Sarsaparilla*.

Sarsæ ra'dix. B. P. (F. *salsepareille*; *I. salsapariglia*; *S. zarzaparrilla*.) Jamaica sarsaparilla, the dried root of the *Smilax officinalis*. Formerly shipped from Central America, *viâ* Jamaica. Action, alterative and tonic; it has been given in secondary syphilis.

Preparations.—*Decoctum sarsæ*, *D. sarsæ compositum*, and *Extractum sarsæ liquidum*.

Sarsaparill'a. (Origin unknown. F. *salsepareille*; *I. salsapariglia*; *G. Sassaparille*.) The root of *Smilax officinalis*. See *Sarsæ radix*.

S., false. Common name for the *Aralia nudicaulis*.

S. german'ica. A European plant, growing near the sea. It has been given internally in gout, rheumatism, &c.

S., Guatema'la. A kind, resembling *S.*, Honduras, obtained from *Smilax papyracea*. (Bentley.)

S., Hon'duras. The bark of this species is whiter than the Jamaica variety, and is very amylaceous.

S., Indian. Name for the *Hemidesmus indicus*.

S., Jama'ca. Fuller name for *Sarsaparilla*. See *Sarsa radix*.

S., Mexican. A dull-brown, shrivelled variety from the Mexican Andes. Said to be obtained from *Smilax media*.

S. nostras. Name in the Port. Ph. for the root of *Smilax aspera*.

S., wild. The *Aralia nudicaulis*.

Sarsaparillin. Syn. for *Smilacin* (q. v.).

Sartian disease. A cutaneous disease, endemic in Taschkent, believed to be identical with the *Aleppo boil* or *Pendjeh sore*.

Sarticuræus. (L. sartor, a tailor; *cruræus*.) Coues' term for *Sartorius*.

Sarticuræus. The same as *Sartio-cruræus*.

Sartorius. (Name given from L. sartor, a tailor, because this muscle comes into action in crossing the legs, as tailors do at work.) A long, narrow muscle of the front of the thigh, arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium and passing obliquely downwards and inwards to be inserted into the upper end of the inner side of the shaft of the tibia. It flexes and adducts the thigh and leg, crossing one thigh over the other. Its nerve-supply is from the anterior crural.

Sarsa. Spanish name for *Sarsa*.

Sassa gum. A gum resembling tragacanth, brought from the East. Its origin is uncertain (The *Albizia fastigiata*?).

Sassafras. (Span. *sassafras*.) The root of *Sassafras officinale*; *S. radix*.

Also, a Genus of the *Laurineæ*.

S., Australian. The *Atherosperma moschata*.

S. infusion. *S. tea*.

S. medulla. Syn. for *S. pith*.

S. nut. Syn. for *Pichurin bean*.

S. officinale. (L. officina, a shop.) The only species of the Genus *Sassafras*. The North American ague-tree. Several parts of the plant are aromatic, but the root and root-bark especially so. See *Sassafras radix*.

S. officinarum. (L. officina, a shop.) Syn. for *S. officinale*.

S. parthenoxylon. A syn. for *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon*.

S. pith. The pith of *S. officinale*.

S. radicis cortex. *Sassafras* root-bark. The root-bark of *S. officinale*. For action, &c., see *S. radix*.

S. radix. B. P. *Sassafras* root, the dried root of *S. officinale* reduced to chips or shavings. It contains a volatile oil, consisting mainly of *Sassafröl* or *Saffrol*, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, and a terpene; also, it contains a resin, and a neutral crystalline substance, *Sassafrin*. Physiological action unknown. It is believed to act therapeutically as an alterative. In the B. P., it is contained in the *Decoctum sarsæ compositum*.

S., swamp. The *Magnolia glauca*.

S. tea. See *Saloop*.

S. tree. Name for the *Atherosperma moschata*.

S. wood. The wood of the stem or root of *Sassafras officinale*. Official in the French Codex and Roum. Ph. Action similar to that of *S. radix*.

Sassafrin. See *Sassafras radix*.

Sassafröl. See *Sassafras radix*.

Sasseparilla. See *Sarsaparilla*.

Sas'solin. (*Sasso*, an Italian town, near Florence.) Name for native *Boric acid* obtained from the town of Sasso.

Sas'sy bark. A name for the *Erythrophleum*.

Satanas devo'rans. (L. *Satan* or *Satanas*, an adversary, the devil; *devo'ro*, to devour.) The devouring adversary. Old name for *Antimony*.

Satanoph'bia. (L. *Satan* or *Satanas*, the devil; Gr. *phōbos*, fear, dread.) A morbid or insane dread of the devil.

Satellite. (L. *satelles*, an attendant.) An attendant. In *Astron.*, a secondary planet which moves round a primary planet. In *Anat.*, applied to *S. veins*.

S. veins. Veins that accompany arteries, *Vena comites*.

Satellites, ve'næ. Satellite veins.

Sa'ter. Chem. Old name for *Mercury*.

Sathē. (Σάθη.) The penis.

Sathon. The same as *Sathē*.

Sat'ias. (L.) Satiety.

Sat'ies. (L.) Satiety.

Sat'ietas. (L.) Satiety.

Sat'iety. (L. *satietas*.) Over-fulness, a fulness beyond wish.

Sat'in flower. Common name for the *Lunaria rediviva*.

Sat'ivus, -a, -um. (L. *sevo*, *satum*, to sow, plant.) That may be sown or planted, or that grows in a garden. Specific name for certain plants.

Sat'terthwaite's method. A method of artificial respiration introduced by Satterthwaite. It consists in alternate pressure upon and relaxation of the abdomen, to effect descent of the diaphragm.

Saturable. (L. *saturo*, to fill.) Capable of *Saturation*.

Saturans. (L. *saturo*, to fill.) Saturating. Med. Epithet formerly applied to medicines, *medicamenta saturantia*, which neutralise acid in the stomach, *antacids*. Also, formerly used as syn. with *Absorbent*.

Saturant. (L. *saturans*, filling.) Saturating.

Saturant'ia, medicament'a. (Plur. neut. of L. *saturans*, *medicamentum*.) See under *Saturans*.

Saturated. In a state of *Saturation*.

S. solution. A solution which is *saturated*, or in a state of *saturation*.

Saturating. (L. *saturo*, to fill.) Producing *Saturation*.

Saturation. (L. *saturo*, to fill. I. *saturazione*; G. *Sättigung*.) A chemical combination in which each molecule is fully combined, or has its valency completely satisfied, so that it is incapable of combining with any fresh atom or molecule. Also, the state of any fluid which holds the greatest possible amount of any solid substance in solution.

Satureia. (Σατέριον.) Genus so named because of the supposed power of its species of exciting venereal desire.) A Genus of the *Satureæ* which are a Suborder of the *Lamiaceæ*.

S. capitata. Syn. for *Thymus creticus*.

S. horten'sis. The garden-savory. Stimulant and carminative.

S. montana. Mountain-savory. A shrub indigenous to South Europe. Action aromatic.

S. sat'iva. Syn. for *S. horten'sis*.

S. thym'bra. The Θύσπρα of Hippocrates

and Dioscorides. Hab., the shores of the Mediterranean; an evergreen shrub. Action, aromatic; smelling like thyme.

S. variegata. Hab., Europe. Action, antispasmodic.

Saturitas. (L.) Satiety.

Saturn. (L. *Saturnus*.) *Astron.* One of the planets.

Saturn cinnabar. Syn. for *Minium*.

Saturni dulcedo. (L. *Saturnus*, the symbol for the metal lead; *dulcedo*.) Old name for sugar of lead, *Plumbi acetas*.

Saturnian. (Saturn.) *Geol.* Syn. for *Antediluvian*.

Saturnine. (L. *Saturnus*, the symbol for the metal lead.) *Chem.*—Belonging to the metal *Lead*. *Astron.* Belonging to the planet Saturn.

S. arthralgia. The joint-pains of lead-poisoning.

S. breath. The peculiar sweet breath noticed in cases of lead-poisoning.

S. cerebritis. See *S. encephalitis*.

S. colic. Lead colic.

S. encephalitis. Encephalitis consequent on lead-poisoning.

S. encephalopathy. Term for a sudden onset of acute cerebral symptoms in lead-poisoning.

S. neuritis. The neuritis of lead-poisoning.

S. palsy. Lead palsy.

S. paralysis. The same as *S. palsy*.

S. poisoning. Lead-poisoning.

S. red. The same as *Saturn cinnabar*.

Saturninus. Saturnine.

Saturnism. Syn. for *Plumbism*, or lead-poisoning.

Saturnis mus. (Mod. L.) Saturnism.

Saturnus. (L.) *Astron.* Saturn.

Chem. Old term for the metal *Lead*.

Satyrta. (*Σάτυρος*, a satyr.) An old term for *Elephantiasis graecorum*. See under *Satyriasis*.

Satyriasis. (*Σατυρίασις*. I. *satyriasi*; G. *Geilheit*.) Excessively great venereal desire in the male. Also, syn. for *Priapism*.

Also, old term applied to a variety of *Elephantiasis graecorum*, or *Leprosy*, on account of its hideous appearance, the mythical satyrs having been represented as very ugly.

S. furens. Syn. for *Satyriasis*.

Satyriasis mus. Syn. for *Satyriasis*.

Satyrion. (*Σατύριον*. Name given on account of the aphrodisiac action of the plant.) Name for the *Orchis mascula*.

Satyrismus. Syn. for *Satyriasis*.

Satyrion. The same as *Satyrion*.

Satyromania. (*Σάτυρος*, a satyr; *μανία*, madness.) Syn. for *Satyriasis*.

Satyromaniac. A person suffering from *Satyromania*.

Satzé. Name for the fruit of *Myrsine africana*. It has a téniafuge action.

Sauarja. Name for *Saoria*.

Sauce-alone. Popular name for the *Erysimum alliaria*.

Sauce, green. Popular name for the *Rumex scutatus*.

Saucy bark. Popular name for *Erythrophloeum*.

Saugh. A name for the Genus *Salix*.

Saunders, red. See *Santalum rubrum*.

S. tree. The *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

S., white. See *Santalum album*.

S., yellow. See *Santalum album*.

Saunia. *Pharm.* Old term for a certain confection made of sweet almonds, sugar, starch, oil of sweet almonds, and water of violets. It was made up in the form of square cakes, each about an ounce in weight.

Sauria. (*Σαῦρα*, a lizard.) The Lizards; an Order of the *Reptilia*.

Saurian. Belonging to, or characteristic of, the *Sauria*.

Sauriasis. (*Σαῦρα*, a lizard.) Syn. for *Ichthyosis*.

Sauriderma. (*Σαῦρα*, a lizard; *δέρμα*, skin.) Syn. for *Sauriosis*.

Saurioides. (*Σαῦρα*, a lizard.) Lizard-like.

Sauriosis. (*Σαῦρα*, a lizard.) Syn. for *Ichthyosis sauroderma*.

Sauroiderma. (*Σαῦρος*=*σαῦρα*, a lizard; *δέρμα*, skin.) The same as *Sauriderma*.

Sauropsida. (Nom. plur. neut. From *σαῦρος*, a lizard; *ὄψις*, eye-sight.) Huxley's term for a Class of the Animal Kingdom including the *Reptilia*, *Aves*, and *Mammalia*; used in contradistinction to the term *Ichthyopsida*.

Saururus. *Bot.* A Genus of the *Piperaceæ*.

S. cerneus. The lizard's-tail or breast-weed. Hab., North America. The bruised root is used as a discutient and emollient.

Sausage-poisoning. See *Botulismus*.

Sausaris mus. (*Σαυσαρισμός*.) Old term for dryness and roughness of the tongue; also, for paralysis of the tongue.

Sauter's operation. Sauter's method of vaginal hysterectomy, in which the ovaries and Fallopian tubes are left *in situ*.

Sauter-Bécamier operation. The same as *Sauter's operation*.

Sauterne. A light white wine from Sauterne in France.

Savakin gum. Syn. for *Suakin gum*.

Savanilla rhatany. See *Rhatany*, *savanilla*.

Savannah. (Span. *savana*, a sheet.) A wide plain, devoid of trees.

S. flower. The *Urechites suberecta*.

Savin. Common name for the *Juniperus sabina*.

S. ce'rate. Savin ointment. See *Unguentum sabinae*.

S. tops. The flowering tops of *Savin*. See *Sabinæ cacumina*.

Savine. Another spelling for *Savin*.

Saviotti's canals. Fine canals or passages between the cells of the pancreas, described by Saviotti. They are now considered to be of artificial origin.

Savo'nea. An ancient pectoral confection used for the cure of coughs.

Savory, ciliated. Common name for the *Satureia capitata*.

S., summer. Common name for the *Satureia hortensis*.

Savoy. Common name for the *Brassica sabauda*, or *B. lacturria*.

Savoyan. A name for the *Galium verum*. (Dunglison.)

Saw. (Mid. Eng. *sawe*.) A tool or instrument with a wide thin blade and toothed cutting-edge.

Also, colloquial Scotch name for salve or ointment.

S., amputa'tion. A Surgical saw specially made for amputations.

S., box. See *Macrotome*.

S., But'cher's. A Surgical saw devised by Butcher, in which the blade is moveable, and can be fixed at any angle on the handle.

S., chain. A Surgical saw in which the teeth are set on moveable links, a handle being fitted on at each end, by alternate traction on which the saw is worked.

S., crown. Term for *Trephine*.

S., hemp. A cord used as a saw in *Embryotomy*, and in removal of deep-seated soft parts.

S., Hey's. A small disc-shaped saw fitted with a handle, used for removing pieces of bone, &c.

S., metacar'pal. A small saw for amputation of metacarpal bones.

S., palmetto. The *Serenoa serrulata*.

S., wort. Common name for any species of the Genus *Serratula*.

Sawyer's cramp. See *Cramp, sawyer's*.

Saxatile. See *Saxatilis*.

Saxatilis. (L. *saxum*, a rock.) Growing upon rocks.

Saxifraga. A Genus of the *Saxifragaceæ*. Also, in *Med.*, neut. plur. of *Saxifragus*.

S., alba. Syn. for *S. granulata*.

S., anglica. Syn. for *Peucedanum silaus*.

S., aurea. Name used as a syn. both for *Chrysosplenium alternifolium* and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* (q. v.).

S., bronchia'lis. Hab., Siberia. Used therapeutically in pleurisy, &c.

S., cotyle'don. Pyramidal saxifrage. Hab., the Alps. Aperient and diuretic. Believed by some to be identical with the *κνυβάδιον* of Dioscorides. (Foster.)

S., crassifolia. The thick-leaved saxifrage. Hab., Siberia. Leaves, astringent; root, antiseptic. Its stem contains *Bergenin*. See *S. sibirica*.

S., granulata. The meadow saxifrage. Hab., Europe. Leaves and root-bulbs formerly used as *lithontriptics*.

S., granulosa. Syn. for *S. granulata*.

S., ligula'ta. The great strap-leaved saxifrage. Hab., the Himalayas. Rhizome used for coughs and in dysentery.

S., ru'bra. Syn. for *Spiræa filipendula*.

S., sibirica. This species, like *S. crassifolia*, contains *Bergenin*, a bitter crystalline substance, which has a tonic action.

S., stellar'is. The starry saxifrage. Hab., Europe. Formerly esteemed as being *lithontriptic*.

S., tridactyl'ites. The rue-leaved saxifrage. Hab., Europe. Formerly used in liver diseases.

S., vulgar'is. Syn. for *Peucedanum silaus*.

Saxifraga'ceæ. An Order of polypetalous *Dicotyledons*, closely allied to the *Rosaceæ*. (Foster.)

Saxifrage. Common name for plants of the Genus *Saxifraga*.

S., burnet. Common name for the *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

S., English mead'ow. Common name for the *Peucedanum silaus*.

S., gold'en. Common name for the *Chrysosplenium*.

S., white. Common name for the *Saxifraga granulata*.

Saxifrag'ceæ. Syn. for *Saxifragaceæ*. Also, a Suborder of the *Saxifragaceæ*.

Saxifrag'gia. Syn. for *Saxifraga*.

Saxifrag'in. (L. *saxum*, a rock; *frango*, *fractum*, to break.) Name for an explosive substance made up of 76 parts of barium nitrate, 2 of potassium nitrate, and 22 of carbon.

Saxifrag'ium. (L. *saxum*, a rock; *frango*, *fractum*, to break.) That which breaks up or dissolves calculi. Old term for a drug that dissolves or expels calculi or gravel.

Saxifragus, -a -um. (L. *saxum*, a rock; *frango*, to break.) Old epithet syn. with *Lithontripticus*, and formerly applied to all medicines (*Saxifraga*) which dissolved or expelled calculi or gravel.

Sax'on-les-Bains. A place in the Canton of Valais, in Switzerland, noted for its warm alkaline iodo-bromated spring; temperature 24° C. Used for baths.

Sax'on'icus, pul'vis. Old term for a powder which was reputed to be *alexipharmic*, and was composed of angelica, marsh-mallow, nettle, polypody of the oak, valerian, and vine-toxicum.

Sayre, Lewis A. A New York surgeon of the present day.

S.'s appara'tus. Syn. for *S.'s jacket*.

S.'s jack'et. A plaster-of-Paris jacket introduced by Sayre, for support of the spine in spinal disease, especially in Pott's disease of the vertebra.

S.'s meth'od. A method of treatment of lateral curvature of the spine introduced by Sayre, in which the patient is suspended by an apparatus which fits under the head and chin, during the application of a *Sayre's jacket*.

Sbest'er. Old alchemical term for quick-lime.

Scab. (L. *scabo*, to scratch.) The adherent crust formed by the drying up of the secretion over the surface of an ulcer or any open wound.

Also, in *Zoöl.*, a form of scabies in domestic animals, produced by various species of *Psoroptes*. Also termed ray, or the rays.

Bot. A scabby condition in plants produced by a parasitic Fungus.

S.-weav'ers. Syn. for *Scabies*. (Gould.)

Scab'bed. (*Scab*.) Affected with *Scabies*.

Scab'by. The same as *Scabbed*; also, having, or covered over with, scabs.

Scab'ber. (L.) Rough, uneven; scabrous.

Scaber'ulous. (Dim. from *scaber*.) Somewhat roughened or rough.

Scab'ies. (L. *scabies*, a scab; also, the mange or murrain.) The itch; a skin-disease caused by a parasite termed the Itch-insect or mite, the *Sarcoptes* (or *Acarus*) *scabiei*. The female insect burrows into the skin, where she lays her eggs, forming minute black, linear burrows, which are commonest between the fingers, on the buttocks, in the axillæ, and on the flexor surface of the wrists. The main symptom is an intolerable itching, and skin-eruptions, papular, vesicular, &c., are common. The male insect crawls over the skin, and is found in the folds of the clothing. The only method of cure is thorough disinfection of the skin and clothes.

S., ag'ria. Syn. for *Lichen*.

S., cap'itis. Syn. for *Porriago lupinosa*; also, for *P. sentulata*. (Dunglison.)

S., cap'itis favo'sa. Syn. for *Porriago favosa*.

SCABIOLA—SCALENE

S. crustosa. Syn. for *Radesyge* (q. v.).
S. fera. Syn. for *Eothyma*.
S. ferina. The *Mange*.
S. humida. Syn. for *Ecsema*.
S. miliaris. The same as *S. humida*.
S. norwegica. The *Itch, Norway*.
S. norwegica Boeckl. Syn. for

Radesyge (q. v.).
S. papuliformis. Syn. for *Prurigo*.
S. papulosa. The same as *S. papuliformis*.

S. sicca. Syn. for *Lichen*; also, for *Psoriasis*.

S. vene'rea contagiosa. Syn. for *Scherlievo*.

Scabiola. Syn. for *Scabies*.
Scabiophobia. (*Scabies*; Gr. φοβός, fear.) An excessive or insane dread of scabies, or the delusion that one is affected with scabies when such is not actually the case.

Scabiosa. (L. *scabiosus*, rough.) A Genus of the *Dipsacæ*.

S. arvensis. The field scabious. Hab., Europe. The roots of this herb and of *S. succisa* are said to be used to adulterate Valerian root.

S. cardiofolia. Syn. for *Echinops sphærocephalus*.

S. centauroides. Hab., South Europe and Western Asia. Fruit and root laxative and alterative.

S. columbaria. Small scabious. Formerly used in the same way as *S. arvensis*.

S. succisa. The "morsus diaboli," or devil's bit. A European herb. Formerly given in cases of syphilis and abscesses. Root, a mild bitter astringent, now used in Veterinary Medicine; said to be used in France for adulterating valerian root.

Scabious. (*Scabiosa*.) Common name for the *Erigeron philadelphicum*; also, for the *Scabiosa succisa*.

Also, epithet signifying scaly or scabby.

S., field. Common name for the *Scabiosa arvensis*.

S., sweet. The *Erigeron heterophyllum*.

Scab'ish. A name for the *Eriothera biennis*.

Scabrate. (L. *scaber*.) Syn. for *Scabrous*.

Scabre'do. (L. *scaber*.) Syn. for *Scabies*.

Scabrid. (L. *scaber*.) Biol. Somewhat rough.

Scabritia. The same as *Scabrities*.

Scabrities. (L. *scaber*, rough.) A roughness or scabby condition of the skin, as in *Scabies* or *Plica*.

Also, a syn. for *Granular ophthalmia*.

S. ungulum. Scabrities of the nails. Term for a thickening of the finger-nails.

Scabrous. (L. *scaber*.) Bot. Roughened; having an irregular surface, from the presence of hairs or from mere inequalities.

Scab'wort. Common name for the *Inula helenium*.

Scævola. (L. *scævus*, left handed.) A Genus of the *Scævulacæ*, which is a Tribe of the *Goodenoviæ*.

S. bella-mo'dagam. A Malabar tree, the leaves of which are considered diuretic and emmenagogue, and are also used as an application to abscesses, &c. (Foster.)

S. chlorantha. The rice-paper plant of Malay, or *taccada* of India and Ceylon. The juice of the leaves and fruit is a bitter, and is

used in ophthalmia. The pith is considered to be astringent and aphrodisiac. (Foster.)

S. lobelia. A syn. for *S. chlorantha*.

S. senegalen'sis. A syn. for *S. chlorantha*.

S. sericea. A syn. for *S. chlorantha*.

S. taccada. A syn. for *S. chlorantha*.

Scala. (L. *scala*. F. *échelle*; I. *scala*; G. *Treppe*.) A ladder or staircase. In *Anat.*, any ladder-like or staircase-like structure.

S. anterior coch'leæ. A syn. for *S. vestibuli*.

S. claus'a. (L. *clausus*, -a, -um, sheet.) A syn. for *S. tympani*.

S., collat'eral. A syn. for *Canal, cochlear*.

S. exter'na coch'leæ. The same as *S. anterior coch'leæ*.

S. infer'ior coch'leæ. A syn. for *Scala tympani*.

S. inter'na coch'leæ. The same inferior coch'leæ.

S. me'dia. A syn. for *Canalis cochlearis*.

S. of Löw'enberg. A syn. for *Canal, cochlear*.

S. poste'rior coch'leæ. A syn. for *S. tympani*.

S. rhyth'mica. Syn. for *Ala alba media* (q. v.).

S. super'ior coch'leæ. Syn. for *S. vestibuli*.

S. tym'pani. See under *Cochlea*.

S. vestib'uli. See under *Cochlea*.

Scalabota. See *Ascalabota*.

Scala of coch'lea. These are the *S. media*, *S. tympani*, and *S. vestibuli*.

Scalariform. (L. *scalaris*, belonging to a ladder; *forma*, shape.) Biol. Shaped like or resembling a ladder.

S. ves'sels. See *Vessels, scalariform*.

Scald. (Mid. Eng. *scalden*.) As a subst., a burn caused by a hot liquid or vapour. Also, a skin-disease forming scabs, especially of the scalp. As a verb, to effect a burn or burns by means of a hot liquid or vapour.

S.-head. See *Scalded head*.

Scald'ricks. A name for the *Sinapis arvensis*. (Dunglison.)

Scald-weed. The *Ouscuta americana*.

Scale. (Mid. Eng. *scale*.) Zool. One of the opaque, shell-like plates of modified epidermis which cover the surface of the body in Fishes.

Pathol. One of the opaque or partly opaque laminae of epidermis formed in various diseases of the skin (*Squama*). Also, an exfoliated plate or lamina of bone.

S., dry. A name for *Psoriasis*. (Dunglison.)

S., epider'mic. One of the scales formed by the *Stratum corneum* of the epidermis.

S.s., hair. Term for the imbricated laminar cells covering the shaft of a hair.

S.s. of iron. A mixture of metallic iron and its oxides collected from about a blacksmith's anvil. Formerly used in medicine, after purification and pulverisation.

Scale. (L. *scala*, a ladder.) An arrangement of transverse lines or marks placed in a straight line at regular distances from one another, so as to form an index or standard for measurement.

S., cent'igrade. See *Centigrade*.

S., Fahr'enheit. See *Fahrenheit*.

S., Ré'aumur. See *Réaumur*.

Scalene. (Σκαληνός, uneven.) Geom. Having unequal sides. *Anat.* A *Scalenus*, one of the *Scaleni*.

S. tu'bercle. A slight elevation, often terminating on the inner edge in a spinous process, situated on the upper surface of the first rib, forming the surface of origin of the scalenus anticus muscle.

Scaleni. (Nom. pl. of *Scalenus*.) The scalene muscles; namely, the *Scalenus anticus*, *S. medius*, and *S. posticus*.

Scal'enus. (Σκαληνός, uneven.) Term applied to certain muscles of the lateral region of the neck, somewhat triangular in shape, and having sides of unequal length; namely, the *S. anticus*, *S. medius*, and *S. posticus*. (Also the *S. accessorius*.)

S. accessor'ius. A bundle of muscular fibres having a common origin with the *Scalenus medius*, but separately inserted into the first rib. (Macalister.)

S. ante'rior. A syn. for *S. anticus*.

S. anti'cus. A deep lateral muscle of the neck arising by muscular slips from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae, and inserted by means of a flattened tendon into the *Scalene tubercle* on the first rib.

S. anti'cus accessor'ius. Syn. for *Cleido-cervicalis*.

S. anti'cus pro'prius colli. Syn. for *Longus colli accessorius*.

S. intermedia'rius. An occasional muscle (it was found by L. Testut in a South African bushman) arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae, and inserted into the concave margin of the first rib. It is analogous to a muscle normally present in the *Simia*.

S. latera'lis. A bundle of muscular fibres arising in common with the scalenus posticus, but inserted separately into the second rib. (Albinus.)

S. lumbo'rum. Syn. for *Quadratus lumborum*.

S. me'dius. A deep lateral muscle of the neck, arising by muscular slips from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of all the cervical vertebrae, or all but the first, and inserted into a rough mark on the first rib between the scalene tubercle in front and the groove for the subclavian artery behind.

S. min'imus. An occasional muscle which arises from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the second rib.

S. post'icus. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the lowest two or three cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the second rib behind the tubercle and in front of the angle.

S. pri'mus. Syn. for *S. anticus*.

S. pri'or. The same as *S. primus*.

S. quar'tus. Syn. for *Levator anguli scapulae*.

S. secun'dus. Syn. for *S. medius*.

S. ter'tius. Syn. for *S. posticus*.

Scaler. A dental instrument for scaling i.e. removing tartar from teeth.

Scalesi'asis. A name for *Measles*.

Scaling. The dental operation of removing the tartar (salivary calculus) from teeth.

Also, forming scales, desquamating. (Gould.)

Scall. (Mid. Eng. *skalle* = scab.) Old name for certain skin-diseases characterised by the formation of scabs, such as eczema, psoriasis, impetigo, ecthyma, &c.

S. asbes'tos. A name for *Eczema capitis*; also, for *Seborrhæa capitis*.

S.-blad'der. Term for a vesicle of *Eczema*.

S., crus'ted. A name for *Impetigo*.

S., dry. A name for *Psoriasis*.

S., hon'eycomb. A name for *Porrigo favosa*.

S., hu'mid. A name for *Eczema*.

S., mil'ky. A name for *Porrigo larvalis*.

S., moist. The same as *S., humid*.

S., pap'ulous. A name for *Ecthyma*.

S., run'ning. A name for *Eczema*; also, for *Impetigo*.

S., vesic'ular. A name for *Eczema vesiculosum*.

S., wash'erwoman's. Another name for washerwoman's itch, *Eczema lotricum*.

Scallard. Syn. for *Porrigo*. (Dunglison.)

Scalled. Suffering from *Scall*.

S. head. A popular name for *Favus*.

Scallop. (F. *escallop*.) Common name for the *Ostrea maxima*.

Scalma. (Old Ger. *scalmo*.) An infectious febrile disease of the horse, characterised by cough consequent on lesions of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi, and by the development of a vicious temper. The prognosis is good.

Scalp. (Mid. Eng. *scalp*. F. *cuir chevelu*; I. *cuoio capelluto*; G. *Schädelhaube*.) The integuments of the skull-cap or cranium.

S., hairy. That portion of the scalp which is normally covered with hair.

S., tu'mours of. See *Tumours of scalp*.

Scalpa'tion. (F.) The act of *scalping*. (Littre.)

Scalpel. (*Scalpellum*.) A small knife, usually with a bone or wooden handle, a convex cutting-edge, and a fairly broad blade terminating in a sharp point.

Scalpel'lum. (L.) A surgical knife. In *Zoöl.*, a scalpel-like organ in the *promuscle* of the Hemiptera.

Scalper. A *Scalprum*.

Scalpeum. (Dim. of *scalprum*.) An old term for *Bistoury*.

Scalpi'ng. The operation of removing the scalp with the knife, as practised formerly by the North American Indians upon their enemies.

Surg. See *Aposcythisis*, and *Periscyphisis*.

Scalprum. (L. *scalpo*, to cut.) A strong form of knife; also, a *Raspatory*.

S. chirur'gicum. A *Lancet*.

S. dentari'um. A dental file.

S. raso'rium. A *Raspatory*.

Scalp'tor a'ni. (L. *scalpo*, to cut; *ani*, gen. of *anus*.) A name for the *Latissimus dorsi*.

Scalptu'ra. (L.) A scraping with a knife or any sharp instrument.

Scalpturi'go. (L. *scalpturo*, to engrave.) Syn. for *Scalptura*.

Scalpur'igo. (L. *scalpurio*, to scratch.) The same as *Scalpturi'go*.

Scaly. Covered with, or characterised by bearing, *scales*.

S. diseas'es. Skin-diseases characterised by the formation of *scales* or *squamæ*.

S. epithe'lum. Syn. for *Pavement epithelium*.

S. tet'ter. A name for *Psoriasis*.

Scam'ma. (Σκάμμα, a trench.) Syn. for *Fossa*.

Scammo'nea. Another spelling for *Scammonia*.

SCAMMONEUM—SCAPHIUM

Scammo'neum. Another spelling for *Scammonium*.

Scammonia. (L. From Gr. *σκάμνια*.) Scammony; also, specific name of the *Convolvulus scammonia*.

Scammoniaë radix. B.P. (Gen. of *scammonia*.) The dried root of *Convolvulus scammonia*, from Asia Minor and Syria. From it is prepared *Scammoniaë resina*.

S. resina. B.P. Scammony resin; obtained from *S. radix* by a similar process to that employed in the extraction of *Resina jalapæ* from *Jalapæ*. Extremely soluble in rectified spirit and ether, soluble in liquor potassæ. It does not emulsify with water. Action, a powerful purgative; produces griping if given alone. Dose, 3 to 8 grains. From it are prepared *Confectio scammonii*, *Pilula scammonii composita*, and *Pulvis scammonii compositus*.

Scammonic acid. An acid obtained from *Scammony*, apparently identical with *Jalapic acid*.

Scammonin. $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. A glucoside, the active principle of *Scammony*. According to Wurtz, it is not only isomeric but identical with *Jalapin*.

Scammonium. (L. From Gr. *σκάμνονιον*.) B.P. Scammony. A gum-resin obtained as an exudation from the living roots of *Convolvulus scammonia* by means of incision, with subsequent hardening by exposure to the air. Extremely soluble in boiling rectified spirit. It, unlike *Scammoniaë resina*, emulsifies with water. Action, the same as that of the resin. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. Preparation, *Mistura scammonii*.

S. syriacum. Syrian scammony. Old name for the gum-resin exuded by the incised root of the *Convolvulus scammonia*.

Scammonolic acid. An acid of *Scammony* identical with *Jalapinolic acid* (q. v.).

Scammony. See *Scammonium*.

S. Aleppo. Term formerly applied only to a pure kind of scammony from Smyrna; now applied also to scammony from Smyrna.

S. Bourbon. The juice of *Periploca mauritiana*.

S. factitious. Imitation, such as *S. Montpellier*.

S. French. A syn. for *S. Montpellier*.

S. German. A name for the *Convolvulus sepium*.

S. lacrima. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.) Term for the drug as it is prepared near Smyrna, consisting of a mixture of shell scammony with partly dried drops of juice of the cut-root, and calcareous earth.

S. lacryma. The same as *S. lacrima*.

S. mixture. See *Mistura scammonii*.

S. Montpellier. The *Cynanchum monspeliacum*.

S. resin. See *Scammoniaë resina*.

S. root. See *Scammoniaë radix*.

S. shell. Term for the pure drug dried in mussel-shells, into which it was received from the cut root. Not now occurring in commerce. (Foster.)

S. Smyrna. Term formerly applied only to inferior kinds of the drug from Smyrna; now also, to *S. factitious*.

S. virgin. Term for the pure drug; applied also in commerce to adulterated scammony.

Scam'num. (L. *scamnum*, a bench.) Old term syn. with *Bathron*.

S. Hippocraticum. An ancient apparatus for reducing dislocations or displacement in fractures, invented by Hippocrates. Extension and counter-extension were made by means of a windlass, the limb being attached by means of straps above and below the seat of injury.

Scandalarius. (L. *scando*, to climb.) Old epithet formerly applied to the *Transversus pedis* muscle (*Scandalarius, musculus*), because this is specially exerted in climbing.

S., musculus. Old term syn. with *Transversus pedis*. See main heading.

Scandens. (L.) Climbing. *Scandent*.

Scandent. (L. *scandens*.) Bot. Climbing. Epithet applied to stems that have special prehensile organs to assist in climbing.

Scandicinea. A Tribe of the *Umbelliferae*.

Scan'dix. A Genus of the *Umbelliferae*.

S. australis. Hab., South Europe. Edible; also, aperient and diuretic. The *σκάνδιξ* of Dioscorides. (Winkler.)

S. bulbocastanum. Syn. for *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

S. cerefolium. The chervil. Edible, aperient, and diuretic.

S. odora'ta. The sweet cicely. Properties similar to those of *S. cerefolium*.

S. pec'ten Ven'eri's. Venus' comb or wild chervil. Hab., Europe. Properties similar to those of *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

Scandalarius, musculus. See *Scandalarius, musculus*.

Scand'yx. See *Scandix*.

Scanning speech. A peculiar measured speaking, with more or less regular pauses, characteristic of certain nervous diseases, and especially of *Multiple sclerosis*. It is compared (hence its name) to the speech of one who is "scanning" lines of poetry.

Scansorius. (L.) A muscle of apes, and occasionally present in man, lying in front of the gluteus minimus. It arises from the anterior part of the ilium below the anterior superior spine, and is inserted into the great trochanter of the femur.

Scanton. Med. Old term for *Fætor urine*. (Johnson.)

Scape. (L. *scapus*, the stem of a herb.) Bot. A radicle *Peduncle*, which bears no leaves.

Scapel. (L. *scapellus*, dim. from *scapus*.) Bot. The caudicle or neck of the germinating embryo plant.

Scapella'tum. (*Scapellus*, dim. from L. *scapus*, in the sense of penis.) An old term for *Paraphimosis*.

Scapha. (Σκάφη.) A trough.

Scaphander. (Σκάφη, a skiff; ἀνὴρ, ἀνὸς, a man.) A swimming-belt made of thick cord.

Scaphandrus. The same as *Scaphander*.

Scaphid'ium. (Σκαφίδιον, a small tube, a small skiff.) Bot. The receptacle for the spores in some of the Algae.

Scaphion. (Σκάφιον, dim. from σκάφη.) See *Scapha*. Syn. for *Cranium*; also, a name for a poppy capsule.

Scaphium. (See *Scaphion*.) Entomol. Any paired appendage in the *Lepidoptera*.

Bot. The carina or heel of the flower in the *Papilionaceæ*.

SCAPHOCARPOSUPERPHALANGEUS—SCAPULAR

S. ocular'ë. A small glass, porcelain, or metal cup used for the application of lotions to the eye.

Scaphocarpusuperphalangeus pollicis. (Σκάφη, a boat; *L. carpus*; *super*, over; *phalangeus*.) A name for the *Abductor pollicis brevis*.

Scaphocephalic. (Σκάφη, a boat; *cephalic*.) Epithet applied to a skull that is somewhat boat-shaped or *scaphoid*, from abnormal growth, or from premature synostosis of the sagittal suture. Also, having such a skull as described above.

Scaphoceph'alism. Syn. for *Scaphocephaly*.

Scaphoceph'alous. Syn. for *Scaphocephalic*.

Scaphoceph'alus. (Σκάφη, a boat; *κεφαλή*, the head.) The boat-shaped appearance of the skull to which is applied the epithet *Scaphocephalic*.

Scaphoceph'aly. The condition of being *Scaphocephalic*.

Scapho'cerite. (Σκάφος, a bowl; *κέρας*, a horn.) The hollowed scaly appendage of the second pair of antennæ in the *Crustacea*.

Scapho-cu'boid. Belonging to the *Scaphoid* and *Cuboid* bones.

Scaphognathite. (Σκάφος, a bowl; *γνάθος*, the jaw.) The hollowed scaly appendage of the second maxilla in the *Crustacea*.

Scaphoid. (Σκάφη, a boat; *εἶδος*, form. *F. scaphoide*; *G. kahnnähnlich*.) Boat-shaped. Also, term often used to mean *S. bone*.

S. abdomen. The sunken, somewhat boat-shaped abdomen characteristic of emaciation from progressive, wasting diseases, and especially from meningitis.

S. bone of carpus. The largest and external of the first or proximal row of bones in the *carpus* or wrist. It articulates with the radius and the semilunar bone, trapezium, trapezoid, and os magnum. It is ossified in cartilage from a single nucleus appearing at the sixth or seventh year.

S. bone of foot. See *S. bone of tarsus*.

S. bone of hand. See *S. bone of carpus*.

S. bone of tarsus. See *Navicular bone*.

S. bone of wrist. See *S. bone of carpus*.

S. fossa. See *Fossa, scaphoid*.

Scaphoid'es. (Σκάφη, a boat; *εἶδος*, form.) The *Scaphoid* bone of carpus, or bone of tarsus.

Scaphoid'eum. The same as *Scaphoides*.

Scaphoi'do-astrag'alán. (*F. scaphoide-astragalien*; *l. scafoido-astragalico*.) Belonging to the *Scaphoid* (*Navicular*) bone and the *Astragalus*.

Scaphoi'do-cu'boid. (*F. scaphoide-cuboidien*; *l. scafoido-cubideo*.) Belonging to the *Scaphoid* and *Cuboid* bones.

Scaphoid'o-cunean. (*F. scaphoide-cunien*.) The same as *Cuneoscapoid*.

S. cu'neiform amputation. Amputation of the foot at the level of the scaphoid (*navicular*) and the cuneiform bones.

Scapho-lunar. Belonging to the *Scaphoid* and *Semilunar* bones.

Scap'hula. (Dim. from *Scapha*.) Syn. for *Fossa navicularis* of vulva.

Scap'ula. (*L.*) The shoulder-blade. This bone, lying on the upper and lateral part of the dorsal surface of the thorax, forms the

posterior part of the shoulder-girdle. It is only attached indirectly to the trunk, articulating by its acromion process with the clavicle. From it is suspended the arm by means of the ligamentous and tendinous attachments of the humerus at the shoulder-joint. The scapula consists of a roughly triangular body with two processes, the *coracoid* and the *acromion* process. The anterior surface of the body gives attachment to certain muscles, its large concavity or venter being taken up by the subscapularis, and lies upon the dorsal wall of the thorax. The remaining portions of the venter are covered by other muscles. The posterior surface or dorsum of the scapula also gives attachment to muscles, and is divided roughly into an upper triangular third and a lower triangular two thirds by the spine, which passes obliquely outwards and upwards from the internal or vertebral border to become continued externally into the thickened free process termed the acromion process. The outer or axillary border of the scapula is rounded and thick, and at its upper extremity presents the thickened glenoid process, the outer, oval, slightly hollowed glenoid surface of which articulates with the head of the humerus in the shoulder-joint. From the upper surface of the glenoid process springs the coracoid process, irregular in shape and compared in its curved outline to a crow's beak. The coracoid process takes a sharp turn near its base, and its curved free portion, with the convexity upwards, passes outwards and forwards, and gives origin to certain ligaments and muscles. The scapula is ossified from two primary centres, for the body and coracoid process (this latter corresponding to the coracoid bone of the *Monotremata* and some other vertebrates), the former nucleus appearing at the seventh or eighth week of fetal life, and the latter in the first year after birth. Of the secondary centres, the acromion is ossified from two or three nuclei appearing at about the fourteenth year; the cartilage of the base or vertebral border (corresponding to the *suprascapular* bone of some animals) ossifies from a single nucleus appearing about the sixteenth year. A thin layer of bone is also added about the twenty-fifth year along the upper border of the coracoid process, and sometimes one also at the margin of the glenoid cavity.

Scapulacro'mial. (*Scapula*; *acromion*.) Belonging to the acromion process of the *Scapula*.

Scap'ulæ. Gen. sing., and also nom. pl. of *Scapula*.

S. na'si. Term for the lateral portions of the nose.

Scapula'gia. (*L. scapula*; *Gr. ἔλγος*, pain.) Pain referred to the *Scapula*, or scapular region.

Scap'ular. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Scapula*.

Ornithoi. The *Scapulars* or scapular feathers of a bird's wing are the smaller feathers attached to the humerus.

S. aponeuro'sis. A broad band of aponeurosis attached above to the spine of the scapula, below to the space between the origins of the *teres major* and *infraspinatus* at the axillary border of the scapula, and internally along the vertebral border of the scapula.

S. arch. The *Shoulder-girdle*.

S. artery, dor'sal. A branch of the *subscapular* artery which arises about one inch

from the origin of the latter, passes through the triangular space between the subscapularis above, the teres major below, and the long head of the triceps externally, and ramifies over the infra-spinous fossa of the scapula, anastomosing with the suprascapular and posterior scapular arteries.

S. artery, posterior. A branch either of the *Transverse cervical* artery or of the *Subclavian*, which passes backwards to the upper angle of the scapula beneath the levator anguli scapulae, and then passes down beneath the rhombodei to the inferior angle of the scapula. It anastomoses with branches of the supra-scapular and subscapular arteries, and gives off a supraspinous branch, and muscular branches to the surrounding muscles.

S. line. An imaginary line drawn vertically through the inferior angle of the scapula; used as a line of reference in Surface Anatomy.

S. notch, great. Term for the notch formed between the anterior border of the spine or spinous process, and the neck, of the *Scapula*.

S. point. A tender point situated at the lower angle of the scapula, usually present in cases of neuralgia of the brachial plexus.

S. reflex. One of the deep or muscular reflexes (see *Reflex, deep*), consisting in a contraction of the scapular muscles on sharp stimulation of the superjacent skin.

S. region. The region about the *Scapula*. In *Ornithol.*, a longitudinal area from which a patch of feathers arises, lying over the scapula in Birds.

S. veins. These correspond with the scapular arteries which they accompany. See *S. artery, dorsal*, and *S. artery, posterior*.

Scapularé. (*L. scapularis*.) A *Scapulary*. **Scapularia.** (*L. scapularis*.) A *Scapulary*.

Scapularis. (*L.*) Belonging to the *Scapula* or shoulder-blade.

Scapularthroacæ. (*L. scapula*; *Gr. arthroacæ* [q. v.].) Hybrid word signifying *Tumor albus* of the shoulder-joint. (*Littre*.)

Scapulary. (*L. scapula*.) A bandage for the shoulder.

Scapulated. (*L. scapula*.) *Ornithol.* Having well-developed or well-marked feathers over the *Scapular region*.

Scapulen. (*L. scapula*.) Belonging exclusively or intrinsically to the *Scapula*.

Scapulo- Prefix denoting belonging to, or connection with, the *Scapula*.

Scapulo-clavic'ular. Belonging to the *Scapula* and *Clavicle*.

S. ligaments. The ligaments which pass between the *scapula* and *clavicle*, namely the coraco-clavicular and acromio-clavicular ligaments.

Scapuloclavicular'is. (*Scapulo*; *clavicularis*.) An occasional fasciculus of muscular fibres arising from the upper border of the clavicle to the outer side of the attachment of the subclavius, and inserted into the upper border of the scapula.

Scapulo-cor'acoid. Belonging to the *Scapula* and *Coracoid process*.

S. arch. Syn. for *Scapular arch*.

Scapulocostal'is. Another name for the *Sternoscapular muscle* (q. v.).

Scapulodyn'ia. (*Scapula*; *Gr. δδυν*.) Syn. for *Scapulalgia*.

Scapulo-hu'meral. Belonging to the *Scapula* and *Humerus*.

S. amputa'tion. Amputation at the shoulder-joint.

Scapulohumeral'is digas'tri-cus. Syn. for *Deltoidæus accessorius* (q. v.).

Scapulo-ra'dial. Belonging to the *Scapula* and *Radius*.

Scapulo-ulnar. Belonging to the *Scapula* and *Ulna*.

Scapulo-ver'tebral. Belonging to the *Scapula* and the *Spinal column*.

Scap'ulum. Syn. for *Scapula*.

Scap'us. (*L.*) The upright stem of a herb. *Zoöl.* The *Scape* of a feather; also, of an antenna.

Bot. The *Scape* of a flower.

S. penis. The stem or body of the penis.

S. pili. The shaft of a hair.

Scar. (*Eschar.*) *Surg.* See *Cicatrix*.

Bot. The mark on the stem of a plant at the place where a leaf has separated; also, the mark on a seed where it has become detached from the funiculus.

Scarabæ'olus hemisphæ'ricus. Syn. for *Coccus cacti*.

Scardam'ymus. (Σκαρδαμυμός.) A winking or blinking.

Scarenzio's treat'ment. The treatment of syphilis with calomel by the hypodermic method, introduced by Scarenzio. The calomel is suspended in glycerine, with mucilage of acacia. The amount of calomel injected is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains once or twice a week.

Scar'f'skin. (*Anglo-Sax. sceorf*, clothing; *skin*.) Common name for the *Epidermis* or *Cuticle*.

Scarification. (*L. scarifico*, to make an incision, to lance.) The operation of making a number of small, closely set incisions or punctures into the skin, to allow of exudation of serum, &c.

Scarificator. (*L. scarifico*, to lance.) An instrument used for *Scarification*, consisting of a number of small lancets set in a flat metal plate, and protruded together by means of a spring.

Scarificat'orium. A *Scarificator*.

Scari'ola. A name for the *Cichorium endivia*.

Scar'iose. The same as *Scarious*.

Scar'ious. (*L. scaria*, a kind of thorny shrub.) *Bot.* Dry and membranous.

Scarla'ta. (*L.*) Syn. for *Scarlatina*.

Scarlatecphlog'iois. (*Scarlatæ*; *ecphlogiois*.) Term for *Variola, scarlatinus*.

Scarlati'na. (*L. febris scarlatinus*, the scarlet fever.) Scarlet fever. A specific infectious fever, characterised by a diffuse scarlet rash and sore throat.

Sydenham was the first to distinguish scarlatina from measles. A large proportion of the cases occur in children under the tenth year; but young infants are rarely attacked. Epidemics appear to be more intense in autumn and winter.

The contagion appears to develop with the eruption, and to last throughout desquamation. The poison clings with great tenacity to clothing, bedding, &c.; it may be conveyed in milk. A second attack is rare; but even a third attack has sometimes occurred.

Incubation probably lasts from three to twelve days. The onset is usually sudden, with vomiting and, in children, often with convulsions. The temperature rises rapidly, often to 104° or even to 105°. The skin is dry and harsh, the tongue first of all furred, and, later on, strawberry-like

SCARLATINAL--SCARLATINIFORM.

from enlargement of the papillæ, the throat is dry and the face flushed.

The rash usually appears on the second day, and takes the form of scattered red points with a subcuticular flush, first on the neck and chest, and rapidly spreading over the whole surface, forming usually a uniform scarlet flush, which disappears entirely on pressure. Sudamina may develop, and the whole skin is in some cases covered with minute yellow vesicles (*Scarlatina miliaris*). Petechiæ occasionally develop, and in *S. maligna* are many and large. The rash gradually fades after two or three days. The rash is often present on the soft palate, tonsils, and inner surface of the cheeks. The breath has occasionally a sweet smell.

As regards the throat, there may be mere redness of the pharynx, follicular tonsillitis, or membranous sore-throat, with great swelling even into the tissues of the neck. The fever exhibits slight morning remissions, and gradually falls with the fading of the rash. Slight albuminuria is not uncommon during the eruption.

After disappearance of the rash, desquamation or peeling begins, usually lasting for ten or even twenty days. Slight attacks sometimes occur in epidemics, without rash (*S. sine eruptionē*); these may, however, be followed by severe nephritis.

The severest variety, malignant scarlatina (*Scarlatina maligna*), may conveniently be classed in several sub-varieties:—

1. The *Ataxic variety*. This takes the form of an acute septic intoxication, and the patient may die within twenty-four hours. It sets in with high fever, great restlessness, and delirium, followed by coma, and accompanied by dyspnoea. The rash may be dusky or badly developed.

2. The *Hæmorrhagic variety*. Characterised by hæmorrhages into the skin, epistaxis, and hæmaturia.

3. The *Anginose variety*. The symptoms of sore-throat begin early and become extremely severe, with great swelling, formation of a membrane of variable extent, and enlargement of the cervical glands. Extensive sloughing may occur. The Eustachian tube and middle-ear are generally involved, and the membrane may even extend to the trachea and bronchi.

Complications and sequelæ:—

1. Nephritis. Commonest in the second and third week. It is a glomerular inflammation of the kidneys, and may take on almost any degree of intensity.

2. Arthritis. Resembling acute rheumatism, but sometimes going on to suppuration. It appears to be septic in origin.

3. Heart complications. Simple endocarditis, or (rarely) malignant endocarditis.

4. Pneumonia.

5. Pleurisy, usually empyema.

6. Ear complications, including inflammation of the middle ear, giving rise to perforation of the drum, and sometimes causing deafness from extension to the labyrinth; suppuration in the mastoid cells; thrombosis of the lateral sinus; meningitis; cerebral abscess.

7. Inflammation of lymphatic glands, in some cases passing on to abscess, or even to considerable sloughing.

8. Nervous complications. Convulsions, followed by hemiplegia; chorea; progressive paralysis, with wasting, of the limbs; insanity.

9. Affections of the eye; enteritis; noma; symmetrical gangrene of the extremities.

S. angino'sa. (*Angina*.) A form of scarlatina characterised by very marked sore-throat or *Angina*.

S. benign'a. Benignant scarlatina. Syn. for *S. simplex*.

S. cynan'chia. The same as *S. cynan-chica*.

S. cynan'chica. Syn. for *S. Anginosa*.

S., fe'bris. Scarlet fever.

S. gas'trica. Term for scarlatina complicated by the occurrence of gastro-enteritis.

S. gra'vior. Syn. for *S. maligna*.

S. hæmorrhag'ica. Hæmorrhagic scarlet fever; a variety characterised by the occurrence of hæmorrhages into the skin and other tissues. A variety of *S. maligna*. See under main heading.

S. læ'vis. Light or mild scarlet fever.

S. la'tens. Latent scarlet fever; term for a variety occurring without any rash.

S. malign'a. Malignant scarlet fever. See under main heading.

S. millar'is. Miliary scarlet fever. See under main heading.

S. mit'ior. Syn. for *S. simplex*.

S. morbillo'sa. Syn. for *Rötheln*.

S. nervo'sa. Nervous scarlatina. That variety of malignant scarlatina which is attended with grave nervous symptoms. See under main heading.

S. papulo'sa. Papular scarlet fever. A form characterised by the special involvement of the hair-follicles in the inflammatory process, with a consequent formation of papules.

S. paristhm'ica.

S. petechia'lis.

S. prurigino'sa. Pruriginous scarlet fever. Term for *Urticaria*.

S. puerpera'lis. See *Scarlet fever, puerperal*.

S. pustulo'sa. A variety characterised by the occurrence of a pustular rash.

S. pu'trida. Putrid scarlatina. A sub-variety of *S. anginosa*, in which extensive slow putrid sloughs are formed.

S. rheumat'ica. Syn. for *Dengue*.

S. sept'ica. Syn. for *S. maligna*.

S. simp'lex. Simple scarlet fever. Term for cases in which the attack is mild, and there are no complications.

S. sin'e ang'i'na. Scarlet fever without sore-throat.

S. sin'e eruptionē. Scarlet fever without eruption. Syn. for *S. latens*.

S. sin'e exanthematē. The same as *S. sin'e eruptionē*.

S. traum'atica. Traumatic scarlet fever. The scarlatiniform febrile rash sometimes following wounds and surgical operations.

S. typho'sa. Typhous scarlet fever; a term for *S. maligna* accompanied by serious nervous symptoms.

S. urtica'ta. Term for *Urticaria*.

Scarlatinal. Belonging to *Scarlatina*.

S. ang'i'na. The characteristic sore-throat of *Scarlatina*.

S. nephrit'is. See *Nephritis, scarlatin*.

S. tongue. Term for the characteristic strawberry-like tongue of *Scarlatina*.

S. vari'ola. The same as *Scarlatinous variola*.

Scarlatin'iform. (*L. scarlatina*; *forma, shape, resemblance.*) Like *Scarlatina*.

SCARLATININ—SCELOCAMBOSIS

Scarlat'inin. (*Scarlatina*.) Name formerly proposed for the supposed zymotic principle of *Scarlatina*.

Scarlatino'dés. *Scarlatinous*.
Scarlatin'oid. (L. *scarlatina*; Gr. *idos*, resemblance.) Like *Scarlatina*.

Scarlatino'idés. *Scarlatinoid*.
Scarlatino'sus. *Scarlatinous*.

Scarlatin'ous. Syn. for *Scarlatinal*.
S. variola. See *Variola*, *scarlatinous*.

Scarlatinus. *Scarlatinous*.
Scarlet berry. Common name for the berry of *Solanum dulcamara*.

S. fe'ver. Common name for *Scarlatina*.
S. pim'pernel. See *Pimpernel*, *scarlet*.

S. rash. Term for *Scarlatina*; also, for the scarlatiniform rash sometimes observed in septicæmia.

S. straw'berry. Common name for the berry of *Fragaria virginiana*.

Scarl'ie vo. See *Scherlievo*.

Scarpa. An Italian anatomist and surgeon. Born 1747, died 1832.

S.'s applatis'sement. (F.) Term for a variety of ligature devised by Scarpa for temporarily stopping the circulation through a blood-vessel by mechanical pressure, without causing any rupture of the vessel-wall.

S.'s fas'cia. Name for the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the anterior abdominal wall.

S.'s for'am'en. See *Foramen*, *Scarpa's*.

S.'s for'am'ina. Term for one pair of the four small foramina into which the *palatine foramen*, anterior, is divided, the other pair being termed *Stenson's foramina*.

S.'s gang'lion. Syn. for *Gasserian ganglion*. See *Ganglion*, *Scarpa's*.

S.'s hia'tus. A name for the *Helicotrema*.

S.'s lig'ature. See *Ligature*, *Scarpa's*.

S.'s li'quor. A name for the *Endolymph* of the internal ear.

S.'s nerve. See *Nerve*, *Scarpa's*.

S.'s need'le. A curved cataract needle, with a compressed triangular point, introduced by Scarpa; somewhat longer in the stem than *Hey's cataract needle*.

S.'s shoe. See *Shoe*, *Scarpa's*.

S.'s tri'angle. See *Triangle*, *Scarpa's*.

Scarred. Having, or covered with, scars.

Scat'acrasia. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; ἀκρασία, incontinence.) The same as *Scat'acratia*.

Scat'acratia. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; ἀκρουσία, incontinence.) See *Scoracratia*.

Scat'alogia. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; ἀλογία, senselessness.) Insanity that is characterised by extremely filthy habits.

Scate'a. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung.) Old term for fetid urine.

Scati'atri'a. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; ἱατρία, a healing.) Medical treatment directed to the condition of the alvine evacuations or fæces.

Scatocol'ica. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; κωλικός, having the colic.) Syn. for *Stercoraceous colic*.

Scatodiarrhœ'a. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; diarrhœa.) Syn. for *Stercoraceous diarrhœa*.

Scatoglis'chrotès. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; γλισχρότης, stickiness.) Viscosity of the alvine excrements or fæces.

Scat'ol. See *Skatol*.

Scatolo'gia. *Scatology*.

Scatolog'ic. Belonging to *Scatology*.

Scatology. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; λόγος, a discourse.) The scientific study of *Excreta*.

Scat'omancy. (Σκῶρ, σκατός; μαντεία, divination.) Syn. for *Scatoscopy*.

Scatopha'gia. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; φαγεῖν, to devour.) The eating of excrement.

Scatophagous. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; φαγεῖν, to devour.) Excrement-eating.

Scat'oscopy. (Σκῶρ, σκατός, dung; σκοπεῖν, to look at.) The inspection of *Excreta*.

Scatt. The *Anthrax malignus sibiricus*, or Siberian or Northern carbuncle.

Scat'tered. Bot. Epithet applied to leaves that are separated from one another along the stem, in contradistinction to whorled or opposite.

Scat'ula. (For L. *scapula*?) Pharm. A flat, oblong box for holding pills or powders.

Scatum. A term for the *Sternum*.

Scaurus. (L. *scaurus*, Gr. σκαῦρος.) Having projecting ankles. A syn. of *Saraparus*.

Scavenger. (Mid. Eng. *scavager*.) Any one who cleans; more especially, one who cleans the streets, privies, &c.

S.-cells. Term for certain lymphoid cells observed in the brain, which are said to develop and become prominent in cases of general paralysis and chronic alcoholism, and to give rise in their growth to degeneration of the brain substance. These cells have individually a short life.

S. service. A name for *Seavenging*.

Scav'enging. The removal of refuse, including the cleaning of the streets, privies, sewers, &c.

Sc. D. A. Abbreviation for *Scapula dextra anterior*.

Sc. D. P. Abbreviation for *Scapula dextra posterior*.

Scell'en ve'na. Old term used by Avicenna (1. fen. i, doct. 5, c. 4) as synonymous with *Salvatiella vena*.

Scelal'gia. (Σκέλος, the whole leg and foot; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the leg.

S. anti'ca. A syn. for *Neuralgia femoropoplitealis*.

S. post'ica. A syn. for *Neuralgia femoropoplitea*.

S. puerperar'um. A syn. for *Phlegmasia alba dolens*.

Scelana'spasis. (Σκέλος, the whole leg and foot; ἀνάσπασις, a drawing up.) Spasmodic drawing up of the leg.

Scele'teu'ma. (Σκελετέυμα, anything dry or withered.) A syn. for *Mummification*.

Scele'teu'sis. (Σκελετέυσις, to make dry.) An embalming. Also, the preparation of a skeleton.

Sceloto'graphy. (Σκελετόν; γραφή, a writing, engraving.) A detailed description of the skeleton.

Scele'tology. The systematic study of the *Skeleton* or *Skeleton*.

Skeleton. (Σκελετόν.) See *Skeleton*.

Scele'topœ'ia. (Σκελετόν; ποίωσις.) The making of a skeleton.

Scel'etum. The same as *Skeleton*.

S. arti'ficia'lē. See *Skeleton*, *artificial*.

S. natura'lē. See *Skeleton*, *natural*.

Scelocambo'sis. (Σκέλος; κάμπτυν, to bend, curve.) Crookedness of the legs; also, term applied specially to *Genu varum*.

Scelocop'ia. (Σκέλος; κοπή, a cutting in pieces.) Removal or amputation of the legs.

Sceloxal'gia. (Σκέλος; coxalgia.) Old term signifying coxalgia complicated by a special disorder of the legs.

Scelodes'mus. (Σκέλος; δεσμός, a band.) A bandage for the knee. Also, gout affecting the knee.

Scelodid'yus. (Σκέλος; δίδυμος, double, twofold.) A syn. for *Ischiopagus*.

Scelometer. (Σκέλος; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument, in the form of a double square, for measuring the lower extremities, especially in cases of fractures and dislocations.

Scelon'cia. The same as *Scelonous*.

Scelon'cus. (Σκέλος; ὄγκος, a tumour.) A tumour or swelling of the knee.

Also, an old term for *Phlegmasia alba dolens*.

Scelorrheu'ma. (Σκέλος; ῥέυμα, a flux or rheum.) Rheumatism affecting the leg.

Scel'os. (Σκέλος.) The whole leg and foot.

Sceloscambos'is. See *Sceloscambosis*.

Scelotyr'bé. (Σκέλος; τύρβη, disorder. F. *scélotyrbe*; I. *scelotirbe*; G. *wankender Schenkel*.) Instability or weakness in walking. A term for *Chorea*.

Also, a disease described by Latin authors, which attacked the Roman armies, and resembled *Scurvy* in many of its symptoms. (Strabo, xvi, p. 1127; Pliny, xxv, 6.) Galen describes it as a kind of paralysis in which the patient is forced, in walking, to turn the body to one side, whether left or right; often also the patient drags one foot after the other, as though climbing a steep place. There is a sort of trembling of the limbs as a whole, with some loss of control over co-ordination of the muscular movements. (Littre.)

S. agitans. A syn. for *Paralysis agitans*.

S. febril'is. A term for *Subsultus tendinum*.

S. festinans. (L. *festinans*, hastening, falling forward.) A syn. for *Paralysis agitans*.

S. pituito'sa. A syn. for *Pseudo-membranous enteritis*. See under *Enteritis*.

S. spas'tica. Term for chronic spasms affecting the lower extremities, and causing lameness and tremulousness.

S. tarantism'us. (Gr. *παράσσω*, to throw into disorder?) A syn. for *Chorea*.

Scem'psis. (Σκήμψις, dubious form for *σκήψις*, from *σκήπτω*, to lean upon or against.) An old term syn. with *Decubitus*.

Scenograph'ia. (Σκηνή, a covered place; *γραφή*, writing.) A detailed description of covered or closed places.

Scenomeninx. (Σκηνή, a covered place; *μήνιγξ*, a membrane.) Old term for the cell-membrane; also, for cellular tissue in general.

Scenometamor'phosis. (Σκηνή, *metamorphosis*.) The metamorphosis of cells.

Scen'os. (Σκήνος, any covered place; the body as a tabernacle for the soul.) The body. (Hippocrates, *de Resect.*)

Scenoth'eoria. (Σκήνους, any covered place; *θεωρία*, speculation, theory.) *Biol.* An old term for the cell theory.

Scent. (Mid. Eng. *senten*, to smell.) An odour or smell; any effluvium capable of exciting the sense of smell.

S.-bag. The same as *S.-organ*.

S.-gland. An odoriferous gland. See *Gland*, odoriferous.

S.-organ. See *Osmeterium*.

S.-pore. Term for the orifice of a *S.-gland*.

S.-vesicle. Term for any vesicle which contains odoriferous matter of any kind.

Scepar'non. (Σκέπαρνον, a carpenter's axe; also, a surgical bandage.) A triangular surgical bandage, so named from its likeness to a carpenter's axe.

Scepar'nos. (Σκέπαρνος.) The same as *Sceparnon*.

Scepar'num. (Σκέπαρνον.) The same as *Sceparnon*.

Also (*σκεπάζω*, to cover), a term for the *Amnion*.

Scepar'nus. (Σκέπαρνος = σκέπαρνον.) The same as *Sceparnum*.

Scepaste'ri'on. (Σκεπαστήριος, -α, -ον, fitted for covering.) The same as *Scepastron*.

Scepaste'rium. Latinised form of the word *Scepastrion*.

Scepas'tra. (Σκεπάζω, to cover.) The same as *Scepastrum*.

Scepas'trum. (Σκέπαστρον, contr. for *σκεπαστήριον*, a covering, veil.) Old term for a head-bandage.

Sceps'is. (Σκίψις, a viewing; also, reflection, inquiry.) Term formerly used in Medicine for hesitation or doubt.

Scep'trum. (L. *sceptrum*, a sceptre, or commander's staff.) An old term for *Penis*.

Scey-sur-Saône. A place in the Department Haut-Saône, in France, noted for its saline spring. (Foster.)

Schacher's gan'glio'n. A name for the *Ophthalmic ganglion*.

Schachowa's spir'al tub'ule. See *Tubule*, spir'al, of *Schachowa*.

S.'s tub'ule. The same as *S.'s spir'al tubule*.

Schäfer's dumb-bells. *Histol.* Dumb-bell shaped, dark-coloured structures, described by the histologist Schäfer as constituting the basis of striped muscular tissue.

Schallphotis'men. (G. From G. *Schall*, sound; Gr. *φωτισμός*, an enlightening.) Term introduced by Bleuler and Lehmann for the phenomenon ("audition colorée" of Barotoux) observed as a neurosis in certain individuals, and consisting in an association in them between the optic and auditory nerves, such that the hearing of a certain tone gives rise invariably to the subjective sensation of a certain colour.

Schan'dau. A place in Saxony noted for its ferruginous spring. There are here also pine-needle, salt-water, and mud-bathing establishments. (Foster.)

Schar'ling and Pet'tenkofer, meth'od of. *Physiol.* A method introduced by the two physiologists Scharling and Pettenkofer for studying the changes produced in atmospheric air by respiration.

The animal whose respiration is investigated is placed in a chamber through which atmospheric air of known composition is passed; the air being analysed again after passing through the chamber.

Scha'sis. (Σχάσις.) *Scarification*.

Schaste'ri'on. (Σχαστήριον.) A lancet.

Schaste'rium. (Σχαστήριον.) See *Schasterion*.

Schatz's meth'od. *Obstet.* A method introduced by Schatz for changing a face—into a vertex—presentation. External manipulation is

employed to flex the trunk of the foetus, this allowing of the head spontaneously resuming the normal position as it sinks down into the pelvis. This method cannot be employed after rupture of the membranes.

Scheba arabum. A name for the *Artemisia santonica*.

Schede's method. *Surg.* A method introduced by Schede for effecting the healing of cavities which cannot be obliterated, left after operations on bones and other structures. Pads of sublimate cotton wrapped in mull are used instead of sponges. The wound is washed out every five minutes during the operation with corrosive sublimate solution. Bleeding vessels are tied, and the wound is then washed out, first with 5 per cent. carbolic acid, and then with corrosive sublimate solution, and then closed by means of relaxation sutures of silk or silver and a continuous catgut suture. The wound is then dressed with some form of protective tissue, 10 per cent. iodoform gauze wrung out of 5 per cent. carbolic acid, and a moss pillow is placed over this. (Gould.)

Schedia. (Σχῖδια, a light boat or raft.) Old term syn. with *Bathron*.

Schedula. (Dim. from *Scheda*.)

Scheelate. A syn. for *Tungstate*.

Scheele's green. (*Scheele*, a Swedish chemist; born 1742, died 1786.) Copper arsenite.

Scheelium. (After *Scheele*, its discoverer.) *Chem.* A syn. for *Tungsten*.

Scheelization. (After *Scheele*.) A method for improving the flavour of wines. It consists in the addition of a certain amount of glycerin to the finished wine.

Schehendi-nig. An old term for the hemp-plant, or *Genus Cannabis*, or for the seeds of the plant. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Scheiner's experiment. An experiment in Optics used for testing eyesight. A diaphragm perforated by two holes at a less distance from one another than the length of the diameter of the pupil of the eye is held before the eye, and a lighted candle is placed on the further side of this diaphragm. If the eye be *emmetropic*, the candle flame appears to be single, but if *ametropic*, double.

S's test. The same as *S's experiment*.

Schema. (Σχῆμα.) The form or outward appearance. Hence, a diagram or plan. The outline or headings of a subject.

Schematic. (*Schema*.) Belonging to a *Schema* or diagram.

S. eye. A diagrammatic eye planned to exhibit the relations and proportions of the real eye.

Schemograph. (*Schema*; γραφή, a writing, tracing.) An instrument for tracing the *Schema* of the field of vision, the measurement of the field being made with the perimeter.

Scherbet. See *Sherbet*.

Scherlievo. (After *Scherlievo*, a village in Fiume, at which this disease was first noticed. *L. frambesia illyrica, radesyge istrica*.) A contagious malady, characterised by inflammation followed by ulceration of the fauces, together with various forms of skin affection, squamous, tubercular, ulcerative, &c., and with an inflammatory affection of the bones. It is now believed to be merely a virulent variety of syphilis. The disease appeared at the end of last century in Croatia and Istria, and was be-

lieved to have been carried there by sailors from Turkey.

Scherlje'vo. The same as *Scherlievo*.

Schero'ma. (Σχέρῶς, dry.) A syn. for *Xerophthalmia*.

Schesis. (Σχῆσις.) Any state or habit of the body which is temporary and alterable; as opposed to *diathesis*, a permanent, unalterable habit of body.

Scheticus, -a, -um. (*Schesis*.) *Med.* Transient, curable. Epithet applied to certain fevers in contradistinction to *hecticus*, or habitual.

Scheur'len's bacillus. A bacillus believed by Scheurlen to be intimately connected with the development of carcinoma. It is not peculiar to carcinomatous growths.

Schias. *Ischias*, or *Sciatica*.

Schiaticus. *Sciatic*.

Schidace'don. See *Schidakedon*.

Schidake'don. (Σχιδακνῶν.) Splinter-wise; epithet applied especially to fractures of long bones.

Schlefferdecker's fluid. *Histol.* An artificial staining-fluid used for separating and distinguishing nervous tissue. Its composition is: Methyl alcohol 5 cub. cent., glycerin 50 cub. cent., distilled water 100 cub. cent. The tissues are kept in this fluid for two or three days. Used especially for the central nervous system and the retina.

Schiff's test for carbohy'drates in u'rine. The urine is warmed with sulphuric acid, and a filter-paper dipped in a mixture of equal parts of glacial acetic acid and oxylidin, with a little spirit, is held in the fumes from the urine. A red colour is produced.

S's tests for cholesterin. These are two. 1. Add a mixture of two parts of sulphuric acid with one of solution of perchloride of iron to the solution to be tested. A violet colour is produced.

2. Evaporate the solution to be tested with nitric acid, and then add ammonia. A red colour is produced, not alterable by fixed alkalis.

S's test for sulphurous acid. Expose mercurous nitrate paper to the vapour rising from the solution to be tested. A grey stain is produced, if sulphurous acid is present.

S's test for ure'a. To the solution to be tested add solution of furfural and hydrochloric acid. If urea is present, a purple colour is developed, turning to brownish black.

S's test for uric acid. Into an alkaline solution of the substance to be tested dip a piece of silver-nitrate paper. A brown stain is produced in the presence of uric acid.

Schi'ha. (Arab.) An Arabian drug, consisting of the herb with the flowers, believed to be obtained from a species of *Artemisia*. It is a stomachic, and has the odour and taste of *Santonica*. (Foster.)

Schimberg'bad. A place in Lucerne, Switzerland, noted for its sulphur spring. (Foster.)

Schimper's the'ory. *Bot.* A theory formulated by the botanist Schimper as to the arrangement of leaves in a plant, by which all relations of position are referred to one principle of growth. "This principle lies in the idea that growth in a stem has an upward direction in a spiral line, and that the formation of leaves is a local exaggeration of this spiral growth." (Sachs.)

Schindace'dum. (Σχιζω, to cleave?) A longitudinal fracture of bone. (Dunglison.)

Schindala'mos. (Σκινδάλαιμος, Att. for σκινδάλαιμος, a splinter.) A fissure. (Hippoc. and Diosc.)

Schindale'sis. See *Schindylexis*.

Schindal'mos. (Σκινδάλμος, Att. for σκινδάλμος, which is contr. for σκινδάλαιμος.) A contraction for *Schindalamos*.

Schindyle'sis. (Σκινδύλησις, a cleaving into small pieces. F. *schindylène*; I. *schindilesi*.) Anat. A variety of *Synarthrosis* in which one bone fits into a groove in another, as e.g., the vomer into the sphenoid.

Also, a splitting up into small fragments.

Schindyletic. (*Schindylexis*.) Belonging to, or having the characters of, *Schindylexis*.

Schinela'on. (Σχίνος, the mastich-tree [also, the squill]; ἔλαιον, oil.) Old term for oil of *Mastic*.

Schinela'um. The same as *Schinelaon*.

Schinocephalus. (Σχίνος, the squill; κεφαλή, the head.) A syn. for *Scillocephalus*.

Sch'nus. (Σχίνος, the squill; also, the mastich-tree. Bot. A name for *Scilla*; also, for *Pistacia lentiscus*.)

S. arveira. The Arveira. Hab., Brazil. Bark, aromatic and astringent.

S. mollé. The Peruvian mastich-tree, or false pepper. A native tree of tropical America. Nat. Order *Anacardiaceæ*. Fruit, diuretic and stomachic; the gum-resin is used for the removal of corneal opacities. The leaves are used for making a laxative *mastic*. Bark, astringent.

S. mul'l. A syn. for *S. mollé*.

Schinznach. In the Canton Aargau, Switzerland. A place noted for its warm mineral spring and baths.

Schir'rus. See *Scirrhus*.

Schis'ma. (Σχίσμα, a cleft.) A fissure (L. *rima*).

Schist. (Σχιστός, split, divided.) Geol. Term sometimes used as synonymous with slate; more strictly speaking, a primary schist, or hypogene, is a form of rock which differs from a slate in that it cannot be split into an indefinite number of parallel laminae.

Schista'ceous. (*Schist*.) Biol. Resembling *Schist* in colour; bluish-grey.

Schisto-. (Σχιστός, split.) Prefix signifying cleft, divided.

Schistocephalus. (*Schisto*-; κεφαλή, the head. F. *schizocéphale*; I. *schistocephalo*.) A fetal monster characterised by its fissured or cleft cranium. Also, having such a cranium as above.

Schistocœlia. (*Schisto*-; κοιλία, the belly.) A congenital monstrosity consisting in fissure of the abdomen with extroversion of viscera.

Schistocor'mus. (*Schisto*-; κορμός, the trunk.) A fetal monster with a fissured trunk, whether in the thoracic, cervical, or umbilical region.

Schistocys'tis. (*Schisto*-; κύστις, a box; also, the urinary bladder.) The same as *Cystoschisis* (q. v.).

Schistoglos'sia. (*Schisto*-; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Congenital fissure of the tongue.

Schist'oid. (*Schist*; εἶδος, form.) Geol. Having the characters of a *Schist*.

Schistomelia. (*Schistomelus*.) The state or condition of *Schistomelus*.

Schisto'melus. (*Schisto*-; μέλος, a limb.) A fetal monster characterised by cleft or fissured limbs.

Schistoprosop'ia. (*Schistoprosopus*.) A congenitally defective development of the face, in consequence of which it is cleft or fissured.

Schistoprosop'us. (*Schisto*-; πρόσωπον, the face.) A fetal monster characterised by *Prosopia*.

Schistor'hacis. (*Schisto*-; ράχis, the spine.) Fissured spine. A syn. for *Spina bifida*.

Schist'ose. (*Schist*.) Geol. Having the characters of a *Schist*.

Schistosom'us. (*Schisto*-; σῶμα, the body. F. *schistosome*; I. *schistosomo*.) A fetal malformation consisting in a fissure extending the entire length of the abdomen, with consequent eversion of viscera. The lower extremities are absent or rudimentary. Also, a fetal monster having the above structure.

Schistoster'nia. (*Schisto*-; στήρνον, the breast-bone.) A syn. for *Schistothorax*.

Schistostoma. (*Schisto*-; στόμα, any mouth-like opening.) The congenital malformation of a cleft mouth, that is, harelip and cleft palate.

Schistothor'ax. (*Schisto*-; thorax. F. *schizothorax*; I. *schistothorace*; G. *Brustspalte*.) A fetal malformation consisting in a fissure extending along part of the whole length of the thorax, usually dividing the sternum longitudinally.

Schistotrachelus. (*Schisto*-; τράχηλος, the neck.) A fetal malformation consisting in a fissure in the cervical region.

Sch'iza. (Σχίζα.) A cleft or fissure (L. *rima*).

S. vulvæ. The vulval opening.

Schizan'dra. (Σχιζω, to cleave; ἀνδρ., ἀνδρός, a man.) A Genus of aromatic shrubs of the Order *Magnoliaceæ*.

S. nigra. The Japanese "gome-see." Fruit, aromatic. Used in medicine.

Schizatrach'ia. See *Schizotrichia*.

Schizo-. (Σχιζω, to cleave.) Prefix signifying split, or cleft.

Schizoblephar'ia. (*Schizo*-; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) A cleft of the eyelid, *Culoboma palpebræ*.

Schizocarp. (*Schizo*-; καρπός, a fruit.) Bot. A pericarp producing by its dehiscence two or more indehiscent mericarps.

Schizocarp'ic. The same as *Schizocarpous*.

Schizocarp'ous. Belonging to, or having the characters of, *Schizocarp*.

Schizocœle. (*Schizo*-; κοίλος, hollow.) Biol. A *coelom* or body-cavity developed by simple division of the *mesoderm*.

Schizodyn'ic. (*Schizo*-; δόδυνη, pain.) Biol. Epithet applied to the birth of offspring by a rupture of part of the body of the parent organism, as in certain of the *Mollusca*.

Schizogen'esia. (*Schizo*-; genesis.) Biol. Reproduction by means of *fission*.

Schizogenetic. (*Schizogenesis*.) A syn. for *Schizogenic*.

Schizogen'ic. (*Schizogenesis*.) Biol. Formed by fission or cleavage.

Schizo'genous. The same as *Schizogenic* and *Schizogenetic*.

Schizognathism. (*Schizo*-; γνάθος,

the lower jaw.) *Ornith.* A condition of the upper jaw in some Birds in which the maxillo-palatine bones are separate from one another, or from the vomer.

Schizognathous. (*Schizo-*; γνάθος, the lower jaw.) *Ornith.* Presenting *Schizognathism*.

Schizogony. (*Schizo-*; γονή, offspring.) A syn. for *Schizogenesis*.

Schizomyces. (*Schizo-*; μύκης, a mushroom.) A member of the Order *Schizomycetes*.

Schizomyceta. The same as *Schizomycetes*.

Schizomycetæ. The same as *Schizomycetes*.

Schizomycetes. (*Schizo-*; μύκης, a mushroom. *F. schizomycete*; *G. Spaltpilze*.) *Biol.* An Order of the Fungi, the fission-fungi. They are microscopic, chlorophyll-less organisms, and either parasitic or saprophytic. The Order is generally made to include *Bacteria*, *Coccilli*, *Micrococci*, and *Spirilla* (according to Cohn's classification).

Schizomycosis. (*Schizo-*; μύκης, a fungus.) The development of *Schizomycetes* in the body of their host.

Schizophyta. (*Schizo-*; φυτόν, a plant.) A Division of the *Thallophyta* among plants, consisting of those that multiply by means of *fission*. This division includes the chlorophyll-containing *Cyanophyceæ*, and the chlorophyll-less *Schizomycetes*.

Schizophytæ. The same as *Schizophyta*.

Schizophytes. The same as *Schizophyta*.

Schizorrhinal. (*Schizo-*; ρίς, the nose.) Epithet applied to Birds whose nasal bones are divided as far as or beyond the pre-maxillary bones.

Schizothorax. (*Schizo-*; thorax.) A syn. for *Schiotothorax*.

Schizotrichia. (*Schizo-*; τρίξ, a hair.) A syn. for *Trichiasis*.

Schlangbad. A health resort in Nassau-Hesse, Germany, noted for its alkaline mineral waters, temperature 28° to 32° C. Used as baths. There is also one chalybeate spring.

Schlemm, canal of. (After the German anatomist *Schlemm*, who lived in the earlier half of this century. *Mod. L. canalis Schlemmii*; *L. canale di Schlemm*; *G. Schlemm'scher Kanal*.) A flattened, ring-like canal in the *sclerotic* coat of the eyeball close to the junction of the latter with the cornea, by means of which the aqueous humour passes into the general circulation. It is also termed the *Circular venous sinus*.

S. ligament of. One of the ligaments of the shoulder-joint. (Gould.)

Schlippe's salt. (After the chemist *Schlippe*.) $\text{Na}_2\text{SbS}_4 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Sulphantimoniate of sodium.

Schmidelia. (*Schmidel*, a contemporary German botanist.) A Genus of the *Sapindaceæ*.

S. africana. Hab., tropical Africa. Leaves, bitter tonic; fruit, tæniifuge. (Poster.)

S. serrata. Hab., Bengal and Coromandel. Root, astrigent.

Schmidt, Emil. A German anthropologist of the present day.

S. arrow-markings of. Name for certain lines, first described by Schmidt, seen on the axis-cylinders of some nerves. It is un-

certain whether they consist of protoplasm or connective tissue.

S., horizontal plane of. *Craniom.* A tangent drawn to the superior root of the zygomatic arch and the inferior border of the orbit. (Billings.)

S., incisions of. The oblique marks of loss of continuity in a nerve-sheath observed under the microscope. Probably only due to post-mortem changes.

S., incisures of. Syn. for *S., incisions of*.

S., modulus of. *Craniom.* A number from which can be estimated the volume of a cranial cavity. Obtained as follows:—Multiply number representing metopic antero-posterior diameter or maximum length of cranium by number representing breadth by number representing height, and divide multiplicand thus obtained by the number three. The approximate volume is then as follows:—

$$\left(\frac{\text{Modulus} \times 11,996}{15,239} \right) 3 \times 1,089. \text{ (Billings.)}$$

S.'s nodes. The portions of a medullated nerve-fibre which lie between the *Nodes of Ranvier*.

S.'s test. A name for the *Static test* of live-birth. See *Test of live-birth, static*.

S.'s theory of coagulation. See *Theory of coagulation, Schmidt's*.

S.-Lautermann incisures. A syn. for *S.-Lautermann segments*.

S.-Lautermann segments. (After the contemporary physiologists *Schmidt* and *Lautermann*.) Name for the elongated segments of medullary substance surrounding the axis-cylinder of medullated nerve-fibres.

Schmiedel's ganglion. A name for the *Carotid ganglion, inferior*. (Gould.)

Schnapps. (G.) A spirituous liquor which is a variety of *Geneva* or *Hollands*.

Schneider. A Saxon anatomist; born 1610, died 1680.

Schneiderian membrane. (After *Schneider*.) The pituitary membrane or mucous membrane lining the nasal cavities. It is highly vascular, and closely adherent to the subjacent periosteum and perichondrium. It varies much in thickness in different parts, being thickest over the turbinate bones and septum nasi. The epithelium also varies in character, consisting of stratified squamous cells in the external or lower part as far up as the lower border of the nasal bone; ciliated and columnar in the respiratory portion of the remainder, or that part in the region of the inferior turbinate bone and lower parts of the fossæ; and non-ciliated and columnar in the uppermost or olfactory portion.

Schoenanthus. (Σχοῖνος, a rush; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Specific name of the *Andropogon schoenanthus*.

Schoenocaulon. *Bot.* A Genus of the *Liliaceæ*.

S. officinale. From the seeds of this species is obtained the alkaloid *Veratrina* (q. v.).

Schoenolagurus. (Σχοῖνος, a rush; λαγός, a hare; οὐρά, a tail.) *Bot.* A name for the hare's-tail, *Trifolium arvense*.

Schoenus. (Σχοῖνος.) *Bot.* A syn. for *Juncus*.

Schola. (L.) A school, as e. g. "Medicine Schola," a School of Medicine.

Scholeciasis. (*Scholex* = *Scolex*.) Hope's term (1840) for the pathological condition

induced in the organism by the presence of the larvae of certain of the *Lepidoptera*.

Scholl's method. *Med.* A method of percussion introduced by Scholl.

Schöller's method. A method of induction of premature labour introduced by Schöller, consisting in plugging the vagina with a tampon of charpie, which is allowed to remain *in situ* till the pains begin. (Gould.)

Schollera oxyzoccus. A syn. for *Vaccinium oxyzoccus*.

Schönlein's disease. (After Schönlein, who described it.) A syn. for *Purpura*, or *Peliosis rheumatica*.

School-made chorea. Term for *Chorea* induced by excessive strain at school. (Dunglison.)

Schooley's mountain springs. In Morris Co., New Jersey. Chalybeate mineral springs.

Schotia. (Van der Schot, a Dutch traveller.) *Bot.* A Genus of the *Leguminosæ*.

S. afra. A bush of S. Africa. Bark, sudorific and astringent.

S. speciosa. The *S. afra*.

S. tamarindifolia. The *S. afra*.

Schou, bacillus of. The *Bacillus pneumonicus agilis*. A bacillus found in the tissues of rabbits that have died from pneumonia induced by section of the pneumogastric nerves.

Schousbøa coccinea. (Named after Schousbø, a Danish botanist.) A name for the *Caconia coccinea*.

Schräger's lines. (After the anatomist Schräger.) The concentric undulating lines presented by the curves of the *dentinal tubules* in the dentine of teeth, when seen under a low magnifying power.

Schrapnell's membrane. (After the anatomist Schrapnell.) The *Membrana flaccida*, or lower part of the tympanic membrane. See under *Tympanic membrane*.

Schreger. Another spelling of the name Schräger.

S.'s lines. See Schräger's lines.

Schrein'er's base. A name for *Spermin*.

Schroeder's method. A method of performing artificial respiration on infants, introduced by Schroeder. The infant is placed in a bath, the operator's hand supporting the back and allowing the head and pelvis to fall backwards. The infant's head and shoulders are then bent firmly forward over the abdomen, thus giving rise to a strong expiration. This process is repeated at intervals.

S.'s operations. Three operations on the female pelvic organs, introduced by Schroeder, bear his name. A form of *Colporrhaphy*, in which a strip of vaginal wall is removed and the cut edges approximated; a form of abdominal *Hysterectomy*, in which the pedicle is treated intra-peritoneally; a form of *Trachelorrhaphy*. See *Trachelorrhaphy*, *Schroeder's*.

Schroth's cure. Name for a treatment of pleural effusion introduced by Schroth, in which the patient is not allowed to drink any fluid for several days.

Schrötter's bougies. Bougies introduced by Schrötter for dilating the cavity of a stenosed larynx.

S.'s catheters. Hard rubber, graduated catheters of triangular section, for dilating strictures of the larynx.

S.'s forceps. A form of laryngeal forceps which close from below upwards.

S.'s reflector. The ordinary reflector of a laryngoscope as now used, fixed round the forehead by a band, and adjusted so that it can be turned to the desired angle.

S.'s tin plugs. A form of tin plug devised by Schrötter for dilating a stricture of the larynx after the performance of tracheotomy. They are introduced *per os*, with the aid of the laryngoscope, by means of a hollow handle.

Schubertia disticha. (After G. H. von Schubert, of Munich.) A name for the *Taxodium distichum*.

Schuetzia. (*Schuetz*, a German bacteriologist.) *Biol.* A Genus of the *Schizomycetes*, closely resembling *Streptococcus*. The spherical or oval cocci occur in encapsuled chains.

S. Dissei. (After J. Disse, who described them.) A species said to be found, in Japan, in the blood of patients suffering from syphilis.

S. Laughlini. A species found by McLaughlin, in the Southern United States, in patients suffering from *Dengue*.

S. Wels'sii. Found in the exudation from the lungs of cattle suffering from contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Schultze's callipers. (After B. Schultze, a contemporary obstetrician.) A form of obstetric callipers for external pelvic measurements, with a moveable scale passing across from one arm of the instrument to the other, so arranged that the arms can be opened out or folded together.

S.'s method. A method of performing artificial respiration in cases of *Asphyxia neonatorum*, introduced by Schultze. The operator holds the infant by means of each of his index fingers in the corresponding axilla of the infant, his thumbs lying over the clavicles and his other fingers resting against the child's back. He then raises his arms and hands and gradually pushes up the child's lower extremities and nates, until its abdomen and thighs rest on its chest. The child is gradually lowered so that the abdomen and feet fall backwards again. This is repeated from fifteen to twenty times a minute.

S.'s pessary. See *Pessary*, *Schultze's*.

S.'s phantom. A variety of obstetric doll devised by Schultze.

S.'s sickle knife. (B. Schultze.) A sickle-like obstetric knife for performing decapitation of the fœtus. It allows of sawing movements, as well as a downward pull.

Schultze's cells. (After the contemporary physiologist and histologist Max Schultze.) A name for the *Olfactory cells*.

S.'s fold. *Embryol.* Name for a sickle-shaped fold in the *Amnion* of the fœtus, passing from the placenta to the remnant of the umbilical vesicle.

S.'s granules. Minute particles in the blood, first described by Schultze, formed by the breaking up of the *blood-platelets*.

S.'s granule-masses. A syn. for *S.'s granules*.

S.'s reagent. Iodine dissolved to the point of saturation in a solution of zinc chloride of sp. gr. 1.8, to which 6 parts of iodide of potassium have been added. (Gould.)

Schuster's treatment. A method of treatment of *Syphilis*, introduced by Schuster, consisting of inunction with mercurial soap.

Schutz's antero-posterior forceps. A form of nasal forceps with fenestrated blades, used for the removal of polypi.

Schuyler spring. In Schuyler County, Illinois, U.S. A sulphur mineral spring.

Schwalbach. A place in the province of Nassau, noted for its cold chalybeate mineral waters.

Schwalbe, convolution of. (The contemporary surgeon and anatomist Schwalbe.) Another name for the superior occipital convolution, being the superior convolution on the upper surface of the *Occipital lobe* of the cerebrum.

S., fissures of. Name for the *Anterior occipital fissure* and the *Supercentral fissure* of the cerebrum.

S.'s method. A method of treatment of reducible herniæ by injecting alcohol into the sac by means of a Pravaz syringe.

Schwalheim. A place in the Hesse-Nassau, noted for its ferruginous spring.

Schwann. A Belgian anatomist of the present day.

S., sheath of. The *Neurilemma* of a nerve-fibre.

S., white substance of. (So named on account of the white appearance of nerves consequent on its presence.) The *Medullary sheath* of a medullated nerve-fibre.

Schwein furth green. A name for *Emerald green*, aceto-arsenite of copper.

Schweininger cure. A treatment introduced by Schweininger for obesity. It is similar to Oertel's method, except that no fluids are to be drunk at meals. The diet is carefully regulated, systematic exercise, including mountain climbing, is practised, and the circulation is further stimulated by massage and passive movements.

Schweitzer's reagent. (After Schweitzer, a chemist of the present day.) Ammoniacal oxide of copper. An ammoniacal solution of copper sulphate. It dissolves cellulose, cotton, &c. It precipitates from solution strong alkalies, gum, and dextrin. It dissolves entirely or in part fibrin, albumin, gelatin, &c. (Littre.)

Schweizerhall. A place in the canton Basle or Basel, Switzerland, noted for its sulphur and saline mineral spring.

Schwelle. (G. Lit. a threshold.) German term for the borderland of sensation; stimulation of a nerve or of nerve-tissue of intensity just insufficient to give rise to sensation.

Schwelm. A place in Westphalia, noted for its chalybeate and gaseous mineral waters.

Schwendener. A contemporary German botanist, born 1829.

S.'s theory. *Bot.* The theory suggested by De Bary, and formulated more distinctly by Schwendener, that the *Lichenes* are parasitic Fungi growing upon *Alge*.

Schwendenerism. A syn. for *Schwendener's theory*.

Schwenningen. A place in Württemberg, noted for its saline mineral spring.

Schwimmer's ointment. An ointment recommended by Schwimmer for the local treatment of *Varicella* pustules. Composition, carbolic acid 15 grains, olive oil 1 drachm, prepared chalk to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Sciaccia. A place in Girgenti, Sicily, noted for its hot chalybeate and sulphur mineral springs.

Sciadophytum. (*Σκίας*, a canopy, hence, the *umbel* of plants; *φύτον*, a plant.) *Bot.* Old term, introduced by Necher, for a member of the *Umbellifera*.

Sciage. (F.) Sawing. Term for a variety of massage characterised by sawing movements made with the ulnar edge or back of the hand.

Sciagraphic. (*Σκίας*; *γραφή*.) Belonging to *Sciagraphia*.

Sciagraphy. (*Σκίας*, a shady covering; *γραφή*, a drawing.) Drawing or painting in light and shade.

Sciamachia. (*Σκιμαχία*, a fighting with a shadow, a sham-fight.) A fighting with shadows; an occasional symptom in insanity.

Sciascopia. *Sciascopy*.

Sciascopy. The estimation of the refraction of the eye by observing the direction taken by the images of a plane reflected by the eye, and their rate of movement.

Sciatheras. (*Σκιάθρας*.) A sun-dial.

Sciatheron. (*Σκιάθρον*.) The same as *Sciatheras*.

Sciatic. (L. *ischiodicus*, belonging to the *Ischium*; F. *sciatique*; I. *sciatico*.) Belonging to the *Ischium*.

S. aneurism. See *Aneurism*, *sciatic*.

S. artery. The larger of the two terminal branches of the anterior division of the *Internal iliac artery*. It supplies the muscles of the gluteal region, emerging from the pelvis at the lower part of the great sacro-sciatic foramen, in relation with the pudic artery and sciatic nerves. Its branches are:—*Muscular branches*; a *coccygeal branch*; an *anastomotic branch*, anastomosing with twigs from the gluteal artery; the *comes nervi ischiadici*; *cutaneous branches*. The main trunk ends as a small vessel passing down the back of the thigh with the small sciatic nerve.

S. foramen, great. A syn. for *Sacro-sciatic foramen, great*.

S. foramen, inferior. The same as *S. foramen, lesser*.

S. foramen, lesser.

S. foramen, superior. The same as *S. foramen, great*.

S. hernia. See *Hernia*, *sciatic*.

S. nerve, great. (L. *nervus ischiadicus major*.) This is the largest nerve in the body, and is a continuation of the great part of the *Sacral plexus*. Beginning at the lower border of the pyriformis muscle within the pelvis, it passes out by the great sacro-sciatic foramen and ends at the middle of the back of the thigh by dividing into the *internal popliteal* nerves and the *external popliteal* (or *peroneal*) nerve. Branches.—Twigs to the hamstring muscles, and a twig to the inner part of the adductor magnus.

S. nerve, lesser. The same as *S. nerve, small*.

S. nerve, small. (L. *nervus ischiadicus minor*.) The posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh, supplying sensory branches only. It arises usually by two roots, one from the second and one from the third sacral nerve, being joined also by a branch from the inferior gluteal nerve. It passes out of the pelvis below the pyriformis, resting on the great sciatic nerve, ending below by piercing the fascia lata and becoming subcutaneous in the skin of the calf, where it communicates with the external saphenous nerve. Branches.—*Gluteal cutaneous branches*;

the inferior pudendal nerve; femoral cutaneous branches.

S. notch, great. The notch at the back of the *Os innominatum*, extending from the posterior inferior spine of the ilium above to the spine of the ischium below.

S. notch, lesser. The notch at the back of the *Os innominatum*, extending from the spine of the ischium above to the tuberosity of the ischium below.

S. plexus. A name for the upper part of the *Sacral plexus*, consisting of the lumbo-sacral cord and anterior branches of the first two sacral nerves with part of the third and fourth. (Billings.)

S. region. The region of the great and small sacro-sciatic foramina.

S. scoliosis. See *Scoliosis, sciatic*.

S. spine. A syn. for *Ischium, spine of*.

S. veins. These run with the sciatic arteries.

Sciatica. (L. *ischiadicus*, belonging to the *Ischium*.) A disease, usually a neuritis, of the great sciatic nerve or its roots of origin; sometimes merely a functional neurosis or neuralgia, usually occurring in adults, and more commonly in men. There is often a rheumatic or gouty history. Cold and wet are the usual exciting causes. The disease may be symptomatic of intra-pelvic pressure on the nerve. Symptoms.—Pain, constant or paroxysmal, gradually increasing and extending down the back of the thigh, with slight pyrexia. In long-standing cases the muscles waste, but hardly ever degenerate.

S. cress'es. Bot. A name for the *Lepidium iberis*.

S., scoliot'ic. The same as *Sciatic scoliosis*.

Sciagraph'ia. (Σκιαγραφία = σκία-τροφία.) The same as *Sciatrophia*.

Sciatrophia. (Σκιατροφία, a rearing in the shade, or tenderly.) A tender or effeminate upbringing.

Science. (L. *scientia*; F. *science*; I. *scienza*; G. *Wissenschaft*.) "Science is that knowledge which enables us to demonstrate, as far as our limited faculties permit, that the appearances which we recognise in the world around us are dependent in definite ways on certain properties of matter; science is that knowledge which enables or tends to enable us to assign to its true place in the series of events constituting the universe, any and every thing which we can perceive." (E. Ray Lankester.)

Scientia. (L.) Knowledge, science.

S. hermetica. (L. *hermetica*, belonging to the god Hermes, an old epithet applied to the science of alchemy.) The hermetic science or science of *Alchemy*.

S. meden'di. (L. *medendus*, meet for healing.) The science of healing; medical science.

S. med'ica. Medical science.

Scientif'ic. Belonging to, or based upon, *Science*. Also, having an adequate knowledge of, making a special study of, science.

S. man. The same as *Scientist*.

Scientist. (*Scientia*.) One who makes a special and systematic study of science.

Sciero'pia. (Σκiero'pis, shady; ὄψis, the eye.) A defect of vision in which all objects appear dark or shady.

Scilla. (Σκίλλα.) A Genus of the *Liliaceae*. Also, in the B.P., the sliced and dried

bulb of *Urginea scilla*. Dose, 1 to 2 grains of the powdered bulb. Preparations.—*Acetum Scillæ*, *Oxymel Scillæ*, *Pilula Scillæ Composita*, *Syrupus Scillæ*, and *Tinctura Scillæ*. Also, old name for the *Hedysarum coronarium*.

S. autumn'al'is. The winter hyacinth. The bulb is considered diuretic; it is used as a rat-poison in Barbary.

S. esculen'ta. The wild hyacinth. Used for making bread; also, used therapeutically for making poultices.

S. hispan'ica. The Spanish squill.

S. in'dica. The *Urginea indica* (q. v.).

S. lili'o-hyacin'thus. Lily hyacinth. Hab., Spain and the south of France. Action, purgative.

S. marit'ima. The *Urginea scilla*.

S. mi'nor. A syn. for *Paneratium maritimum* (q. v.).

S. non-scrip'ta. A name for *S. nutans*.

S. nu'tans. Common bluebell, or wild hyacinth. The bulb yields a gum resembling gum-arabic.

S. peruvia'na. The Cuban lily, a species originally imported into tropical America from Spain. The bulb is tonic, diuretic and expectorant; poisonous in large doses.

Scillæ. Gen. of *Scilla*.

S. acetum. See *Acetum scillæ*.

S. oxymel. See *Oxymel scillæ*.

Scilla'in. A yellow, inodorous glucoside present in *Urginea scilla*, probably identical with *Scillitoxin*.

Scillin. A light-yellow substance present in *Squill*.

Scillipic'rin. A yellowish-white, bitter, hygroscopic substance, present in *Squill*. It is a cardiac depressant.

Scillit'es. (*Scilla*.) Old name for a wine impregnated with *Squills*.

Scillitic. Belonging to, or containing, *Scilla*.

Scillitin. A bitter, acrid, yellowish or white resinous substance, present in *Squill*. Action, diuretic and expectorant.

Scillitox'in. A substance obtained from *Squill* as a brown, amorphous powder. It is a powerful cardiac poison.

Scilloceph'alous. (*Scillocephalus*.) Having the malformation *Scillocephalus*.

Scilloceph'alus. (*Scilla*, the squill, from its bulbous shape; κεφαλή, the head.) A congenital malformation of the cranium, in which this is small and conical, being shaped somewhat like the bulb of the *Squill* (*Urginea scilla*).

Also, a person with the above malformation.

Scillipic'rin. See *Scillipicrin*.

Scillitox'in. See *Scillitoxin*.

Scimpo'dium. (Σκιμπος, a small couch.) The same as *Scimpus*.

Scim'pus. (Σκιμπος, a small couch.) A partial bed or couch for reclining on, as during the midday sleep.

Also, term for the chair on which women used to be delivered.

Scin'cus officina'lis. The *Skink*. A species of lizard (*Lacerta*) common in Egypt. The ancients believed that its flesh acted as an alexipharmic and aphrodisiac.

Scindal'amus. See *Schindalamus*.

Scindaps'us. (Σκινδαψός.) Bot. A Genus of the *Aroideæ*.

S. officina'lis. Hab., India, &c. Fruit, stimulant, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic.

S. pertus. Indian ivy. Fruit used in skin diseases and in rheumatism.

Scinde boil. An endemic disease occurring in Scinde; identical with *Aleppo button* and *Penjdeh sore*.

Scinden. An old term for *Cerussa*.

Scintilla ven'ris. (L. Lit. "a spark of Venus.") Term for *Paraplegia* and impotence consequent on syphilitic disease.

Scintillation. (L. *scintillare*, to sparkle.) A sparkling; the emission of sparks.

Med. The subjective sensation of the presence of sparks in the visual field. This occurs sometimes as a symptom of *Migraine*.

Sciograph'ia. See *Sciagraphia*.

Scio machy. (Σκιά, a shadow; μάχη, a fight.) A gymnastic exercise among the ancients, consisting in boxing and jumping with one's shadow.

Sciomanti'a. (Σκιά; μαντεία, divination.) A foretelling by studying shadows.

Sciometria. (Σκιά; μέτρον, a measure.) The reckoning of time by the observation of the movement of shadows.

Scion. (Mid. Eng. *sion*. F. *scion*; I. *bacchetta*; G. *Schooss*.) An offshoot or twig.

Sciother'as. (Σκιοθήρας = σκιαθίρας.) See *Sciotheras*.

Sciotheron. (Σκιοθήρον = σκιάθρον.) See *Sciotheron*.

Sciotherum. Latinised form of the term *Sciotheron*.

Scirhus. See *Scirrhus*.

Scirp'colous. (*Scirpus*, a bulrush; *colo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing among bulrushes.

Scirpus. (L.) The bulrushes. A Genus of the *Cyperaceæ*.

S. articula'tus. Hab., India. Root, laxative.

S. capsular'is. Used in the East Indies as a menstruum; the pith is used in Cochinchina for *moza*; the ashes of the plant are given in India to children as a calumative. (Foster.)

S. lacustris. Common bulrush. The stock of the plant was formerly used medicinally as a diuretic and astringent.

S. palustris. A syn. for *Eleocharis palustris*.

S. tuberosus. Hab., China. Tubers used by the Chinese medicinally, and also to make a kind of arrowroot. (Foster.)

Scirrhencan'this. (*Scirrhus*; *encanthis*.) *Scirrhus* of the lachrymal gland.

Scirrhoblepharon'cus. (Σκίρρος; *blepharoncus*.) A syn. for *Scleriosis palpebrarum*.

Scirrhoblepharo'sis. (Σκίρρος; *blepharosis*.) A syn. for *Scirrhoblepharoncus*.

Scirrhocele. (Σκίρρος; κύλη, a tumour.) A *Scirrhus* of the testis.

Scirrho'des. *Scirrhous*.

Scirrhoid. (Σκίρρος; εἶδος, form.) Resembling *Scirrhus*.

Scirrho'ma. (Σκίρρος, a hardening.) *Scirrhus*.

S. caminario'rum. (L. *caminiarius*.) Chimney-sweep's cancer, epithelioma of the scrotum.

S. ebur'neum. A syn. for *Sclerema*.

S. tuberosum. A syn. for *Carcinoma tuberosum*.

Scirrhophthal'mia. (Σκίρρος; *ophthalmia*.) Old term for *Cancer* of the eyeball.

S. palpebrar'um. A syn. for *Scleriosis palpebrarum*.

Scirrhosar'ca. (Σκίρρος; σάρξ, flesh.) A syn. for *Scleroderma*.

S. neonato'rum. A syn. for *Sclerema neonatorum*.

Scirrho'sis. (Σκίρρωσις.) A hardening or induration; also, the development of *Scirrhus*.

Scirrhous. (*Scirrhus*. F. *squirrheux*; I. *scirroso*.) Belonging to, or having the characters of, a *Scirrhus* or *Scirrhous cancer*. Formerly used to mean tough, indurated.

S. can'cer. *Scirrhus*.

S. carcino'ma. *Scirrhus*.

S. sarco'ma of Ab'ernethy. A hard, indolent, glandular tumour, with the characters of the less malignant of the sarcomata, growing slowly, and often shrinking and becoming harder.

Scirrhus. (Σκίρρος. F. *squirrhe*; I. *scirro*; G. *Faserkrebs*.) A *scirrhous cancer*. See *Cancer*, *scirrhous*.

S., atrophic. A form of very slowly-growing *scirrhus* of the breast, occurring sometimes in old women, in which considerable atrophy and shrinking both of the breast and the tumour gradually takes place.

S., cuirass'-like. A form of chronic mammary *scirrhus* in which the whole breast and side of the thorax become covered with a cuirass-like mass of the growth.

S. et carcino'ma ventric'uli. An old term for *scirrh* of the stomach associated with narrowing of either orifice.

S. glandular'is. A syn. for *Adeno-scirrhus*.

S. he'patis. (L. *hepar*, -atis, the liver.) Old term signifying *Scirrhus* of the liver.

S. intestino'rum. Old term for a *scirrhous* condition of the intestines.

S. of blad'der. See *Bladder*, *scirrhous* of.

S. of breast. See *Breast*, *scirrhous* of.

S. of oesoph'agus. See *Oesophagus*, *scirrhous* of.

S. of or'bit. See *Orbit*, *scirrhous* of.

S. of pro'state. See *Prostate*, *cancer* of.

S. of pylo'rus. See under *Stomach*, *cancer* of.

S. of rec'tum. This variety of cancer is rare in the rectum. It gives rise to induration and contraction of the rectal walls.

S. of tes'tis. See *Testis*, *scirrhous* of.

S. of u'terus. See *Uterus*, *scirrhous* of.

S. palpebrar'um. See *Scirrhophthalmia palpebrarum*.

S. testic'uli. An old term for *Sarcocoele*.

S. u'teri. Old term signifying *Scirrhus* of the uterus.

S. ventric'uli. A general induration and thickening of the gastric wall, more especially about the pylorus. The general hyperplasia of the gastric coats is partly fibrous and partly cancerous. (Ziegler.) Also, term for a variety of *chronic gastritis* which is associated with a growth of firm connective tissue in the mucosa of the gastric walls.

Scis'sile. (L. *scindo*, *scissum*, to divide, out. F. *scissile*.) Capable of scission.

Scis'sion. (L. *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut.) A cutting or dividing.

Scissiparity. The condition of being *Scissiparous*.

Scissiparous. (L. *scindo*, *scissum*, to divide; *pario*, to bring forth.) A syn. for *Fissiparous*.

Scis'sor-leg. A syn. for *Cross-leg*.

Scissors. (L. *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut.)

S. and director, Al'ingham's. A form of scissors with a probe-pointed blade running in a grooved director. Used for fistula in ano.

S., artery. In this kind of scissors one blade is probe-pointed, so that it can be passed into the lumen of an artery.

S., canalic'ular. A form of curved narrow-bladed scissors, one blade being probe-pointed. Used for slitting up the *canaliculi* of the eyelids.

S., can'nula. A form of surgical scissors specially designed for slitting up a canal lengthwise.

S., cranio'tomy. A large scissor-shaped obstetric instrument, used as a perforator and for cutting away pieces of bones in the operation of *Cranio'tomy*.

S., Da'vid's. Two pairs, one left-handed and one right-handed, used for enlarging the opening in the *flap* extraction of cataract.

S., Du'bois' bone. A form of bone-scissors used in *Spondylotomy*, *decapitation*, &c.

S., Guy's o'pen-ring. Scissors with open, hooked rings in the handles.

S., Hey'wood Smith's. A form of laryngeal scissors with moveable points.

S., iris. Also called *de Wecker's scissors*. See *S., de Wecker's*.

S., Nae'gele's. A form of *Scissors*, *cranio'tomy*, introduced by Naegele. The ends of the handles are furnished with a hook which can be clamped, thus closing the instrument.

S., Noyes'. Scissors with springs in place of the ordinary loops of the handles, the blades being opened by pressure.

S., perforator. A syn. for *S., cranio'tomy*.

S., Scut'in's. Large, strong scissors specially designed for cutting plaster-of-Paris splints, &c.

S., Skene's hawk-bill. Scissors used for cutting away cicatricial tissue in the operation of *Trachelorrhaphy*. Each blade is pointed and has two cutting edges, and one blade lies within the other when they are closed.

S., skin-grafting. A combination of scissors and forceps used in *Skin-grafting*.

S., Smel'lie's. A form of *perforator* invented by Smellie for use in *cranio'tomy*. The outer edges of the blades are sharp, and cut when the blades are separated.

S., Tar'dieu's trache'a. Used for operations within the trachea. They are curved, with sharp-pointed blades of unequal length.

S., Tay'lor's phimo'sis. Used for slitting up the prepuce. One blade is probe-like, the other scissor-like.

S., transplanta'tion. The same as *S., skin-grafting*.

S., u'vula. A form of scissors specially designed for cutting off the uvula.

S., de Wecker's. Forceps-like scissors with rounded ends to the blades, for cutting through the iris in the operation of *Iridotomy*.

S., Weiss', for closed pu'pil. A form of ophthalmic scissors designed by Weiss for opening an occluded pupil. They have a combined pressure and hinge action, and one blade is sharp and the other blunt.

Scissu'ra. (L. *scindo*, *scissum*, to divide, cut.) Fission, cleavage.

S. aur'is. See *Incisura auris*.

S. longitudina'lis. The great longitudinal fissure of the brain.

S. perpendicular'is. Gratiolet's term for the *Sulcus centralis*.

S. pilo'rum. (L. *pilum*, a hair) See *Distrix*.

S. postrolan'dica. See *Incisura postrolandica*.

S. prero'lan'dica. See *Incisura prero'landica*.

S. tra'go-helici'na. See *Incisura trago-helicina*.

S. vul'vae. The vulval opening.

Scissu'rae. (Pl. of *Scissura*.) A syn. for *Rhagades*.

Sc. L. A. Abbrev. for *Scapula laeva anterior*, or left scapulo-anterior position.

Sc. L. P. Abbrev. for *Scapula laeva posterior*, or left scapulo-posterior position.

Sclafa'ni. A place in Palermo, Sicily, noted for its sulphur springs.

Sclar'ea. (Σκληρός, hard; plant so named from its hard stalks.) Bot. Specific name of the *Salvia sclarea*.

S. hispan'ica. Syn. for *Salvia sclarea*.

Scl'era. (Σκληρός, hard.) A syn. for *Sclerotica*.

S. testis. The *Tunica albuginea testis*.

Sclerac'né. (Σκληρός; acné.) A term for *Acné indurata*.

Scleradenitis. (Σκληρός; adenitis.) The same as *Adenosclerosis*.

Scl'er'al. (Sclera.) Belonging to the *Sclera*.

S. extrac'tion. Von Graefe's method of extraction of cataract. He makes a linear incision with its base at the sclerotic, and then performs iridectomy.

Scleran'thus. Bot. A Genus of the *Illecebraceae*.

S. an'nuus. German knot-grass. Astringent and diuretic.

S. peren'nis. Knawel. Astringent and diuretic.

Sclerati'tis. See *Sclerotitis*.

Sclerecta'sia. (Σκληρός; ἔκτασις, a stretching.) A term for *Staphyloma* of the sclerotic.

S., poste'rior. A term for *Staphyloma, posterior*.

Sclerect'asis. The same as *Sclerectasia*.

Sclerect'omy. (Σκληρός; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of a piece of the *Sclerotic*. Also, the operation of excision of the sclerosed bones, &c., of the middle ear in cases of chronic otitis media.

Sclere'ma. (Σκληρός, hard.) A syn. for *Scleroderma*.

S. adipo'sum. One of the two forms of *S. neonatorum*, in which the skin is extremely hard, atrophic, and adherent to the subjacent tissues. Usually fatal. It is, according to Saltmann, always symptomatic.

S. adulto'rum. Sclerema of adults. A syn. for *Scleroderma*.

S. atroph'icum. A term for the chronic variety of *Sclerema neonatorum*, corresponding to *S. adiposum*.

S. cutis. The same as *Scleroderma*.

S. eleva'tum. A term for the acute variety of *Sclerema neonatorum*, corresponding to *S. oedematosum*.

S. neonato'rum. The so-called hide-

SCLEREMIA—SCLEROGEN

bound disease of new-born children. It is divided into two varieties, *S. adiposum* and *S. oedematosum*.

S. oedematosum. In this variety of *S. neonatorum* the skin is universally oedematous, and is also indurated, muscular movement becoming impaired. It usually begins below and spreads upwards; the temperature is subnormal, and the disease generally proves fatal.

Scleremia. (Σκληρός, hard.) A syn. for *Sclerema*.

Scleremus. (Σκληρός.) The same as *Scleremia*.

Sclerencephalia. (Σκληρός; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Sclerosis of cerebral tissue.

Sclerenchyma. (Σκληρός, hard; ἔγχυμα, a pouring in, an infusion.) Bot. A name for bast-fibres. See *Bast*.

Zool. The calcareous tissue of Corals.

Sclerenchymatous. Belonging to, or having the properties of, *Sclerenchyma*.

Sclerenchyme. The same as *Sclerenchyma*.

Sclererythrin. (*Sclerotium*; ἐρυθρός, red.) Name for the red colouring-matter of *Ergot* of rye.

Sclereunia. (Σκληρός; εὐνή, a couch or bed.) A hard bed, or a sleeping upon a hard bed.

Scleria. (Σκληρός.) The same as *Soleriasis*. Also, in Bot., a Genus of the *Cyperaceæ*.

S. lithospermifolia. A species given in India in cases of Bright's disease.

Scleriasis. (Σκληρός.) A syn. for *Scleroderma*; also, for *Sclerema*.

S. neonatorum. A syn. for *Sclerema neonatorum*.

S. palpebrarum. Old term for cancer of the eyelids; more recently, term for any indurated condition of the eyelids. (Foster.)

Scleriratomy. (*Sclera*; iris; τομή, a cutting.) An operation performed in cases of secondary glaucoma and in staphyloma of the cornea, consisting in incising the conjunctiva, sclerotic, and iris, with excision of part of the iris and anterior capsule of the lens.

Sclerite. (Σκληρός.) Biol. A separate element or joint in the exoskeleton of the *Arthropoda*. Also, a calcareous spicule in some *Actinozoa*. (Foster.)

Scleritic. (Σκληρός.) A syn. for *Sclerous*. Also (*Scleritis*), belonging to *Scleritis*.

Scleritis. (Σκληρός; fem. adj. term. -itis.) A syn. for *Sclerolitis*.

Sclero. (Σκληρός, hard.) Prefix signifying toughness or induration; also, relation to, or connection with, the *Sclera*, or *Sclerotic*.

Scleroblast. (*Sclero*-; βλαστός, a shoot) Bot. A syn. for *Stone-cell* (q.v.).

Sclerobronchiorrhinchus. (*Sclero*-; bronchiorrhinchus.) Old term for a dry râle generated in a bronchus.

Sclerocataracta. (*Sclero*-; καταράκτης. Pathol. A hard Cataract.

Sclerochoroiditis. (*Sclero*-; choroïdītis.) A combination of *Sclerolitis* and *Choroïdītis*.

S., anterior. A localised inflammation which begins in or about the uveal tract, accompanied by thickening of the affected sclerotic, often relaxing, giving rise to increased intra-ocular tension. Thinning out of the uvea occurs from the first, and, later on, the thickening of the sclerotic gives way to atrophy

S., posterior. A form of inflammation accompanied by atrophy, affecting the region round the optic disc, generally occurring in cases of high myopia.

Sclerocissorrhinchus. (*Sclero*; κνισάω, to crackle.) An old term for a dry crackling râle. See *Râles*, dry crackling.

Sclerocoëtia. (*Sclero*-; κοίτη, a couch.) A syn. for *Scleremia*.

Scleroconjunctival. (*Sclero*-; conjunctiva.) Belonging to the *Sclerotic* and *Conjunctiva*.

Scleroconjunctivitis. (*Sclero*-; conjunctivitis.) A combination of *Sclerolitis* and *Conjunctivitis*.

Sclerocorneal. (*Sclero*-; cornea.) Belonging to the *Sclerotic* and *Cornea*.

Sclerocrystallin. (*Sclero*-; crystallin, from crystal.) $C_7H_7O_3 + H_2O$. A colourless, inert, crystalline substance obtained by Dragendorff from *Ergot* of rye.

Sclerocystorrhinchus. (*Sclero*; cystorrhinchus.)

Sclerodactyle. (*Sclero*; δάκτυλος, a finger.) The same as *Sclerodactylia*.

Sclerodactylia. A form of *Scleroderma* occurring only in women, usually following exposure, affecting the hands and feet, or the hands only. The fingers become deformed, shortened, atrophied, and of a waxy colour.

Sclerodactyly. The same as *Sclerodactylia*.

Scleroderm. (*Sclero*-; δέρμα, the skin.) Biol. Term for the calcareous framework or skeleton of the *Madrepora*.

Scleroderma. (*Sclero*-; δέρμα, the skin. F. *sclerodermie*; G. *Hautscleren*.) A chronic process of induration, with accompanying loss of mobility, of the skin, without inflammation, often accompanied by discoloration, and affecting variously-sized areas, being in some cases *circumscribed*, in others *diffuse*. Considerable pressure on subjacent parts may result, from contraction of the affected skin. A form of this disease sometimes occurs after *Cholera infantum*, giving the patient the appearance of a half-frozen corpse.

S. adultorum.

S. circumscrip'tum. *Circumscribed scleroderma*. See main heading.

S. diffusa. *Diffuse scleroderma*. See main heading.

S. localis. A syn. for *S. circumscripta*.

S. neonatorum. A syn. for *Sclerema neonatorum*.

Sclerodermatous. Having a tough or hard outer covering or skin.

Scleroderma. The same as *Scleroderma*.

Scleroder'mic. A syn. for *Sclerodermatous*.

Scleroder'mite. (*Sclero*-; ἔδρμα, the skin.) Biol. A calcareous or chitinous *Sclerite* in the *Arthropoda*.

Sclerodermitic. Belonging to, or suffering from, *Sclerodermatitis*.

Sclerodermitis. (*Sclero*-; dermatitis, for dermatitis.) An inflammatory skin disease, associated with general induration of the skin.

Sclerodermous. The same as *Sclerodermatous*.

Sclerodēs. (*Sclero*-; εἶδος, form.) *Sclerotus*.

Sclerogen. (*Sclero*-; γενής, begetting.)

SCLEROGENOUS—SCLEROSIS

Bot. The hard substance produced in *Sclerotio-* or *stone-cells* of fruits.

Sclerogenous. (*Sclero-*; γενής, be-
getting.) *Biol.* Giving rise to hard tissue, e. g.
chitinous or calcareous substance.

S. meth'od. *Surg.* Name for a method of
treatment of tuberculous disease of joints, con-
sisting in injections of solution of chloride of
zinc.

Sclero'geny. (*Sclero-*; γενής.) The
development of sclerous tissue. (Laurent.)

Sclerohymenit'is. See *Sclerymenitis*.

Sclerohyster'a. See *Sclerystera*.

Sclero'id. (*Sclero-*; εἶδος, form.) *Biol.*
Hard, indurated.

Scleroi'odin. (*Sclero-*; iodine.) Name
for a brownish colouring-matter obtained from
Ergot of rye. (Gould.)

Sclerolirit'is. (*Sclero-*; iritis.) A com-
bination of *Scleritis* and *Iritis*.

Sclerokeratit'is. (*Sclero-*; keratitis.)
A combination of *Scleritis* and *Keratitis*.

Sclerolith'us. (*Sclero-*; λίθος, a stone.)
Old term for a skin indurated and tense from
inflammation.

Sclero'ma. (Σκληρός, hard.) Pathological
hardness or induration of any part. Also, a hard,
dense new growth occurring in the nose and
larynx, believed to be set up by a certain bacillus.
(Gould.)

S. adulto'rum. A syn. for *Scleroderma*.

S. neonato'rum. The same as *Scleroderma*
neonatorum.

Scleromatocys'tis. (*Scleroma-*;
κύστις, the bladder.) Term for induration of any
cyst; also, more especially, of the urinary bladder
or gall-bladder.

Scleromeningo'mycus. (*Sclero-*
meninx; μυκή, a fungus.)

Sclerome'ninx. *Sclero-*; μήνιγξ, a
membrane.) The *Dura mater*.

Scleromu'cin. (*Sclero-*; mucin.) A
nitrogenous, gummy, tasteless substance, obtained
from *Ergot* of rye. It is said to have an ecobolic
action.

Scleronyx'is. See *Scleroticonyxis*.

Sclerophori'tis. (*Sclero-*; οὐφори-
tis.) A term for *Sclerosis* of the ovary.

Scleropath'ia. (*Sclero-*; πάθος, dis-
ease.) Term for *Scleroma*; also, for *Scleriasis*;
also, for *Scleritis*.

Sclerophthal'mia. (*Sclero-*; oph-
thalmia.) A syn. for *Sclerophthalmia*; also,
for *Hordeolum*, or "stye"; also, for *Xeroph-*
thalmia.

Sclerophthal'mus. (*Sclero-*; ὀφθαλ-
μός.) A term for *Staphyloma* of the *Sclerotic*;
also, an individual suffering from *Sclerophthal-*
mia.

Sclerorrhon'chus. (*Sclero-*; rhon-
chus.) A syn. for *Sclerobronchiorrhonchus*.

Sclero's. (Σκληρός.) Hard, tough. Also,
as a prefix, used to signify the *Sclerotic*.

Sclero'sal. Having the characters of
Sclerosis.

Sclerosarco'ma. (*Sclero-*; σάρξ,
flesh.) Old term for a kind of hard, fleshy
Epnus.

Sclero'se. (Σκληρός.) To give rise to
Sclerosis; also, to undergo *Sclerosis*.

Sclerosed. Affected with *Sclerosis*.

Sclero'sing. Pres. partic. of the verb to
Sclerose.

Sclero'sis. (Σκληρός, hard. F. *sclérose*;

I. *sclerosi*; G. *Sclerose*.) *Pathol.* Induration of
a part or tissue from overgrowth of its connective
tissue; especially applied to the arteries and the
nervous system. *Bot.* The induration of the
cell-wall of a plant by the development in it of
lignin.

S., amyotroph'ic lat'eral. A sclerosis
of the pyramidal tract of the spinal cord, and of
several of the nerve-centres in the medulla.
There is loss of power with great wasting of
muscles.

S., an'nular. Vulpian's term for chronic
peripheral *Myelitis*.

S., an'tero-lat'eral. A syn. for *S.,*
lateral.

S., arte'rio- See *Arterio-sclerosis*.

S., arte'rio-capill'ary. Term for a
general *Sclerosis* of the arteries and capillaries
(Foster.)

S., atroph'ic. *Sclerosis* accompanied by
atrophy of the affected part.

S., cer'ebral, diffus'ed. See *S., diffus'd*
cerebral.

S., cer'ebro-spi'nal. A name for *S., mul-*
tiple.

S., combin'ed. Term for a *Sclerosis* of
the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal
cord.

S. combust'a. (L. *comburo*, *combustum*,
to burn up.) Term for the sclerosis occurring
round an inflamed *Chancre*.

S., com'pound lat'eral. Any form of
spinal *Sclerosis* affecting two or more of the
columns.

S. co'rii. Induration of the *corium* of the
skin.

S., cor'tical. Vulpian's term for *Myelo-*
meningitis.

S., degen'erative. Any form of *Sclerosis*
of the central nervous system accompanied by
degenerative changes. It includes toxic varie-
ties (e. g. from lead or ergot), sclerosis from
separation from trophic centres, and sclerosis
from changes in the small arteries and capil-
laries.

S. der'matis. Sclerosis of the *derma*. A
syn. for *S. corii*.

S., diffus'. Sclerosis in which wide tracts
of the central nervous system are involved.

S., diffus'ed cer'ebral. A form of
Sclerosis of a part of the brain, accompanied by
diffuse hypertrophy and induration of the neu-
roglia of the affected part.

S., disseminated. A syn. for *S.,*
multiple.

S., fo'cal. Term for a localised *Sclerosis*
of some part of the spinal cord or brain.

S., gen'eral. Term for general overgrowth
of connective tissue, giving rise to sclerosis of an
organ.

S., in'it'ial. Term for the *Hunterian*
chancre of syphilis.

S., in'sular. A syn. for *S., multiple*.

S., lat'eral. Sclerosis of the lateral
columns of the spinal cord, characterised by
paralysis, muscular spasms, and increased re-
flexes.

S., lat'eral, pri'mary. Another name
for primary spastic paraplegia. See under
Paraplegia.

S., lat'eral, sym'metrical. Double
lateral sclerosis of the spine.

S., lo'bar. Term for *Sclerosis* of a whole
lobe of the brain.

SCLEROSKELETAL—SCLEROTIC

S., military. A form of sclerosis of the spinal cord, characterised by the presence of greyish-red patches at the junction of the grey and white matter. (Dunglison.)

S., multilocular. A syn. for *S., disseminated*.

S., multiple. (F. *sclérose en plaques*.) A chronic form of sclerosis of the brain and spinal cord in which the nervous elements become replaced by connective tissue in isolated patches throughout the nervous system. The onset is slow; weakness of the legs with pain and stiffness are followed by symptoms of spastic paraplegia, with superadded volitional tremors of the arms, head, and legs, a peculiar "scanning," clipped kind of speech, and nystagmus. Sensation is rarely affected; mental weakness is fairly common, as is also vertigo. Attacks of coma sometimes come on. The course is slowly from bad to worse.

S., multiple cerebral. A variety of *S., multiple*, affecting only the brain.

S., multiple cerebro-spinal. The commoner variety of *S., multiple*, which affects both the brain and spinal cord.

S., multiple spinal. A variety of *S., multiple*, which affects only the spinal cord.

S., neural. A sclerosis accompanying chronic inflammation of a nerve.

S. of bone. A syn. for *Osteitis, condensing*.

S. of brain. A pathological process of induration followed by atrophy of the cerebral substance.

S. of corpora cavernosa. Term for an interstitial fibrous hypertrophy of these bodies. (C. Maurice.)

S. of liver. A name for *Hepatitis, chronic*.

S. of lung. A syn. for *Pneumonia, interstitial*.

S. of middle ear. (Of von Trötsch.) A syn. for *Otitis media hypertrophica*.

S. of placenta. Indurated, greyish masses found in the placenta. Erocoli considers them to be consequent on cellular hypertrophy of the fetal villi. (Bustamente and Neumann.)

S. of posterior root-zones of spinal cord. A syn. for *S., posterior spinal*.

S. of stomach. Another name for *Gastritis, chronic interstitial*.

S. osseum. *S. of bone*.

S., posterior spinal. A name for *Tabes dorsalis*, or *Locomotor ataxia*. See under *S., spinal*.

S., postero-lateral. See under *S., spinal*.

S., primary lateral. See *S., lateral, primary*.

S., progressive muscular. A syn. for *Pseudohypertrophic paralysis*.

S., pulmonary. *S. of lung*.

S., renal. A syn. for *Nephritis, chronic interstitial*.

S., ring-shaped. See *S., annular*.

S., spinal. There are two varieties:—*S., lateral* (or *antero-lateral*), and *S., postero-lateral* or *posterior spinal*, usually termed *Tabes dorsalis*.

S., syphilitic arterio-. See *Syphilitic arterio-sclerosis*.

S. telæ cellularis et adiposæ. Another name for *Scleroderma*.

S. testis. A syn. for *Sarcocele*.

S., tuberos. A hypertrophic form of *Sclerosis of the brain*.

Scleroskel'etal. Belonging to a *Sclero-skeleton*.

Scleroskel'eton. (*Sclero-*; *skeleton*.) Collective term for those parts of the skeleton that are developed in tendons, ligaments, or aponeuroses.

Sclerostenosis. (*Sclero-*; *stenosis*.) Induration combined with contraction of a tissue or part. Also, syn. for *Scleroderma*.

S. cutanea. (L. *cutaneus*, belonging to the skin.) Term for an induration of the areolar connective tissue.

Scleros'teous. (*Sclero-*; *ὀστέον*, a bone.) Belonging to ossification in a tendon.

Scleros'toma. (*Sclero-*; *στόμα*, any mouth-like opening.) *Biol.* A Genus of *Strongylidæ*.

S. duodenalē. Found in Egypt and in Northern Italy. By its presence in the human duodenum and jejunum, to the walls of which it takes a firm hold, it gives rise to *Egyptian chlorosis*.

S. equinum. This has been found in the intestines of the horse, and also in aneurysms of the mesenteric arteries. (Foster.)

S. syngamus. A syn. for *Syngamus trachealis*.

Sclerosus. (Σκληρός.) Hard, tough, indurated.

Sclerosyphillidoch'thus. (*Sclero-*; *syphillidoch'thus*, a syphilitic tubercle, or tubercular syphilide.) Old term for an indurated tubercular *Syphilide*.

Sclerot'al. (Σκληρός.) Epithet applied by Owen, in his *Homologies*, to the substance that forms the sclerotic of the eye in Vertebrates.

Sclerote. Shortened form of the term *Sclerotium*.

Sclerothrix. (*Sclero-*; *θρίξ*, a hair.) Term for abnormal dryness and toughness of the hair.

Also, term introduced by Metschnikoff for the *Bacillus tuberculosis*, or *Tubercle bacillus*.

Sclerotic. (Σκληρός, hard. F. *sclerotical*; I. *sclerotico*; G. *sclerotisch*.) Literally, tough, resisting. In common use as a substantive to signify the *Sclerotic coat* or *tunic* of the eyeball. See *Sclerotic tunic*.

Also, belonging to the *Sclerotic tunic* of the eyeball.

Also, belonging to, or affected with, *Sclerosis*. Also, epithet formerly applied to drying or astringent medicines ("Medicamenta exsuntia").

Also, belonging to *Ergot* of rye.

S. acid. $C_{12}H_{10}NO_8$. An amorphous, feebly acid substance obtained from *Ergot* of rye. It is given hypodermically as an ecbole, in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain, and is preferable to *Ergotin* hypodermically, as it causes no inflammation at the seat of puncture. Given in the form of *Injectio Acidi Sclerotici Hypodermica*, 1 grain dissolved in 6 minims of water.

Hypodermic lamellæ are also prepared, each containing 1-16th grain of sclerotic acid made up with gelatine.

S. arteri'tis. A syn. for *Arterio-sclerosis*.

S. cells. *Bot.* A term for the stone-cells of fruits.

S. coat. The same as *S. tunic* (q. v.).

S. endocarditis. See *Endocarditis*, sclerotic.

S. myocarditis. See *Myocarditis*, sclerotic.

S. parenchyma. See *Parenchyma*, sclerotic.

S., staphylo'ma of. See *Staphyloma of sclerotic*.

S. tu'nic. The posterior four-fifths of the outermost tunic of the eyeball. It is tough and inelastic, and is composed of strong connective-tissue fibrils made up into interlacing bundles. Behind, it is pierced by the optic nerve, and is covered by the capsule of Tenon; in front it is continuous with the cornea, and is covered by the ocular conjunctiva.

S. zone. A zone or ring of arterial anastomosis of conjunctival vessels round the circumference of the cornea, joining, through the sclerotic, the vessels of the iris and choroid. This is a condition found in some cases of *Iritis*.

Scleroti'ca. (Latinised term *scleroticus*, -a, -um.) The *Sclerotic*, or *Sclerotic* coat of the eyeball.

S. ceratoï'des. (Κέρας, -ατος; είδος, form.) A term for the *Cornea*.

Scleroti'cal. Belonging to the *Sclerotic* coat of the eye. The word *Sclerotic* is in common use in the above sense.

Scleroticec'tomy. (*Sclerotic*; εκτομή, a cutting out.) Formation of an artificial pupil to the eye by means of partial excision of the *Sclerotic*.

Sclerotici'tis. See *Sclerotitis*.

Scleroti'co-choroidi'tis. Inflammation of the *sclerotic* and *choroid* coats of the eyeball, generally at the posterior part (*S.-choroiditis, posterior*). Occasionally it occurs in the anterior part of the eyeball (*S.-choroiditis, anterior*).

S.-choroidi'tis, ante'rior. See main heading.

S.-choroidi'tis, poste'rior. See main heading.

Scleroticconyx'is. (*Sclerotic*; νόξις, a pricking.) *Surg.* An old operation for cataract, in which the *sclerotic* was punctured with a broad needle, and the lens was depressed into the vitreous.

Scleroticostaphylo'ma. (*Sclerotic*; staphyloma.) *Staphyloma* of the *Sclerotic*.

Scleroticotom'ia. (*Sclerotic*; τομή, a cutting.) Incision of the *Sclerotic*.

Scleroticotomy. (*Sclerotic*; τομή, a cutting.) Incision of the *Sclerotic* tunic of the eyeball.

Scleroti'cus. (Latinised term *Scleroticus*, -a, -um.) The *Sclerotic*.

Sclerotidec'tomy. (*Sclerotic*; εκτομή, a cutting out.) A syn. for *Scleroticconyx'is*.

Sclerotin'ic. (Σκληρός, hard.) Belonging to *Ergot* of rye.

S. aci'd. A syn. for *Sclerotic acid*.

Sclerotis. (Σκληρός, hard.) A syn. for *Sclerotic*; also, for *Sclerotium*.

Sclerotisecto'mia. (*Sclerotic*; εκτομή.) Removal of a piece of the *Sclerotic*.

Sclerotised. A syn. for *Sclerosed*.

Scleroti'c. Belonging to, or affected with, *Sclerotitis*.

Sclerotit'is. (*Sclerotic*; fem. adj.

termin. -ιτις; 'Η σκληρότιτις νόσος, the disease of the sclerotic.) Inflammation of the *Sclerotic tunic* of the eyeball. Two kinds are described: a superficial inflammation or *episcleritis*, in which painful nodules are formed near the cornea; and a deep inflammation, in which ciliary staphylomata are formed.

S. atten'uans. A syn. for *Sclerochoroiditis, posterior*.

Sclero'tium. (Σκληρός, hard.) *Biol.* A resting-stage in the development of certain *Fungi*, acting as a store of material for subsequent development. It consists in a close feltwork of *hyphae*.

S. cla'vus. A syn. for *S. ergot*.

S. ergot. The *Ergot* of rye.

S. gigan'teum. A syn. for *Lycoperdon tuber*.

S. ma'idis. The *Ergot* of maize.

S. stipita'tum. The *Sclerotium* of a fungus found in India in white ants' nests. Used, according to some, as a febrifuge and vermicide, and in cholera.

Scleroto'me. (*Sclero*; τομή, a cutting.) The knife used in *Sclerotomy*. Also, a section of the skeleton. (Dunglison.)

Also, in *Biol.*, a hard, tough tissue lying between the *myotomes* of some of the lower *Vertebrata*.

Sclero'tomy. (*Sclero*; τομή, a cutting.) The operation of incising the *Sclerotic* immediately posterior to the cornea. Used to relieve intra-ocular pressure in glaucoma.

S., ante'rior. The incision is made into the anterior chamber in front of the ciliary body, through the anterior part of the sclerotic.

S., poste'rior. The incision is made just behind the ciliary body, into the vitreous chamber.

Sclerotomyx'is. A syn. for *Scleroticconyx'is*.

Sclerotrich'ia. (*Sclero*; θρίξ, the hair.) Abnormal dryness of the hair.

Sclerous. (Σκληρός.) Tough, hard, indurated.

Scleroxan'thin. (*Sclero*; ξάνθος, yellow.) A yellow crystalline substance obtained from *Ergot* of rye.

Sclerunticus. A syn. for *Scleroticus*. (Dunglison.)

Sclerurethrit'is. (Σκληρός; urethrit'is.) Term for an indurated condition of the urethra consequent on urethritis.

Sclerus. (Σκληρός.) A hardening or induration. Also, syn. for *Sclirrhus*.

Sclery'men. (Σκληρός; ὑμῆν, a membrane.) The *Sclerotic*, or sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sclerymeni'tis. (*Sclerymen*; fem. adj. termin. -ιτις.) A syn. for *Sclerovitis*.

Sclerynticus. (Σκληρύνω, to harden.) A syn. for *Scleroticus*.

Sclerys'ma. (Σκληρυσμα.) A syn. for *Sclerosis*.

Sclerys'mus. The same as *Sclerysma*.

Sclerys'tera. (*Sclero*; σπέρμα, the womb.) Induration of the uterus; used more especially to mean cancerous induration.

Sclirophthal'mia. See *Sclerophthalmia*.

Sclopetaria, a'qua. (From *Sclopetarius*, -a, -um; so named because believed to heal gunshot wounds.) *Pharm.* A name for

the *Eau d'arquebuse*, or water for bathing gunshot wounds.

S., vulnēra. (L.) Gunshot wounds.

Sclopetarius. (L. From *sclopus*, a gun.) Belonging to a gun.

Sclopetica, aqua. (*Sclopeticus*, -a, -um.) A syn. for *Sclopetaria, aqua*.

S., vulnēra. A syn. for *Sclopetaria, vulnēra*.

Sclopeticus. (L. From *sclopus*, a gun.) The same as *Sclopetarius*.

Sclopetopla'ga. (L. *sclopus*, a gun; *plaga*.) Old term for a gunshot wound.

Scobicula'tus. (L. *scobs*.) A syn. for *Scobiformis*.

Scobiform. (L. *scobiformis*, resembling sawdust.) *Bot.* Epithet applied to the very minute, dust-like seeds of some plants (e.g. the *Orchideæ*).

Scobifor'mis. (L.) Resembling sawdust, *Scobiform*.

Scobinate. (L. *scobina*, a file.) *Biol.* Having a rough, file-like surface.

Scobis. (L.) The same as *Scobs*.

Scobs. (L.) Sawdust or filings.

Scoda'ic. See *Skodaic*.

Scod'elle. Old term for a cup-shaped calcification formed in the eyeball; probably identical with ossification of the choroid. (Foster.)

Scoke. A name for the *Phytolacca decandra*. (Billings.)

Scolec'esis. The same as *Scoleciasis*.

Scolec'iasis. (Σκωληκίσις.) A syn. for *Helminthiasis*.

Scolec'iform. (*Scolez*; L. *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a *Scolez*.

Scolec'ion. (Dim. from Σκώληξ.) A small worm.

Scolec'icis. The same as *Scoleciasis*.

Scolec'ium. The same as *Scolecion*.

Scolec'izon. (Σκωληκίζω, to move like a worm.) *Med.* Old term for an unequal, vermicular pulse. See *Pulse, vermicular*.

Scolec'oid. (Σκώληξ, a worm; εἶδος, form, resemblance.) *Vermiform*.

Scolecology. A syn. for *Helminthology*.

Scolecophagous. (*Scolez*; φάγειν, to devour.) *Biol.* Worm-eating, living on worms.

Scoles'is. A syn. for *Scoliosis*.

Scol'ex. (Σκώληξ, a worm.) *Biol.* The short, rounded head of a member of the *Cestoda*. By its budding, it forms the *proglottides*.

Also, old term for a Genus of *Vermes*.

Scolia'sis. See *Scoliosis*.

Scolices. Plur. of *Scolez*.

Scolio'ma. (Σκολίωμα.) Spinal curvature.

Scolio'meter. The same as *Scoliosisometer*.

Scolionet'ro'sis. (Σκολιός, bent, crooked; ονειρος, a dream.) Unpleasant, disagreeable dreaming.

Scolio-rachit'ic. Suffering from *Scoliosis* consequent on *Rickets*.

Scoliosisometer. (*Scoliosis*; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the degree of *Scoliosis* in any case.

Scoliosisometry. (*Scoliosis*; μέτρον, a measure.) Measurement of *Scoliosis*, or of spinal curvature in general.

Scolio'sis. (Σκολίωσις. F. *scoliose*; I.

scoliosi; G. *Skoliosis*.) *Lateral curvature of the spine.*

S., cicatr'ic'ial. *Scoliosis* consequent on cicatricial contraction of one side.

S., empyemat'ic. *Scoliosis* occurring as a result of falling in of one side of the thorax after *Empyema*.

S., hab'it. *Scoliosis* consequent on the habit of sitting and, to a less degree, standing bent towards one side; occurring especially in young, growing people with weak muscles.

S., inflam'matory. Term for *Scoliosis* consequent on vertebral caries.

S. ischiad'ica. *S., sciatic*.

S., myopath'ic. A form of *Scoliosis* consequent on paresis of some of the spinal muscles.

S., osteopath'ic. (ὀστέον, a bone; πάθος, suffering.) *Scoliosis* consequent on vertebral disease.

S., paralyt'ic. A syn. for *S., myopath'ic*.

S., pel'vic. See *Pelvis, scoliotic*.

S., rachit'ic. *Scoliosis* consequent on *Rickets*.

S., rheumat'ic. A temporary *Scoliosis* consequent on muscular rheumatism, the latter affecting especially the spinal muscles of one side.

S., sciat'ic. *Scoliosis* consequent on *Sciatica*. The convexity is towards the affected side, and there is often a compensatory curve above the primary one.

S., stat'ic. *Scoliosis* consequent on inequality in the length of the legs.

Scoliosisometer. See *Scoliosisometer*.

Scoliot'ic. (*Scoliosis*.) Belonging to, or affected with, *Scoliosis*.

S., pel'vis. See *Pelvis, scoliotic*.

S. rick'ety pel'vis. See *Pelvis, scoliotic rickety*.

Scolloped. (Ang.-Sax. *scalu*, the shell of a shell-fish.)

Scol'opax. (Σκολόπαξ, a woodcock.) A Genus of the *Grallæ*, including the woodcocks and curlews.

S. gallina'go. The snipe. The flesh resembles that of *S. rusticola* in flavour, but is less tender.

S. rusti'cola. The woodcock. Flesh, tender and nutritious.

Scolopen'dra. *Bot.* A syn. for *Asplenium scolopendrium*.

Scolopen'dria. *Bot.* Term for the *Asplenium ceterach*; also, for the *Asplenium scolopendrium*.

Scolopen'drium. *Bot.* The hart's-tongue. A Genus of *Filices*. Also, a name for the *Mundragora*.

S. hemion'tis. (The *ἡμιούρτις* of Dioscorides.) The male fern. Hab., South Europe. It resembles *S. vulgare* in its action.

S. ling'ue. Syn. for *Asplenium scolopendrium*.

S. officina'lē. The same as *S. ling'ue*.

S. officinar'um. A syn. for *S. officinalē*.

S. phyllit'is. The same as *S. ling'ue*.

S. ru'ta muraria. A syn. for *Asplenium ruta muraria*.

S. vulgare'. The same as *S. ling'ue*.

Scolopomachæ'ri'on. (Σκολοπομαχαίριον.) A sharp-pointed surgical knife.

Scolopomachæ'rium. Latinised form of the term *Scolopomachæri'on*.

Scolops'ia. (Σκόλοψ, anything that is pointed.) Term for a suture between two bones which allows of reciprocal movement. (Schultz.)

Scolymus. (Σκόλυμος.) A Genus of the *Compositæ*.

Also, specific name of the *Cynara scolymus*, or artichoke plant.

S. hispanicus. The Spanish oyster-plant. Root, diuretic.

S. maculatus. The Mediterranean spotted golden thistle.

S. pectinatus. A syn. for *S. maculatus*.

S. sativus. A syn. for *Cynara scolymus*.

Scoop. (Mid. Eng. *scoope*. F. *curette*; I. *cucchiaio*.) Surg. A spoon-shaped instrument for extracting foreign bodies from passages or cavities.

S., ear-. A steel instrument with a slender handle and small shallow bowl, used for removing wax and loose epidermis from the external auditory meatus.

S. extraction of cat'aract. In this operation the crystalline lens is removed with a lens-scoop.

S., He'bra's bone. A form of sharp-edged or cutting curette for clearing granulations, &c., from bony cavities.

S., Leroy d'Etiolle's. A scoop invented by the French surgeon Leroy d'Etiolle for removing urethral calculi. It is shaped like a lithotrite.

S., lithotomy. A metal scoop used for the removal of calculi in the operation of *Lithotomy*.

S., placental. A sort of long-handled curette, used to remove portions of adherent placenta.

S., Schaffer's throat. A scoop for removing growths, &c., from the fauces and pharynx. It is so made that it can be introduced closed, and then opened *in situ*.

S., Simon's. A form of fenestrated uterine curette, introduced by Simon.

Scoopers' pneumonia. A form of chronic *Pneumococcosis* occurring among grain-scoopers.

Scopa regia. (L. *scopa*, a broom; *regius*, regal.) Bot. A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or butcher's broom.

Scoparia. Bot. A Genus of the *Digitalæ*. Also, the *Spartium scoparium*.

S. dulcis. The tropical sweet broom. Action, febrifuge, vulnerary, and deobstruent.

S. ternata. A syn. for *S. dulcis*.

Scoparii cacumina. B.P. Broom tops. The fresh and dried flowering tops of the *Cytisus scoparius* (indigenous). Action, diuretic and purgative. Preparations.—1. **Official**—*Decoctum Scoparii*, *Succus Scoparii*. 2. **Non-official**—*Sparteina*, *Sparteina sulphas*, *Sparteine periodide*.

Scoparin. A yellow colouring-matter contained in the flowers of *Spartium scoparium*. Action, in moderate doses, purgative and diuretic; in large doses, emetic.

Scoparium. Specific name of *Spartium scoparium*.

Scoparius. (L. *scopa*, a broom.) Specific name of the *Sarothamnus scoparius*, now usually termed *Spartium scoparium*.

Scopemphragma. (Σκοπός, a watcher; ἔμπραγμα, a barrier.) Old term for the stopper or distal end of the stethoscope.

Scopola. The same as *Scopolia*. Also, the dried rhizome of *Scopolia carniolica* (vel *atropoides*). Used in America for the preparation of so-called belladonna plaster.

Scopoleine. The same as *Scopoline*.

Scopo'letine. A fluorescent, crystalline substance present in the roots of *Scopolia japonica* and *S. atropoides*.

Scopolia. (Named after *Scopoli*, an Austrian naturalist.) A Genus of the *Atropaceæ*.

S. atropoides. Hab., Europe. Rhizome, anhydrotic. It is not mydriatic nor antisialagogue.

S. carniola. The same as *S. carniolica*.

S. carniolica. A syn. for *S. atropoides*.

S. japonica. Hab., Asia. Action, similar to that of belladonna.

Scopoline. (*Scopolia*.) A poisonous alkaloid, obtained from the *Scopolia japonica*. It is a powerful *mydriatic*. Its effects are quicker and more lasting than those of atropine; they are neutralised by eserine. It is said to be a mixture of hyoscyine, hyoscyamine, and atropine.

Scopometrum. See *Metroscopium*.

Scopoph'bia. (Σκοπία, to look at; φόβος, fear.) A morbid dread or dislike of being seen.

Scop'tula. (L.) Anat. Old term syn. with *Scapula*.

Scop'ula. (L.) A brush.

Scopulate. (*Scopula*.) Biol. Broom-shaped.

Scopuliform. A syn. for *Scopulate*.

Scor. (Σκώρ, faeces.) Offal, excrement.

Scoracra'sia. (Σκώρ.) Syn. for *Scutacrasia*.

Scoracra'tia. (Σκώρ, faeces; ἀσπαρία, want of control.) Involuntary passage of faeces.

Scoramis. (Σκωραμής.) Med. A night-sleep.

Scorbutic. (L. *scorbuticus*. F. *scorbutique*; I. *scorbutico*; G. *skorbutisch*.) Belonging to, or affected with, *Scorbutus*.

S. cancer. A term for *Cancer oris*.

S. fever. *Scorbutus*.

S. indurations. The large masses of effused blood or sanguineous fibrin which form hard swellings in the sheaths of the muscles in cases of *Scurvy*.

Scorbutus. (L.) *Scurvy*.

S. alpinus. A syn. for *Pellagra*.

S. nauticus. A name for *Scurvy*.

S. oris. A syn. for *Cancer aquaticus*.

Scor'dein. An aromatic yellow substance present in the *Teucrium scordium*.

Scordine'ma. (Σκορδίνυμα.) Med. Old term syn. with *Pandiculation*.

Scordinis'mus. The same as *Scor'dinema*.

Scor'dium. (Σκορδίων.) Specific name of the *Teucrium scordium*.

Scordolas'arum. An old name for *Asafetida*.

Scordola'ser. The same as *Scordolasarum*.

Scor'don. Bot. Shortened form of the term *Scorodon*.

Scoria. (L. Plur. *scoriae*. F. *scorie*; I. *scoria*; G. *Schlacke*.) See *Scoria*.

Scoriae. (L. Plur. of *Scoria*.) The refuse or useless part of any substance; dross.

Scoriform. (L. *scoria*; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of *Scoriae*.

Scorith. Old alchemical term for *Sulphur*.

Scor'ium. Anat. An old term used as syn. with *Scrotum*.

Scorodolas'arum. (Σκορόδου, garlic;

λάσπαρον, asafœtida.) An old term for *Asafœtida*.

Scor'odon. (Σκόροδον, garlic.) A name for the *Allium sativum*.

Scorodoprasum. (Σκόροδον, garlic; πράσον, a leek.) Old name for the *Allium ampeloprasum*; also, the Genus *Porrum*, wild garlic.

Scorodos'ma. (Σκόροδον; ὄσμή.) Specific name of the *Ferula scorodosma*.

S. foetidum. The *Ferula scorodosma*.

Scorodosmine. (Σκόροδον; ὄσμή.) A name for *Cystic oxide*.

Scor'odum. Same as *Scorodon*.

Scorpi'aca. (Σκορπιακός, belonging to a scorpion.) Old epithet applied to an antidote that was said to heal the bite of scorpions. (Galen, *de Antid.* ii, 12.)

Scorpio. (L.) A scorpion. A Genus of the *Scorpionidae*, which are an Order of the *Arachnida*. They have a venomous sting.

An oil of scorpions (*Oilum scorpionum*) has been made by drowning 230 parts of live scorpions in 1035 parts of olive oil or bitter-almond oil, adding a small quantity of water, and heating, straining, and filtering. It has been used in cases of renal colic. (Foster.)

S. europæ'us. Formerly given, in powder, as a diuretic and sudorific.

Scorpiodexis. (Σκορπίος, a scorpion; ὄφις, a bite.) The bite of a scorpion.

Scorpioid. (Scorpioides.) Scorpion-like. Epithet applied, in *Botany*, to certain cymose flower-heads which are curved like a scorpion's tail.

Scorpioides. (Σκορπίος; εἶδος, resemblance.) Scorpioid.

Scorpion. See *Scorpio*.

S. sen'na. A common name for the *Cocronilla emerus*.

Scorpiostig'ma. (Σκορπίος; στίγμα, a prick with a pointed instrument.) A syn. for *Scorpiodexis*.

Scorpiu'rus. (Σκορπίος; οὐρα, a tail.) *Bot.* A name for the mouse-tail, *Myosurus scorpioides*.

Scorpius. The same as *Scorpio*.

Scor'ra pestilentia'lis. (L.) A term for *Syphilis*. (Foster.)

Scor'teum. (L. *scorteum*, a leather coat.) A syn. for *Serotium*.

Scorzoner'a. (Old Span. *scurzo*, a viper.) The viper's grass genus. A Genus of Old-World *Compositæ*.

Also, name for the roots of the various species.

S. delicio'sa. Root edible.

S. hispan'ica. Root edible.

S. hu'milis. Diaphoretic and stimulant.

S. lana'ta. A syn. for *S. humilis*.

S. latifo'lia. A syn. for *S. humilis*.

S. nervo'sa. A syn. for *S. humilis*.

S. tubero'sa. Root edible.

Scotas'ma. (Σκοτασμός, a making dark.) The same as *Scotoma*.

Scotas'mus. (Σκοτασμός, a making dark.) The same as *Scotosis*.

Scotch fiddle. A colloquial term for *Scabies*, from a fancied resemblance of the movements of the sufferer to those of a performing fiddler.

S. meth'od. Another name for the *Lister method* of administration of chloroform.

S. pine. The *Pinus sylvestris*.

Scoto'dēs. (Σκοτώδης = σκοτεινός, dark-looking.) Affected with *Scotodia*.

Scoto'dia. The same as *Scotasma*.

Scotodine. (Σκότος, darkness; δίνος, dizziness.) The same as *Scotodinia*.

Scotodin'ia. (Σκότος; δίνος.) Vertigo, accompanied by the appearance of black spots in front of the eyes.

Scotodinos. The same as *Scotodinia*.

Scotodinus. The same as *Scotodinia*.

Scotograph. (Σκότος; γραφή, a writing.) An instrument designed for helping the blind in writing.

Scotoma. (Σκότωμα [plur. σκοτώματα], dizziness.) A spot or region in the field of vision which corresponds to some lesion of the retina, or of the ophthalmic centres in the brain. Plur., *Scotomata*.

S., absolute. A scotoma in which there is entire absence of perception of light.

S., central. A scotoma which is limited to the region of the yellow spot (*macula lutea*) of the retina.

S., colour. Colour-blindness in a certain part of the field of vision. Perception of white light in the colour-scotoma is usually unimpaired.

S., flit'tering. Syn. for *S., scintillating*.

S., neg'ative. A scotoma occurring as the result of destruction of the retinal centre. This is, of course, unappreciable by the patient himself.

S., pos'itive. A scotoma which gives rise to the subjective appearance of a dark spot in front of the eyes.

S., relative. A scotoma in which the perception of light is impaired, not lost.

S., ring. A scotoma in the shape of a ring surrounding the centre of the field of vision.

S., scintillating. Term for a scotoma of considerable area, and with irregular, serrated edges. It gives rise to a large defect in the field of vision.

Scoto'mata. Plur. of *Scotoma*.

Scotome. The same as *Scotoma*.

Scotometer. See *Scotomometer*.

Scotom'meter. See *Scotomometer*.

Scoto'mometer. (Scotoma; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument designed for the detection, localisation, and measurement of *Scotomata*.

Scot'omy. (Σκότωμα, dizziness.) A term for imperfection of vision, associated with dizziness.

Scotops'ia. (Σκότος, darkness; ὄψις, vision.) The subjective appearance of *muscæ volitantes* in front of the eyes. Also termed *Myiodesopsia*.

Scot'os. (Σκότος, darkness.) Old term for darkness. Formerly used as synonymous with *Caligo*; also, with *Scotoma*.

Scotoscop'ia. (Σκότος; σκοπέω, to look at.) The shadow test. A syn. for *Retinoscopy*.

Scoto'sis. (Σκότος.) The same as *Scotoma*.

Scott's dres'sing. A mixture of *Unguentum hydragryri compositum* with *Emplastrum picis* spread on leather. Used for chronic joint diseases.

Scot'us. Latinised form of the word *Scotos*.

Scour. (Mid. Eng. *scouren*.) A colloquial term for *Diarrhœa*.

Scourge. (Mid. Eng. *scourge*.) *Med.* A severe and fatal epidemic.

Also, to produce counter-irritation by flagellation of the skin.

Scour'ing. Flagellation. See *Scourge*.

S. ma'nia. A form of *Mania*, religious, common during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the subjects of which used to scourge themselves.

Scour'ing. (Mid. Eng. *scouren*.) Colloquial term for *Purgation*. Also, used as synonymous with *Diarrhæa*.

S. rush. A common name for the *Equisetum hymenale*.

Scoutetten's method. Another name for *Scultetus*, *method of*, or the oval method of amputation.

Scrape. (Mid. Eng. *scrapien*.) To produce abrasion of a surface by means of either a sharp-edged or rough metal instrument.

Also, popular term for a kind of white firresin.

Scraper. An instrument used for scraping. See *Scrape*.

S., tongue. A small instrument with a rough surface, for cleaning the tongue.

Scrat. (Mid. Eng. *scrat*, a monster.) Colloquial term for *Hermaphrodite*.

Scratch. A syn. for the *Itch*.

Scrat'ched skin. Popular term for an excoriated condition of skin consequent on frequent scratching with the finger-nails. This condition often forms a marked symptom in scabies, urticaria, &c.

Scratches. *Veterinary Med.* A syn. for *Grease*.

S., oh'o. A syn. for *Prairie itch*.

Scree'able. (L. *screeo*, to hawk or spit; *habilis*, able.) Capable of being spat out or expectorated, capable of *Screeation*.

Screaming fits. This term is sometimes used to mean not mere fits of screaming in infants, but actual infantile convulsions.

Screea'tio. (L. *screeo*, to hawk or spit.) Old term for the act of expectorating; also, for the sputum or expectoration got rid of by expectorating.

Screea'tion. (*Screeatio*.) See *Screeatio*.

Screea'tus. (L. *screeo*, to hawk or spit.) A syn. for *Screeatio*.

Also, term applied by Agnew to a nasal neurosis, consisting in paroxysms of short, snorting inspirations, occurring involuntarily and frequently, each paroxysm lasting for two or three minutes. The cause is usually some form of local irritation. (Gould.)

Screw-bean. A common name for the *Prosopis pubescens*, one of the species of *Prosopis* yielding mesquite gum. See *Prosopis* and *Mesquite gum*.

S.-driver teeth. The screw-driver-like incisors of some patients with congenital syphilis.

S.-hook. A small screw-shaped instrument, with a terminal hook, devised by Elsberg for the extraction of foreign bodies from the external auditory meatus.

S.-joint. See *Cochlearthrosis*.

S., micro'meter. See *Micrometer screw*.

S., o'ral Surg. A hard rubber or bone screw placed between the teeth in order to keep the mouth open.

S. Pancoast's. A form of screw, in-

vented by Pancoast, for drilling the fragments of an ununited fracture.

Scribe pal'sy. A syn. for *Scrivener's palsy*.

Scrup'lum. See *Scrupulum*.

Scruptum. See *Scrupulum*.

Scriptulum. See *Scrupulum*.

Scruptulus. The same as *Scriptulum*.

Scrup'ulum. See *Scrupulum*.

Scrup'ulus. See *Scrupulum*.

Scrivener's cramp. A syn. for *Writer's cramp* (q. v.).

S.'s pal'sy. The same as *S.'s cramp*.

Scrobic'ula. (L. *scrobiculus*, a little ditch or furrow.) *Biol.* The smooth space which surrounds the tubercle of the *testa* in the *Echinodermata*.

Scrobicular. *Biol.* Belonging to a *Scrobicula* or *Scrobiculus*.

Scrobic'ulate. (*Scrobiculatus*.) See *Scrobiculatus*.

Scrobicula'tus. (L. *scrobiculus*.) *Biol.* Hollowed out, having deep holes, depressions, or grooves.

Scrobiculos'us. (L. *scrobiculus*.) The same as *Scrobiculatus*.

Scrobic'ulus. (L. dim. of *scrobs*, a ditch.) A small ditch or hollow.

S. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.) Lit., the "pit of the heart." Term for the pit of the stomach.

S. variolæ. A pit or pock mark of small-pox (*Variola*).

Scrofa. (L.) A sow. See *Sus scrofa*.

Scrof'ia. A syn. for *Scrofula*. (Dungli-son.)

Scrof'ula. (L. *scrofa*, a sow; because swine were said to be subject to this disease.) A syn. for *Struma*.

S. abdom'inis inter'na. Internal abdominal scrofula. An old term for *Phthisis abdominalis*.

S., benign'. Term introduced by Bazin for certain inflammations, not dangerous to life, occurring in subjects of the lymphatic diathesis; e.g. *Strophulus*, *Lupus erythematosus*, &c.

S., fix'ed prim'itive. A term for *Scrofula* in which the symptoms remain the same throughout the course of the disease.

S. fug'ax. (L.) *S.* *fugitive*.

S., fug'itive. Cullen's term for suppurative inflammation of the cervical lymphatic glands, accompanying eczema capitis.

S., ganglion'ic. A term for scrofulous or strumous *Adenitis*.

S., malign'ant. A term for *Lymphadenoma*.

S., mask'ed. Bazin's term for a form of *Scrofula* which has anomalous symptoms, as, e.g., symptoms like those of enteric fever.

S. mesenter'ica. A syn. for *Tubes mesenterica*.

S. molucca'na. (From the *Moluccas*, where this disease is prevalent.) A syn. for *Frambæsia* or *Yaws*.

S., muc'ous. Old term for a supposed condition of *Scrofula* of the mucous membranes.

S., phagedæ'n'ic. Bazin's term for a form of *Scrofula* in which phagedænic ulceration is very apt to occur.

S. plant. A syn. for *Figwort*.

S., prim'itive. Old term for *Scrofula* in an early stage.

SCROFULARIA—SCROTOCELE

S., pulmonary. A term for *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.

S., quater'nary. A syn. for *S., visceral.* (Gould.)

S. root. A common name for the root of *Erythronium americanum*.

S., sen'ile. A syn. for *Struma, senile* (q. v.).

S., ter'tiary. A name for *Rickets*.

S., vis'ceral. *Tuberculosis* of the viscera.

S. vulgar'is. *Scrofula*.

Scrofularia. See *Scrophularia*.

Scrofularius. (Mod. L.) *Scrofulous*.

Scrofuloleco'sis. (*Scrofula*; ἔλκος, ulceration.) A term for *Scrofulous ulceration*.

Scrofulide. (F.) *Scrofuloderma*.

Scrofulism. (*Scrofula*.) A term for the *Scrofulous diathesis*.

Scrofuloderma. See *Scrofuloderma*.

Scrofuloderma. (*Scrofula*; δέρμα, the skin.) Suppurating dermatitis, occurring in the neighbourhood of caseating lymphatic glands, commonly about the face and neck.

S. gummato'sum. Gummatous scrofuloderma. A syn. for *S. tuberculosum*.

S. papulo'sum. Papular scrofuloderma. A syn. for *Lichen scrofulosus*.

S., pus'tular, large. A form of scrofuloderma characterised by large rounded or oval pustules with a red areola.

S., pus'tular, small. A form of scrofuloderma characterised by small pustules, generally on the forearms and hands. They form crusts, and leave a depressed scar on healing.

S. squamo'sum. Squamous scrofuloderma. A variety, characterised by branny desquamation, occurring in *scrofulous* subjects.

S. tuberculo'sum. Tuberculous scrofuloderma. A variety characterised by the formation of freely moveable subcutaneous nodes, which later become adherent to the skin, and eventually either become absorbed, or break down and give rise to undermined, sluggish ulcers.

S., ul'cerative. A syn. for *Granuloma fungoides*.

S. ulcero'sum. *S., ulcerative*.

S. ungua'i'te. A form of chronic inflammation of the matrix of the finger-nails, sometimes occurring in *scrofulous* people.

S. verruco'sum. A term for *Tuberculosis verrucosa cutis* (Riehl and Paltauf); also, for *Lupus verrucosus*, and for *Verruca necrogenica*. (Unna.)

S. vesiculo'sum. A syn. for *Lichen scrofulosorum*.

Scrofulome. (*Scrofula*.) A scrofulous tumour.

Scrofulonychia. (*Scrofula*; *onych'ia*.) A term for *Onychia maligna*.

Scrofulophyma. (*Scrofula*; φύμα, a growth.) A syn. for *Scrofuloderma tuberculosum*.

S. diffus'um. Diffuse scrofulophyma. A syn. for *Elephantiasis scrofulosa*.

Scrofulo'sis. (*Scrofula*.) The *Scrofulous diathesis*.

S. ereth'ica. (Ἐρυθρία, to redden.) Term for that variety of the scrofulous diathesis in which there is a strong tendency towards suppurative inflammation of lymphatic glands.

S. torpidus. Torpid scrofulosis. Term for the scrofulous diathesis when manifested by the characteristic scrofulous or strumous ap-

pearance—the thick upper lip and nose, prominent abdomen, weak limbs, &c.

Scrofulosus. (Mod. L.) *Scrofulous*.

Scrofulous. (*Scrofula*.) Belonging to, having the nature of, or affected with, *Scrofula*.

S. diathesis. A syn. for *Strumous diathesis*.

S. pneumo'nia. Term for the secondary inflammatory processes going on in the lungs in pulmonary tuberculosis (*Scrofula, pulmonary*).

S. teeth. Syn. for *Strumous teeth* (q. v.).

S. ulcera'tion. See *Strumous ulceration*.

Scrofulousness. A term for *Scrofulosis*.

Scroph'ula. See *Scrofula*.

Scrophulæ. The same as *Scrophula*.

S. gonorrh'o'icæ. A syn. for *Gonorrhœa*.

Scrophular'ia. (*Scrophula* = *Scrofula*; from the tuberculous appearance of the roots in plants of this Genus.) The figwort, a Genus of flowering plants, the type of the Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

S. aquat'ica. The water betony, or greater figwort. Formerly considered to be stomachic, carminative, and antiscorbutic.

S. cani'na. Dog's rue. This species is used for the cure of scabies in dogs and pigs. (Foster.)

S. chrysanthemifo'lia. A syn. for *S. canina*.

S. foet'ida. A syn. for *S. nodosa*.

S. lanceola'ta. A syn. for *S. nodosa*.

S. marilandica. A syn. for *S. nodosa*.

S. medi'a. A syn. for several species of *Sedum*.

S. mi'nor. A name for the *Ranunculus ficaria*.

S. nodo'sa. The figwort or heal-all. Root and leaves popularly believed to be antiphlogistic, both locally and internally.

S. officina'lis. A syn. for *S. nodosa*.

S. peregr'ina. Hab., South Europe. Formerly used locally for inflammations, &c.

S. vulgar'is. A syn. for *S. nodosa*.

Scrophular'ius. See *Scrofularius*.

Scrofuloleco'sis. See *Scrofulolecosis*.

Scrofuloder'ma. See *Scrofuloderma*.

Scrophulonychia. (*Scrophula*; *onych'ia*.) See *Scrofulonychia*.

Scrophulophyma. See *Scrofulophyma*.

Scrophulo'sis. See *Scrofulosis*.

Scrophulosus. See *Scrofulosus*.

Scro'tal. Belonging to the *Scrotum*.

S. arteries. General name for the arteries supplying the scrotum. They are, anterior offshoots from the inferior external pudic, and posterior offshoots from the transverse perineal.

S. fist'ula. A *Urethral fistula* opening externally through the scrotum.

S. her'nia. A *hernia* through the external inguinal ring, into the scrotum.

S. nerves, long. A name given to the superficial perineal and the inferior pudendal nerves, on account of their distribution.

Scro'tiform. (L. *scrotum*; forma, shape.) Biol. Shaped like a double or two-chambered pouch.

Scro'titis. (L. *scrotum*; Gr. adj. term. -itis.) A term for inflammation of the scrotum.

Scro'tocele. (*Scrotum*; Gr. κήλη, a tumour.) A *Scrotal hernia*.

SCROTOSARCIA—SCUTULA

Scrotosar'cia. (*Scrotum*; Gr. σάρξ, flesh.) An old term for *Elephantiasis scroti*.

Scrotum. (L. *scrotum*, a skin.) The bag-like covering of the testicles and spermatic cords. Its thin, dark-coloured covering of skin, thrown into numerous rugæ in the natural condition, is continuous with the skin of the abdomen, perineum, and thighs. The layers composing the scrotum beneath the skin are *dartos*, *spermatic fascia*, and *tunica vaginalis testis*.

S. cordis. A name for the *Pericardium*.

S. elephantiasis of. See *Elephantiasis scroti*.

S., epithelial cancer of. The same as *S., epithelioma of*.

S., epithelioma of. See *Cancer*, *chimney-sweeper's*.

S. lapillosum. (L. *lapillus*, a small stone.) Vanizetti's term for a condition of "multiple cretaceous atheroma of the scrotum."

S., lymph. See *Lymph scrotum*.

S., milk. A syn. for *S., lymph*.

S., pendulous. A relaxed state of the scrotum which allows of the testicles lying lower than is usual.

Scrubgrass. A syn. for *Scouring rush*.

Scrubieggrass. A name for the *Cochlearia officinalis*. (Dunglison.)

Scruple. (L. *scrupulus*.) See *Scrupulus*.

Scrupulosity. Excessive and undue sensitiveness and conscientiousness in one's speech and actions. It occurs occasionally as a symptom in some varieties of *Melancholia*.

Scrupulus. (L.) *Pharm.* A scruple; a weight of twenty grains, or one-third of a *drachm*, apothecaries' weight.

Scull. An old spelling of *Skull*.

Scultetus, bandage of. A bandage, originally devised by Scultetus, for use in compound fractures, made of short pieces arranged in the manner of a spiral reversed bandage, so that it could be removed without moving the limb.

S., method of. See *Amputation, oval method of*.

Scurf. (Ang.-Sax. *sceorfa*; Mid. Eng. *scurf*.) The bran-like desquamation of the epidermis, especially that of the scalp.

S. skin. See *Scurf-skin*.

Scurfy. Abounding in *Scurf*, *furfuraceous*.

Scurvy. (L. *scorbutus*; Mid. Eng. *scurvy*.) A disease occurring in people whose diet has been insufficient, especially as regards the salts contained in fresh meat and vegetables. The symptoms are spongy gums, subcutaneous and other hemorrhages, fetid breath, livid patches of the skin, and progressive debility and emaciation.

S., Alpine. A name for *Pellagra*.

S., button. See *Button scurvy*.

S.-grass. The *S.-grass*, common; also, the *Sisyrinchium bermudianum*.

S.-grass, common. Common name for the *Cochlearia officinalis*.

S.-grass, lemon. The same as *S.-grass*, common.

S.-grass, wild. Common name for the *Cochlearia coronopus*.

S., land. A name for *Purpura hemorrhagica*.

S., Norwegian. A name for *Radesyge*.

S. of Alps. See *S., Alpine*.

S. rickets. A variety of *Scurvy* some-

times occurring, associated with *Rickets*, in young children.

Scutala. (Σκυτάλη, a staff.) *Anat.* Old term synonymous with *Phalanx*.

Scutalis. (L. *scutum*, a shield.) Belonging to a *scutum*.

Scutate. (L. *scutatus*, armed with a shield.) *Biol.* Shield-shaped.

Scuta'tus. (L.) See *Scutate*.

Scute. (L. *scutum*, a shield.) *Biol.* A scale or plate, whether of the exoskeleton of Invertebrates, or of the epidermis of Vertebrates.

Scutella. Plur. of *Scutellum*.

Also, in the sing. (L. *scutella*), a dish.

Scutellar. Belonging to a *Scutellum*.

Scutellar'ia. A Genus of the *Labiateæ*.

S. altissima. Hab., Asia. Said to be emmenagogue and vulnerary.

S. caroliniana. A syn. for *S. integrifolia*.

S. galericula'ta. The skull-cap. This plant has been used in ague (especially tertian). It is bitter, and smells like garlic.

S. havanensis. Hab., Havana. Tonic and antispasmodic.

S. hyssopifolia. A syn. for *S. integrifolia*.

S. integrifolia. This species is a powerful bitter.

S. laterifolia. Leaves and twigs formerly believed to be useful in hydrophobia.

S. minor. Hedge hyssop. Hab., Europe. Properties closely similar to those of *S. galericulata* (q. v.).

Also reputed to be a nerve tonic.

Scutellar'in. (*Scutellaria*.) Name for a precipitate obtained from a tincture of the leaves of *Scutellaria laterifolia* (q. v.).

Scutellate. (Mod. L. *scutellatus*.) *Biol.* Having the shape of a *scutella* or dish. Also, furnished with *Scutella* (plur. of *Scutellum*).

Scutella'tus. (L. *scutella*, a kind of dish.) *Scutellate*.

Scutelliform. (L. *scutella*; forma, shape.) Having the shape of a *Scutella* or dish.

Scutelligerous. (L. *scutellum*; gero, to carry.) *Biol.* Provided with a *Scutellum* or with *Scutella*.

Scutelloides. (*Scutellum*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) *Scutelliform*.

Scutellum. (L. Dim. from *scutum*, a shield.) *Med.* A syn. for *Scutulum*.

Biol. (a) A tarsal plate in *Birds*; (b) a sclerite of the tergum in *Insecta*; (c) the cotyledon of the embryo in the *Graminaceæ*; (d) the sessile apothecium of the *Lichenes*.

Scut'ia. (L. *scutum*.) A Genus of the *Rhamnaceæ*.

S. circumcissa. A shrub indigenous to Asia. Leaves used in India to make an oxyctic ointment.

S. indica. The same as *S. circumcissa*.

Scutic'ula digitorum manus. (L.) Term for the phalanges of the fingers; sometimes shortened to *Scuticula*.

Scuti'form. (L. *scutum*, a shield; forma, shape.) *Biol.* Shield-shaped.

Scuti'gerous. (L. *scutum*; gero, to carry.) *Biol.* Bearing a *Scute* or *Scutes*.

Scuto'ides. (L. *scutum*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) *Scuti'form*.

Scut'ula. (Plur. of L. *scutulum*, a small shield.) Term for the small, somewhat shield-

shaped crusts left by the drying up of vesicles on the skin.

Also, in the sing. (L. *scutula*, a cylinder), the same as *Scutala*.

S. digito-rum ma'nus. (L. *digitus*, a digit; *manus*, the hand.) A phalanx of the fingers.

Scu'tulæ. (L.) Plur. of *Scutula*, a cylinder.

S. digito-rum ma'nus. The phalanges of the fingers. See *Scutula digitorum manus*.

Scutula'tio. (L. *scutum*.) A syn. for *Ichthyosis congenita*.

Scu'tulum. The same as *Scutellum*.

Scutum. (L. Plur. *Scuta*.) A shield or disc.

Anat. An old term for the Thyroid cartilage.

Zoöl. A plate of the exoskeleton in Invertebrata; also, a scute or epidermal plate in Birds and Reptiles.

Bot. The round disc surrounding the column of stamens in the *Asclepiadaceæ*.

S. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, cordis, the heart.)

Anat. An old name for the *Sternum*; also, for the *Scapula*.

S. go'nu. (L. *genu*, the knee.) An old term for the *Patella*.

S. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.) An old term for *Sternum*; also, for the *Thorax* as a whole.

S. pro umbil'co. Syn. for *Emplastrum asafetida matricale*.

S. stomach'icum. Old name for a plaster applied to the stomach.

S. thora'cis. (*Thorax*; -*acis*.) An old name for the *Scapula*.

S. tympan'icum. (L. *tympanicus*, -*a*, -*um*.) **Anat.** Tympanic shield. Term for the thin plate of bone which lies between the upper part (*attic*) of the tympanic cavity in the petrous bone, and the outer cells of the mastoid bone.

Scyb'ala. (Plur. of *Scybalum*.) Dry, constipated faeces, formed into detached, hard masses either rounded or irregular in shape.

Scybalous. Having the characters of *Scybala* or of a *Scybalum*.

Scybalum. (Σκύβαλον, *scæces*.) One of a number of *scybala*. Term used generally in the plural. See *Scybala*.

Scyla'cion. (Σκυλάκιον; dim. from σκύλαξ, any young animal.) Term for a certain *Collyrium* described by Galen and Aëtius.

Scylla. See *Scilla*.

Scyllite. C₆H₁₂O₆. Name for a variety of *Glucose* which has been obtained from the liver, kidney, and other viscera of certain fishes.

Scyph'istoma. The same as *Scyphostoma*.

Scypho'stoma. (Σκύφος, a cup; *στομα*, any mouth-like opening.) **Zoöl.** The simple tube- or hydra-stage of the *Medusæ*. It is developed out of the *Scyphula*, and itself develops into a free *Medusa*. The remaining stem sometimes undergoes *strobilation* (q. v.).

Scyph'ula. (Dim. from Gr. σκύφος, a cup.) **Zoöl.** The fixed, coralliform stage in the development of the *Medusæ* previous to the *Scyphostoma*.

Scyphus. (Σκύφος, a cup.) Old term synonymous with *Cyathus*.

S. audito'rius. **Anat.** Auditory cup. A name for the *infundibulum* of the cochlea of the internal ear.

S. cer'ebr'i. The *infundibulum* of the cerebrum.

S. coch'leæ. A syn. for *S. auditorius*.

S. lapide'us in oc'ulo. **Anat.** Stony cup in the eye. A term for a cup-shaped calcareous concretion which sometimes forms in the choroid coat of the eye.

S. Vieussen'il. (After the anatomist *Vieussens*.) A syn. for *S. auditorius*.

Scy'ros. (Σκυρός = σκιρός, hard.) Old term used by Hippocrates as synonymous both with *Callus* and *Porus*.

Scy'rus. The same as *Scyros*.

Scy'talë. (Σκυτάλη, a staff.) A syn. for *Scutala*.

Scy'tal'idës. Plur. of *Scy'talis*. A syn. for *Internodia*.

S. digito-rum ma'nus. (L. *digitus*, a digit; *manus*, the hand.) The phalanges of the fingers.

Scy'ta'lis. The same as *Scy'talë*.

Scyte'chus. (Σκύτος, a skin; ἦχος, sound. F. *bruit de cuir neuf*; G. *Neuledergeräusch*.) **Med.** Old term for "new leather sound." See *Bruit de cuir neuf*.

Scyth'ian disease'. Term for atrophy of the male generative organs, accompanied by loss of masculine attributes and of physical strength. It occurs in cases of *Sexual perversion* (q. v.). This disease has been prevalent in the regions of the Caucasus since the time of Herodotus.

S. insan'ity. The mental perversion occurring in the *S. disease*, and leading to the assumption by the subjects of the disease of the dress and general habits of women.

S. lamb. See *Agnus scythicus*.

Scyth'ica, radix. (L. *scythicus*, Scythian.) The Scythian root. A name for *Liquorice root*.

Scyth'icus. (L. *scythicus*, -*a*, -*um*.) Scythian.

Scythropas'mus. (Σκυθρωπασμός. F. *scythropasme*.) A sad or tired expression of face.

Scyt'i'tis. (Σκύτος, skin; fem. adj. term. -*itis*.) An old term for inflammation of the skin, *Dermatitis*.

Scytoblas'ta. The same as *Scytoblastema*.

Scytoblaste'ma. (Σκύτος; βλάστημα, a germ.) The embryonic stage of the skin.

Scytoblaste'sis. (*Scytos*; βλάστησις, a budding.) The progress of *Scytoblastema*.

Scytodeps'ic. (Σκυτοδεψίω, to dress leather.) Belonging to *Scytodepsium* or *Tannin*; also, belonging to *Gallic acid*.

Scytodeps'ium. (Σκυτοδεψίω, to dress leather.) An old term for *Tannin*.

Scytomorpho'sis. (Σκύτος; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) Abnormal or pathological development of the skin.

Scy'tos. (Σκύτος, the skin.) Old term for the skin in general (*Corium*), but restricted by Galen to the skin of the head.

Se defenden'do. (L.) In defending one's self. In *Med. Jurisp.*, an expression used of justifiable homicide, or causing death in self-defence.

Sea ash. A common name for the *Xanthozytum cuvolinianum*.

S. belts. (So named from the likeness of the leaves to belts.) Common name for the *Fucus saccharinus*.

S. bath. See *Bath, sea*.
S. burdock. Common name for the *Xanthium strumarium*.
S. cabbage. Common name for the *Brassica oleracea*.
S. chattering. Common name for the *Enterophytum*.
S. cole. A common name for the sea-kale, *Crambe maritima*.
S. convolvulus. Common name for the *Convolvulus soldanella*.
S. fen'nel. A common name for the samphire, *Crithmum maritimum*.
S. girdles. A common name for the *Laminaria digitata*.
S. girdle and hangers. The same as *Sea girdles*.
S. grape. Common name for the *Salsola kali*.
S. hedge/hog. The sea urchin, *Echinus marinus*.
S. holly. Common name for the *Eryngium maritimum*.
S. kale. Common name for the *Crambe maritima*.
S. lavender. Common name for the *Statice limonium*.
S. lentil. Common name for the *Fucus natans*.
S. moss. Common name for the *Fucus helminthocorton*; also, for the *Corallina officinalis*.
S. oak. A name for the common seaweed or sea wrack, *Fucus vesiculosus*.
S. on'ion. A name for the squill, *Urginea scilla* (*Scilla maritima*).
S. sedge. Common name for the *Acorus calamus*.
S. sick'ness. Nausea and vomiting induced by the motion of the sea, or by any similar undulating motion. Sir J. Crichton Browne believes the vomiting to be a reflex act induced by visual disturbance, and has prevented it in a number of cases by blindfolding the patient. The blindfolding must be done before any visual disturbance has been set up. Of drugs, the most useful in sea sickness have been generally considered to be cocaine, bromides, and chlorobrom.
S. spurge. Common name for the *Euphorbia paralias*.
S. tangle. Common name for the *Laminaria digitata* (q. v.).
S. thrift. A syn. for *S. lavender*.
S. urchin. Common name for the *Echinus marinus*.
S. ware. The same as *S. wrack*.
S. water. See *Doridis humor*.
S. water bath. See *Bath, sea-water*.
S. weed. A general term for marine *Algae*. See *Fucus vesiculosus*.
S. weed bath. A sea-water bath to which is added an infusion of sea-weed.
S. weed poultice. See *Cataplasma fuci*.
S. wrack. A name for the common seaweed, *Fucus vesiculosus*.
Seal. Comp. Anat. The Genus *Phoca*.
Hygiene. The water in the trap of a house-drain, which acts as a seal against the entrance of sewer gas.
S. golden. Common name for the *Hydrastis canadensis*.
S. Solomon's. The *Convallaria polygonatum*.

S., Solomon's great. The *Convallaria canaliculata*.

S., Solomon's smaller. The *Convallaria pubescens*.

Sealed earths. See *Terræ sigillatæ*.

Sealing. Surg. The sealing or covering up of a healing wound from access of air.

S.-wax. A substance made by the addition of Venice turpentine and some mineral colouring matter to shellac.

Seam. A line of joining.

Searcher. A surgical instrument designed for detecting stone in the bladder. Also, old term for a *Body-snatcher*.

Searching. An old term for *Probing*.

S., ocular. See *Ocular, searching*.

Sea'side grape. Common name for the *Coccoloba uvifera*.

Season. One of the four divisions of the year.

Also (verb), a term for *Acclimatise*.

Season'ing. A term for *Acclimatisation*.

Also, addition of spiced substances to food to give it a flavour; also, the mixture of spiced substances thus added.

S. fe'ver. A syn. for *Stranger's fever*.

Seat. (Mid. Eng. sets.) Anat. A common colloquial term for the *Nates*; also, for the *Anus*. See *Sedes*.

S.-bone. The *Ischium*.

S.-worm. The thread-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

Seb. Old alchemical term for *Aurum*; also, for *Alumen*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Sebaceofollicular. Belonging to a *Sebaceous follicle*.

Sebaceous. (*Sebum*.) Pertaining to *Sebum*, and especially to that secreted by the sebaceous glands of the true skin.

S. crypt. A syn. for *S. gland*.

S. cyst. Also popularly termed a wen. A cystic tumour of the skin, most commonly on the face, scalp, or back, formed by the continued secretion of a ductless sebaceous gland. These cysts vary in size from that of a millet seed to that of an ordinary apple.

S. flux. A term for *Seborrhœa*.

S. follicle. A syn. for *S. gland*.

S. gland. A small, simple pyriform gland of the true skin, with a single duct opening through the epidermis. The gland secretes *Sebum*.

Seba'cic. Belonging to *Sebum*.

S. ac'id. $C_{10}H_{18}O_6$. A dibasic acid prepared by the action of sodium hydrate on castor oil, and also by the dry distillation of oleic acid.

Seba'cin. (*Sebum*.) Bot. A fatty substance contained in the fruit of *Myristica sebigera*.

Chem. A hydrocarbon prepared by distillation of calcium sebate with an excess of calcium carbonate.

Sebadilla. See *Cevadilla*.

Sebastoma'nia. (*Σεβαστόν, revered; μανία, madness*.) A term for *Insanity, religious*.

Sebate. (*Sebum*.) A salt of *Sebacic acid*.

Se'bel. (Arab.) Pathol. An old term for *Pannus*.

Sebesten. (Egyptian.) Bot. A name for the *Cordia myxa*; also, for the *C. obliqua*.

S. plums. The edible, demulcent fruits of *Sebesten*.

Sebeste'na. The same as *Sebesten*.

Sebesti'na. The same as *Sebestena*.

Se'bic. The same as *Sebacic*.
Sebiferous. (L. *sebum*; *fero*, to bear.) Fat-bearing, *sebum*-bearing.

Sebiparous. (L. *sebum*; *pario*, to bring forth.) Producing or secreting fat or *sebum*.

Sebolith. (*Sebum*; Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.) A calculus formed in a sebaceous gland.

Seborrhægia. (L. *sebum*; Gr. *παύω* = *παύω*, a breaking, a bursting forth.) Another name for *Pimelorrhæa*.

Seborrhœa. (*Sebum*; Gr. *ρῶς* = *ρῶς*, a flowing.) Excessive secretion of *sebum* by the sebaceous glands of the skin, a waxy or scaly layer accumulating over the surface.

S. adipo'sa. A syn. for *S. oleosa*.

S. amiantha'cea. A syn. for *S. capitis*.

S. capilli'tis. A syn. for *S. capitis*.

S. cap'i'tis. *Seborrhœa* of the scalp. See *S. furfuracea* and *S. sicca*.

S. cer'ea. Term for the more greasy variety of *S. sicca*.

S. congesti'va. A syn. for *Lupus erythematosus*.

S. cor'poris. Flannel rash. *Seborrhœa* of the body, occurring in rings of papules, often serpiginous, having a greasy surface, and scaling readily. *S. capitis* often occurs associated with it.

S. crusto'sa. A syn. for *S. sicca*.

S. dermatitis. Term for the various forms of *Seborrhœa* when associated with active inflammation of the skin (dermatitis).

S. ec'zema. Unna's term for *Seborrhœa* associated with an eczematous condition of the skin.

S. eczem'atoid. A form of *S. capitis* associated with active dermatitis of the scalp.

S. facie'i. A form of *seborrhœa* affecting the face, especially the forehead and sides of the cheeks and nose, often associated with *Rosacea*, and commonly a sequela of one of the *Exanthemata*.

S. flaves'cens. Yellowish *seborrhœa*. A syn. for *S. nasi*.

S. flu'ida. A syn. for *S. oleosa*.

S. furfura'cea. A term for *S. sicca* when characterised by the formation of branny scales. Popularly termed scurf or dandruff.

S. genital'ium. Term for an accumulation of the special kind of *sebum* termed *Smegma*, about the prepuce in the male, or the clitoris, and labia majora and minora in the female.

S. ichthyo'sis. A variety characterised by the formation of large plates, resembling those of *Ichthyosis*.

S. lichenoid'es. A syn. for *S. corporis*.

S. loca'lis. Localised *seborrhœa*.

S. na'si. *Seborrhœa* about the tip of the nose, characterised by its yellow crusts.

S. ni'gra. *Seborrhœa* in which dark crusts form, usually from an admixture with dirt.

S. nig'ricans. A syn. for *S. nigra*.

S. oleo'sa. A variety of *seborrhœa* in which the surface of the skin is excessively oily or greasy. It is most marked usually in the face.

S. papulo'sa. A syn. for *S. corporis*.

S. pityriasisfor'mis. A syn. for *S. furfuracea*.

S. psoriasisfor'mis. Psoriasis-like *seborrhœa*. A rare form usually occurring in the body and in the axillæ. It occurs in bright red patches, with scaly, fatty crusts.

S. sic'ca. The common form of *seborrhœa*.

It occurs in the scalp, and is a common cause of baldness. Characterised by greasy, branny scales, the subjacent skin being pale.

S. sic'ca neonato'rum. A syn. for *S. squamosa neonatorum*.

S. squamo'sa. A syn. for *S. sicca*.

S. squamo'sa neonato'rum. A syn. for *Ichthyosis congenita*.

S. syphilit'ica. A term for *S. capitis* occurring together with syphilides of the scalp.

S. tabescen'tium. Also termed *Pityriasis tabescentium*. A variety of *S. furfuracea*, universal in its distribution, occurring in subjects of chronic wasting diseases.

S. universa'lis. The same as *S. tabescentium*.

Seb'sten. Shortened form of the word *Sebasten*.

Sebum. (L.) The fatty secretion of the sebaceous glands of the skin.

Also, syn. for *Sevum*.

S. cac'ao. A syn. for *Oleum theobroma*.

S. cutan'eum. The *sebum* secreted by the sebaceous glands of the skin.

S. ovil'e. (L. *ovillus*, from *ovis*, a sheep.) Mutton suet.

S. palpebra'l'e. The dried secretion of the sebaceous glands of the eyelids.

S. præputia'l'e. A syn. for *Smegma præputii*.

Seca'l'e. (L. *seco*, to cut; because cut with the sickle.) A Genus of the *Graminaceæ*.

S. barba'tum. A syn. for *S. cereal'e*.

S. cerea'l'e. The common rye. Rye flour, either alone or with bran, is used locally as an absorbent and emollient.

S. clava'tum. A syn. for *S. cornutum*.

S. cornu'tum. A name for *Ergot* of rye.

S. mater'num temulent'um. A syn. for *S. cornutum*.

S. mater'num turgidum. The same as *S. mater'num temulentum*.

Seca'lia. The same as *Secalin*.

Secalin. A name formerly given to *Trimethylamin* (q. v.) on account of its being then prepared by acting on rye (*Secal'e cereal'e*) with a caustic alkali.

Secali'nus. (Mod. L.) Belonging to *Secal'e cereal'e*; also, belonging to *Secal'e cornutum*.

Seca'lis mater. A name for *ergot*, *Secal'e cornutum*.

Secamone'. Bot. A Genus of the *Secamoneæ*, which are a Tribe of the *Asclepiadææ*. (Foster.)

S. emet'ica. Hab., East Indies. A shrub which has an emetic root, with an action like that of *ipeacacanha*.

Secan'iabin. Pharm. Old term synonymous with *Oxymel*.

Secern'ent. *Secerning*.

Secern'ing. (L. *secerno*, to separate.) *Secreting*, especially of a gland.

Secern'ment. *Secretion*, especially by a gland.

Seces'sio. (L. *secedo*, to go apart.) A syn. for *Excretio*.

S. fæ'cum. (L. *feces*.) A term for *Defæcation*.

Seces'sus. (L.) A going apart or retiring; a privy.

S. ni'ger. (L. *niger*, black.) Term for *Melena*.

Se'cha. Bot. An old name for *Santonium*.

Sec'la. *Bot.* An old name for *Secale*.
Secluso'rium. (L.) A place in which anything is shut up, a coop.

Biol. An old term for *Sac*.

Sec'ond intention, healing by.
See Intention, second.

Sec'ondaries. *Med.* A term for *Syphilis, secondary*; primary syphilis being termed "primaries."

Astron. A term applied to the satellites of the planets.

Sec'ondary. (L. *secundarius*.) Following on a first.

S. amputation. *See Amputation, secondary.*

S. cat'aract. *See Cataract, secondary.*

S. den'tine. *See Dentine, secondary.*

S. fe'ver. *See Fever, secondary.*

S. hæm'orrhage. *See Hemorrhage, secondary.*

S. sub'stance of Rol'let. *See Substance of Rollet, secondary.*

S. syph'ilis. *See Syphilis, secondary.*

S. ter'tiary. *Chem.* Term for a divalent Alcohol in which one hydroxyl is united with an atom of carbon, this atom being also united to two other carbon atoms; the other hydroxyl being united with an atom of carbon, which is also united with three other carbon atoms.

Secre'ta. (L. *secerno, secretum*, to separate.) Those substances which are secreted by any secreting organ.

Secrete'. (L. *secerno, secretum*, to separate.) To effect *Secretion*.

Secreting. *Secrete.*

Secre'tio. (L. *secerno, secretum*, to separate.) *Secretion*.

S. lac'tis. (L.) The secretion of milk.

S. lo'til. A syn. for *S. urinae*.

S. urinae. The secretion of urine.

S. vicaria. *See Vicarious secretion.*

Secre'tion. (L. *secretio*.) The function of certain organs, especially glands, of elaborating and separating from themselves certain substances in a fluid or partly fluid form.

Also, the substance thus elaborated and separated.

S., antily'tic. Langley's term for saliva secreted by a salivary gland with intact innervation, in contradistinction to that secreted by a gland the nerves of which have been divided.

S., disor'dered. *See Pareocrosis.*

S., inter'nal. Term for a secretion which is not discharged from the secreting organ.

S., paraly'tic. The continued secretion by a gland after division of its nerves. This product of secretion is usually excessive in quantity, but defective in solid constituents.

Secre'titious. (*Secretio*.) Having the characters of a *Secretion*.

Secretiveness. (L. *secerno, secretum*, to put apart.) *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty said to be peculiar to man and the lower animals, consisting in the power and tendency to conceal those thoughts, desires, and emotions, whose outward expression is, in some way, inexpedient. Its so-called "organ" is said to be at the lower edge of the parietal bones.

Secretodermato'sis. (*Secretory*; Gr. *dipnau, -atos*, the skin.) Term for disease of the secretory structures of the skin (*derma*).

Secre'to-mo'tor. (*Secretory*; *motor*.) *Physiol.* Epithet applied to *Secretory nerves*.

Secre'tory. (*Secrete*.) Effecting *Secretion*.

S. fibres. Those centrifugal nerve-fibres stimulation of which sets up secretion.

S. nerves. *See Nerves, secretory.*

Secre'tum. (L. *secerno, secretum*, to separate.) The substance secreted, a secretion.

Sec'tile. (L. *seco, sectum*, to cut.) Capable of being cut.

Sec'tio. (L.) A section or cutting.

S. abdomina'lis. Abdominal section.

S. agrippi'na. A term for *Cæsarean section*.

S. al'ta. High section. Term for the high or supra-pubic operation for *Lithotomy*.

S. al'ta subpub'ica. High subpubic section. Term for transverse section in *Lithotomy*, under the arch of the pubes.

S. anatom'ica. Anatomical section. A term for *Dissection*.

S. bilateral'is. Bilateral section. A term for *Bilateral cystotomy*.

S. cadaver'is. The section of the dead body. *Dissection*.

S. cadaver'is lega'lis. Legal section of the dead body. A name for *Post-mortem examination*.

S. cæsare'a. *Surg.* Cæsarean section.

S. cor'neæ. Section of the cornea. *Keratotomy*.

S. fistular'um. Section of fistulae. Term for the thorough opening up of a complete anal fistula.

S. fræn'uli præput'i. Section of the frænulum of the prepuce. A term for section of the *frænum præputii*, performed in cases of too sudden emissions, and of curvature of the penis.

S. franconia'na. A name for the high or supra-pubic operation of *Lithotomy*, first performed by Peter Franco, in the sixteenth century.

S. hypogas'trica. Hypogastric section. The same as *S. franconiana*.

S. latera'lis. Lateral section. The *Lateral operation* of lithotomy.

S. lectia'na. (L. *lego, lectum*, to choose.) Le Cat's operation of *Lithotomy*, partly by means of cutting and partly by means of dilating.

S. lega'lis. *See S. cadaveris legalis.*

S. maria'na. The original median operation (*apparatus major*) of *Lithotomy*, introduced in 1520 by John de Romani, and communicated by him to *Mariano Santo di Barletta*.

S. media'na. Median *Lithotomy*.

S. musculo'rum. Section of muscles. *Myotomy*.

S. nervo'rum. Section of nerves. *Neurotomy*.

S. nympha'rum. *Surg.* Section of the nymphæ. *Nymphotomy*.

S. perinae'alis. Perineal section.

S. postroland'ica. Term for a transverse section of the cerebrum at the posterior border of the gyrus (post-central) immediately posterior to the fissure of Rolando.

S. præroland'ica. Term for a transverse section of the cerebrum at the anterior border of the gyrus (præcentral) immediately anterior to the fissure of Rolando.

S. rena'lis. Renal section. A name for *Nephrotomy*.

S. roland'ica. Term for a transverse

section of the *Cerebrum* through the fissure of Rolando.

S. tendinum. Section of tendons. *Tenotomy.*

S. urethralis. Urethral section. *Urethrotomy.*

S. vaginalis. Vaginal section. *Elytrotomy.*

S. vagino-vesicalis. Vagino-vesical section. A name for *Vaginal lithotomy.*

S. ventralis. Ventral section. A term for *Cystotomy, supra-pubic.*

S. vesicæ felleæ. Section of the gall-bladder. *Cholecystotomy.*

S. vesicalis. Vesical section, *Cystotomy.*

Section. (L. *seco, sectum*, to cut.) A separation or dividing by means of cutting; also, the cut surface thus obtained; also, a thin slice of any tissue for microscopical examination.

S., abdominal. See *Laparotomy.*

S., Cæsaræan. See *Cæsaræan section.*

S., cutter. See *Microtome.*

S., frontal. Term for a longitudinal section of the body parallel with the anterior and posterior surfaces.

S., longitudinal. A section of the body in its long axis. It may be either *frontal, sagittal, or oblique, i. e.* in some plane between the antero-posterior (sagittal) and lateral (frontal) sections.

S., optic. Term for the appearance represented by a more or less transparent microscopic section when some plane of it deeper than the near surface is in focus.

S., perineal. See *Cook's operation.*

S., sagittal. Term for an antero-posterior longitudinal section of the body, *i. e.* one parallel with the sagittal suture of the skull.

S., serial. Microscopic sections cut and arranged in series.

S., Sigaul'tian. A name for *Symphysotomy.*

Sector. (L. *seco, sectum*, to cut.) That part of the area of a circle included between any two radii and the part of the circumference between their distal or circumferential ends.

S., cranimetric. Term for certain artificial sectors made use of in *Cranimetry.* See sub-headings.

S., cerebellar. See *Cerebellar sector.*

S. for cavum nasopharyngeum. *Cranium.* That sector which lies between radii drawn respectively to the basion and posterior nasal point.

S., frontal. *Cranium.* That sector lying between a radius drawn to the nasion and one which would, if produced, pass through the junction of the sagittal and frontal sutures.

S., maxillary. *Cranium.* That sector lying between a radius drawn to the nasion, and one through the point of the posterior nasal spine.

S., medullary. *Cranium.* That sector which lies between a radius drawn to the basion, and one passing through the centre of the posterior border of the foramen magnum.

S., nasal. *Cranium.* That sector which lies between a radius drawn to the rhinion and one which would, if prolonged, pass through the nasion.

S., occipital. *Cranium.* That sector which lies between radii drawn respectively to the occipital point and the summit of the external occipital protuberance.

S., palatine. *Cranium.* That sector which lies between radii drawn respectively to the posterior nasal point and the premaxillary point.

S., parietal. *Cranium.* That sector which lies between radii drawn, one to the bregma, and the other to the occipital point.

S., premaxillary. *Cranium.* That sector which lies between radii drawn respectively to the rhinion and to the premaxillary point.

Secund. (L. *secundus*, following.) *Bot.* Arranged in a series on one side of a stem.

Secundæ. See *Secundina.*

Secundina. (L. *secundus*, second.) Anything that follows upon something else.

S. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*.) A term for the *Pia mater.*

Secundinæ. (L.) The same as *Secundines.*

Secundine. The same as *Secundinæ.*

Secundines. (L. *secundus*, following.) The after-birth, or placenta with the membranes and umbilical cord.

Also, in *Bot.*, a syn. for *Mesosperm.*

Secundum artem. (L.) According to art. Denoted in prescriptions by the initials S. A.

S. artis legis. (L.) According to the rule of art.

S. nat'ram. (L.) According to Nature.

S. par tuberculorum. (L. *secundus, -a, -um*.) *Anat.* The second pair of tubercles. A name for the *Optic thalami.*

Secundus. (L. *secundus, -a, -um*.) Second.

S. proprio'rum auriculæ. (L.) The second of the muscles proper to the ear. A term for the *Retrahens auriculum.*

Se'cur. An old name for *Aurum.*

Securiform. (L. *securis*, an axe; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Axe-shaped.

Se'cus. (L.) Sex.

Sedalia, va'sa. See *Vasa sedalia.*

Sedans. (L. *sedans*, plur. *sedantia*, soothing.) A syn. for *Sedativus.*

Sedantia. (L.) Plur. of *Sedans.* Sedatives.

Sedation. (L. *sedo*, to soothe.) A term for the action produced by a *Sedative.*

Sedative. (L. *sedo*, to soothe.) Soothing. Also, a soothing agent or drug, something that has the therapeutic effect of diminishing functional activity.

S. salt. An old name for *Boric acid.*

Sedativus. (Mod. L. From L. *sedo*, *sedatum*, to soothe.) *Sedative.*

Sedem attollens. (L. *sedes*, the seat or anus; *attollens*, pulling up.) *Anat.* A name for the *Levator ani.*

Sedentar'ia, os'sa. (*Sedentarius*.) The sedentary bone or bones on which one sits, namely the two *Ischia* and the *Coccyx*.

Sedentarius. (L.) Sedentary.

Sedentary. (L. *sedentarius*.) Belonging to sitting or the habit of sitting; necessitating sitting.

Sedes. (L.) A seat. Term for the *Anus*; also, for motions or stools.

S. cruentæ. (L.) Bloody stools. A term applied to *Dysentery.*

S. lactescens. (L. *lactescens*.) A syn. for *Diarrhœa alba.*

S. proci'dua. (L. *proci'duus*, falling forward or forth.) A term for *Proctocœle.*

Sedge. (Ang.-Sax. *sæg.*) *Bot.* Common name for the Genus *Carex*.

S., sea. Common name for the *Carex arenaria*.

Sedig'itate. (L. *sex*, six; *digitus*.) Having six digits.

Sedilia. (Plur. of L. *sedile*, a seat.) A syn. for *Nates*.

Sedillot's amputation. A form of amputation in the middle or upper third of the leg, introduced by Sedillot. Lateral flaps are taken, the outer being much the longer of the two. (Dunglison.)

Sediment. (L. *sedimentum*.) That which settles to the bottom of any liquid.

Sedimentary. (L. *sedimentum*.) *Geol.* Formed by deposition of constituent particles out of suspension or solution in a liquid; as, e. g., the Sedimentary Rocks, which have been formed in this way.

Sedimentation. (L. *sedimentum*.) Production of quick deposition of a sediment, whether in sewage, or urine, &c., by means of some centrifugal apparatus.

Sedimentum. (L.) A *Sediment*.

S. urinæ lateritium. (L. *lateritius*, made of brick.) The brick-dust-like sediment of urine. A term for the deposit of amorphous urates from urine, more especially febrile urine.

S. urinæ pityroides. (*Pityroides*.) The bran-like sediment of urine. See *Purpura-ceros urine*.

Sedina. Old term for *Sanguis draconis*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Sedlitz powder. See *Seidlitz powder*.

Sedum. (L. *sedes*, to sit; plant so named on account of its growing on walls, stones, &c.) *Bot.* A Genus of the *Crassulaceæ*.

S. acré. *Bot.* The stoncrop or wall-pepper. Cultivated in Europe. It has a local irritant action on the skin and mucous surfaces.

S. al'bum. A syn. for *S. glaciale*.

S. glaciale. Stoncrop or wall pepper. Internally, emetic and purgative; externally, vesicant.

S. majus. The house-leek. Leaves, mildly astringent.

S. mi'nus. A syn. for *S. glaciale*.

S. telephium. This species was formerly used to make a poultice.

S. telephoides. A syn. for *S. telephium*.

S. vermicularé. A syn. for *S. glaciale*.

See's treatment. A method of treatment of obesity by dieting, introduced by Germain Sée. Albuminoids and fats are taken, with a large amount of warm, aromatic fluids, especially hot tea. No alcohol is allowed.

See-saw eczema. Term for *Eczema* when it occurs, as it sometimes does, alternately with some other disease or pathological condition.

Seed. (Ang.-Sax. *sæd*.) A fertilised ovule of plants.

Also, the seminal fluid of animals.

Also, the fertilised ovum of certain animals, as, e. g., of the silkworm-moth.

Also, the young or offspring.

S. bud. *Bot.* A common name for *Germen* (q. v.).

S. coat. The *testa* of the seed of plants.

S. s., cold. *Pharm.* Old term applied to certain plant seeds on account of their supposed refrigerating action. The seeds of the cucumber, gourd, melon, and water-melon were termed the

"four cold seeds;" while those of endive, lettuce, purslane, and succory were termed the "four lesser cold seeds."

S. down. *Bot.* Common name for *Pappus*.

S. s., hot. *Pharm.* Old term applied to certain plant seeds on account of their hot taste, all of them being to some extent sialogogue and carminative. The seeds of anise, caraway, cummin, and fennel were termed the "four greater hot seeds;" those of bishop's weed, stone parsley, smallage, and wild carrot the "four lesser hot seeds."

S. lac. See under *Lac*.

S. lobe. *Bot.* Common name for *Cotyledon*.

S. ves'sel. *Bot.* A common term for *Pericarp*.

Seed'y-toe. Common term for a disease of the hoof of horses and the *Equidæ* in general, believed to be set up by the *Achorion keratophagus*. (Ercolani.)

Seegen's dietetic regimen. Term for a diet-table for diabetics, drawn up by Seegen. It consists of meat, eggs, green vegetables, corn, gluten bread, and cheese.

See'man and Hehner's method. A method of estimating the quantity of acids in the stomach, by neutralisation by means of titration with caustic soda, evaporating to dryness, and incinerating, extraction of the ash with water, and estimation of the alkali in the remaining extract by titration with an acid.

Sees'sel, pouch of. A pouch or hollow in the base of the embryo brain, immediately behind the summit of the pituitary body, first described by the anatomist Sees'sel.

Seg'ax. An old term synonymous with *Sedina*.

Seges'tor. (L. *se*, one's self; *gero*, to bear or carry.) Name for a proprietary mixture for embalming corpses. (Gould.)

Segetalis. (L. *segetalis*, sword-grass; from *seges*, standing corn.) *Biol.* Living or growing in fields of grain.

Segilli. Old term for *Vitriolum*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Segment. (L. *segmentum*; from *seco*, to cut.) A small portion cut out from the circumference or surface of anything.

Biol. A subdivision; a division or part arising from *segmentation*; that part of a limb between any two joints.

S., interan'nular. Term for the part of a nerve-fibre between two nodes of Ranvier.

S., low'er, of uter'us. That part of the uterus which lies below the *S. of Bandl*.

S. s., medullary. The oblique markings in the medullary sheath of a nerve-fibre; also termed incisures of Schmidt and Lautermann.

S. of Bandl. See *Bandl, ring of*.

S., prim'itive. Term introduced by Minot for one of the primitive divisions of the *Calom* or body-cavity in the Vertebrata.

S., pub'ic, of pel'vic floor. That segment of the pelvic floor in the female which lies immediately behind the pubes, and between it and the anterior wall of the vagina. This space is almost entirely taken up by the bladder.

S., Rivin'ian. See *Rivini, notch of*.

S., sac'ral, of pel'vic floor. That segment of the pelvic floor in the female which lies between the sacrum and the posterior wall of the vagina.

SEGMENTA—SEIZURE

S., Schmidt-Laut'ermann's. Term for one of the cylindrical portions of the medullary substance of a nerve-fibre.

S.s., vertebral. A term synonymous with *Somatomes*.

Also, term for the *cusps* of the valves of the heart.

Segmenta. (L.) Plur. of *Segmentum*.

S. cartilagin'ea. Cartilaginous segments. A name for the *Tracheal cartilages*.

Segmental. (*Segment.*) Belonging to *Segmentation*. Pertaining to, or having the characters of, a segment. Also, made up of segments.

S. arteries. Arteries distributed to the embryonic *Segments* in which they become developed.

S. duct. *Embryol.* The duct of the *Pro-nephros*.

S. organ. *Zoöl.* An organ consisting of a primitive epithelium-lined tubule opening at one end on the body-surface, and at the other into the *coelom* or body-cavity. It is the type of the primitive kidneys.

S. sense-organs. Term for a series of sense-organs formed by the union of *sensory ganglia*.

S. spheres. The spherical cells resulting from the segmentation of the nucleus of the ovum.

S. tube. A syn. for *S. organ*.

Segmentary. (*Segment.*) Made up of *Segments*.

Segmentation. (L. *segmentum.*) *Biol.* The process of cleavage.

Embryol. Merogenesis.

S. cavity. *Embryol.* The central space in the *Blastula* stage.

S. cells. *Zoöl.* The mass of homogeneous cells formed by cell-division of the fertilised ovum, and constituting the *Morula* stage.

S., cen'tro-lec'ithal. (*Lecithin.*) *Zoöl.* Term for a variety of segmentation of the fertilised ovum, in which there is a central food-yolk.

S., complete'. A syn. for *S., holoblastic*.

S., direct'. *Zoöl.* Direct cell-division. Also termed *Amitosis*.

S., discoid'al. *Zoöl.* A variety of segmentation confined entirely to the *germinal disc* of the ovum.

S., duplicative. A form of segmentation characterised by the separation of two segments by an appreciable space; it is a formation peculiar to the *Gonococcus*.

S., free. The segmentation of free or naked cells.

S., germ. *Zoöl.* The segmentation of the fertilised ovum.

S., holoblastic. *Zoöl.* A form of segmentation of the fertilised ovum in which its entire substance undergoes segmentation or cleavage.

S., incomplete'. A syn. for *S., meroblastic*.

S., meroblastic. *Zoöl.* A form of segmentation of the fertilised ovum in which only a part, the formative yolk, becomes divided up, the remainder, the food-yolk, remaining as a store of nutriment.

S., metameric. *Zoöl.* A form of segmentation of the fertilised ovum in which the embryo becomes split up into *Metamer'es*.

S. nu'cleus. See *Nucleus, segmentation*.

S., par'tial. The same as *S., incomplete*.

S., protovertebral. Segmentation of the mesoblast into *protovertebrae* on either side of the notochord.

S., regular. Segmentation of the fertilised ovum into equal and regular cells.

S. sphere. One of the cells of a fertilised ovum that has undergone segmentation.

S., to'tal. The same as *S., holoblastic*.

S., une'qual. A form of segmentation of the fertilised ovum in which the cells at one pole of the ovum are larger and fewer than those at the other.

Segmentellum. (Dim. from *Segmentum*.) A syn. for *Blastula*.

Segmentum. (L.) A segment.

Segni'tia. (L. *segnis*, sluggish.) *Med.* Old term for sluggishness.

S. al'va. Sluggishness of the bowels.

S. vir'ium. (L. *vires*, -ium, strength.) Sluggishness of strength. An old term for languor.

Segni'ties. The same as *Segni'tia*.

Segond, angles of. (The contemporary anatomist *Segond*.) *Cranium.* Angles lying between lines drawn from the basion to various other points.

S., oer'eb'ral angle of. *Cranium.* Angle formed between a line from the basion to the opophryon, and one from the basion to the opisthion.

S., fac'ial angle of. *Cranium.* Angle formed between a line from basion to mental point, and one from basion to opophryon.

Seg'regate. (L. *segrego*, to separate out.) To separate or set apart.

S. fecun'dity. Gulich's term for *Homo-gamy*.

Seg'regated. (*Segregate*.) Separated or set apart.

S. fecun'dity. See *Segregate fecundity*.

Segn. A syn. for *Sago*.

Seguin's signal symp'tom. Term for the prodroma of an epileptic attack, consisting in movements, &c., of the muscles that are, as a rule, first affected in the fit.

Sei'bert's treatment. A treatment for diphtheria introduced by Seibert. It consists in the application twice daily to the false membrane of pulverised common salt.

Seid'litz powder. Acid tartrate of potash 120 grains mixed with bicarbonate of soda 40 grains in a blue paper, and tartaric acid 35 grains in a white paper. The contents of both papers are mixed and stirred up in water, and the mixture is drunk during effervescence. A useful effervescent saline purgative.

Seignette' salt. $\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Potassio-sodic tartrate.

Seiler's treatment. A treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis introduced by Seiler. It consists in the inhalation of fumes of hydro-fluoric acid.

Seir'iasis. (*Σειριασις*.) Sunstroke or *Insolatio*; also, *Phrenitis*.

Seis'is. (*Σείσις*.) The same as *Seisimus*.

Seis'mus. (*Σείσμος*.) A shaking, a concussion.

Seizure. (Mid. Eng. *seisen*, to seize.) *Med.* A sudden onset of any disease or symptoms.

S.s., hid'den. A term for obscure epileptiform attacks, usually consequent on *Trachelismus*. (Dunghlison.)

Sejugo'us. (L. *sex*, six; *jugum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Furnished with six pairs of leaflets.

Sekiskaya vod'ka. Name for a kind of spirit made at Seio from the lees of wine and fruit. (Dunglison.)

Sel. See *Sal.*

Sela'a. *Surg.* Old term for an encysted abscess.

Sela'go. (L. *se*, by one's self; *lego*, to choose. So named because the Druids selected this plant for certain of their rites.) Specific name of the *Lycopodium selago*.

Sela'tus. *Chem.* Old term for quicksilver, *Argentum vivum*.

Sele'ction. (L. *seligere*, *selectum*, to choose.) *Biol.* Choosing one or more out of a number.

S., artificial. The artificial choosing out of certain plants or animals so that they may by differentiation develop and afterwards reproduce certain special characters.

S., natural. "The preservation of favourable individual differences and variations, and the destruction of those which are injurious." (Darwin's "Survival of the fittest.")

S., physiolog'ical. The same as *Homo-gamy*, and *Segregate fecundity*. "The selection of those varieties the individuals of which are fertile among themselves, but sterile or less fertile with other varieties, and with the parent stock" (De Varigny.)

S., sex'ual. The choice by the females of a species of the strongest and handsomest males.

Seldo'nium alkali. Old term of uncertain meaning used by Paracelsus. Costellus supposed it to mean that which is easily soluble in a liquid, and yields a tincture.

Selenē. (Σελήνη, the moon.) *Anat.* Another name for the lunula of the finger-nails.

Seleni'acus. (Σεληνιακός.) Moon-struck, lunatic.

Seleni'asis. (Σελήνις.) A term for *Lunacy*; also, for *Somnambulism*.

Selenias'mus. (Σελήνις.) The same as *Seleniasis*.

Seleniate. An oxygen salt of *Selenic acid*.

Selen'ic. (*Selenium*.) *Chem.* Epithet applied to a compound in which one atom of selenium is directly united with three of oxygen.

S. acid. H_2SeO_4 . This acid has chemical properties very similar to those of sulphuric acid.

Selen'ide. (*Selenium*.) *Chem.* A compound containing selenium united with a base.

Seleniferous. *Chem.* Selenium-containing.

Selen'ion. The same as *Selenium*.

Selenite. (*Selenium*.) A salt of selenious acid.

Also, a transparent form of sulphate of calcium.

Selenitēs. A kind of *Lapis specularis* of which windows were formerly made.

Selenit'ic. Epithet applied to water holding in solution *selenite*, i. e. a form of sulphate of calcium.

Selenium. (Σελήνη, the moon.) *Chem.* Se = 79.4. A rare element having chemical properties very similar to those of sulphur. It can be bivalent, quadrivalent, or hexavalent in its combinations.

Selenoble tus. (Σελήνη; βλητός,

stricken.) Old term signifying diseased from exposure to the moon's influence; *lunatic*.

Selenodont. (Σελήνι, ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Epithet for animals with crescentic edges to the crowns of the molar teeth.

Selenogam'ia. (Σελήνη; γαμός, marriage.) A term for *Somnambulism*.

Selenognostics. (Σελήνη; γνωστικός, sagacious.) The study of the physical constitution of the moon.

Seleno'graphy. (Σελήνη; γραφή, a delineation.) A scientific description of the moon.

Selenople'gē. (Σελήνη; πληγή, a stroke.) Old term for *Apoplexy*, which was formerly believed to be consequent on exposure to the moon's influence.

Selenople'gia. The same as *Selenoplegē*. **Selenoplex'ia.** (Σελήνη; πλῆξις, a stroke.) The same as *Selenoplegē*.

Selenotopography. (Σελήνη; τοπός, a place; γραφή, a delineation.) A scientific description of the surface of the moon.

Selenotrop'ic. (Σελήνη; τροπή, a turning round.) *Bot.* Turning towards the moon. Epithet applied to plants that so turn as they grow.

Self-abuse'. Common term for *Masturbation*.

S.-differentia'tion. *Biol.* The theory, first propounded by His, that the growth of living cells is controlled by some power inherent in the cells themselves.

S.-dige'stion. See *Auto-digestion*.

S.-esteem'. In *Phrenol.*, term for a faculty the "organ" of which is supposed to be situated at the vertex of the cranium near the postero-superior angle of the parietal bones.

S.-fertilisa'tion. *Bot.* The fertilisation of a flower by means of its own pollen.

S.-heal. *Bot.* A common name for the *Prunella vulgaris*.

S.-incase'ment. *Pathol.* Term introduced by J. S. Thatcher for an abnormal condition of the mesentery in which its two layers enclose the small intestine in a sort of pouch.

S.-infect'ion. See *Auto-infection*.

S.-infla'tion. A method of rendering one's self buoyant in water when in danger of drowning, suggested by Silvester. A puncture is made in the mucous membrane of the mouth at its inflection from the lower jaw, and, the mouth and nose being tightly closed, repeated blowing efforts are made, causing air to pass into the subcutaneous tissue of the neck.

S.-lim'ited. Epithet applied to diseases which run of themselves a definite course in a definite time.

S.-pollu'tion. A syn. for *Self-abuse*.

S.-repos'itor, pneumatic. *Gynecol.* An instrument by which the patient herself can replace a prolapsed uterus. It consists in a curved glass bulb, and acts by atmospheric pressure.

S.-sugges'tion. See *Auto-suggestion*.

S.-suspen'sion. *Surg.* Term for suspension of the whole body in order to extend the vertebral column, as in fitting on supporting apparatus in spinal disease.

S.-suspen'sion, axil'lo-cephal'ic. *Self-suspension* from the head and axillæ.

S.-suspen'sion, cephal'ic. *Self-suspension* from the head alone.

Selibra. (L. *semi*, half; *libra*, a pound.) *Pharm.* Half a pound.

Selin'ææ. A tribe of the *Umbellifera*, whose type is the Genus *Selinum*.

Selin'ic acid. An acid obtained by Peschier from the roots of *Selinum palustre*.

Selinitēs. (Σελινίτης.) *Med.* Old name for wine impregnated with parsley.

Selin'um. (Σέλινον, a sort of parsley.) A Genus of perennial herbs of the Order *Umbellifera*. Also, the *Carum petroselinum*.

S. angel'icus. The *Angelica sylvestris*.

S. gal'banum. The *Bubon galbanum*.

S. imperato'ria. The *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

S. lates'cens. The *Peucedanum palustre*.

S. opop'onax. The *Pastinaca opoponax*.

S. oreoseli'num. The *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

S. ostru'thium. The *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

S. palustrē. The *Peucedanum palustre*.

S. pastina'ca. The *Pastinaca sativa*.

S. peuce'danum. The *Peucedanum palustre*.

S. pubes'cens. The *Angelica sylvestris*.

S. sylves'trē. A syn. for *S. pubescens*; also, for *Peucedanum palustre*.

S. thysseli'num. The same as *S. peucedanum*.

Sella. (L.) A saddle. In *Anat.*, a structure that is saddle-shaped.

S. equi'na. (L., *equinus*, belonging to the horse.) A syn. for *S. turcica*.

S. familiar'ica. A night-stool.

S. obstetri'cia. The obstetric chair.

S. sphenoid'al'is. A syn. for *S. turcica*.

S. tur'cica. (The Turkish saddle.) *Anat.* The saddle-like *Pituitary fossa* of the sphenoid.

Sell'anders. The same as *Sellenders*.

Sellenders. A syn. for *Mallenders*.

Selliform. (L. *sella*, a saddle; *forma*, shape.) Saddle-shaped.

Selt'ess. See *Seltzer*.

Selt'zer. A place in Hesse-Nassau, in Prussia, noted for its gaseous mineral springs. Also, shortened term for *S. water*.

S. water. The natural mineral waters of Seltzer, which are acid soda waters. Also, artificial water manufactured to imitate closely the natural waters.

Se'ma. (Σῆμα, a token.) *Med.* A syn. for *Semeion*.

Sema'sia. (Σῆμα, a token.) *Med.* Old term for the *accession* or *invasion* of a disease.

Sematic. (Sema.) Belonging to a sign or token. Epithet applied in *Biol.* to the occurrence of colour-mimicry in nature as a protection against natural enemies.

Sembella. (L. *semi*, half; *libella*, a pound.) *Pharm.* Old term synonymous with *Selibra*.

Semecar'pus. (Σημεῖον, a sign; καρπός, a fruit.)

S. anacar'dium. Another name for the *Avicennia tomentosa*.

Semeio'graphy. (Σημεῖον; γραφή, a writing.) *Med.* A description of symptoms.

Semeio'logy. (Σημεῖον; λόγος, a description.) A syn. for *Symptomatology*.

Semei'on. (Σημεῖον.) *Med.* Old term for *sign* or *symptom*.

S. boethemati'cum. (Boethema.) A sign or indication for treatment.

Semeio'sis. (Σημεῖον.) The same as *Semeiology*.

Semeiot'ic. Belonging to *Semeiology*, symptomatic.

Semeiot'ica. The same as *Semeiotics*.

Semeiotic'æ. A syn. for *Symeiology*.

S. facie'l. Semeiology of the face. A term for *Physiognomy*.

Semeiot'ics. A syn. for *Semeiology*.

Semei'um. The same as *Semeion*.

Semeini'cident. (L. *semei*, once; *incidens*, occurring.) Occurring once. Epithet applied to diseases that attack the same individual only once.

Semen. (L. *semen*, *seminis*, a seed.) *Zoöl.* The fertilising fluid of the male, secreted by the cells of the tubules of the testis, and consisting of liquor seminis, seminal granules, and spermatozoa.

S. abelmos'chi. *Musk seed*.

S. a'bri. The seed of the *Abrus precatorius*; *jequirity*.

S. adjow'an. The seed of the *Ammi captivum*. Carminative and stimulant.

S. aga'vë. The seed of the *Agave* from India, used in atonic gout.

S. alexandri'num. Alexandrian seed. A name for *Santonica*.

S. amo'ni. A name for *Pimento*. (Dunglison.)

S. an'isi stella'ti. The seed of the *Illicium anisatum* or star-anise.

S. an'isi vulgari's. Aniseed.

S. are'cæ. The *Areca-nut*.

S. Ba'dian. A syn. for *S. anisi stellati*.

S. cac'ao. See *Cacao*.

S. Cal'abar. The Calabar bean.

S. calcitrip'pæ. The seed of the *Larkspur*.

S. cardamomi mino'ris. A name for *Cardamom seed*.

S. catapu'tiæ mino'ris. Name for the seed of the *Euphorbia lathyris*.

S. ci'næ. A name for *Santonica*.

S. ci'næ Halepen'së. The same as *S. cinæ*.

S. co'la. The Cola, or *Kola, nut*.

S. col'chici. *Colchicum seed*.

S. consoli'dæ. The same as *S. calcitrippæ*.

S. con'tra ver'mes. (L. *contra*, against; *vermes*, worms.) A name for *Santonica*.

S. cydo'niæ. The seed of the *Pyrus cydonia*.

S., defi'ciency of. See *Aspermasia*.

S. eru'cæ. The seed of the *Brassica eruci*.

S. genita'lë. A syn. for *Semen masculinum*.

S. Igna'tiæ. *St. Ignatius' bean*.

S. lycopo'dii. *Lycopodium seed*.

S. masculi'num. (L. *masculus*, belonging to the male.) Another name for the *Semen* of male animals, and especially of man.

S. mul'tiplex. *Bot.* A compound *spore*.

S. myristicæ. The *Nutmeg*.

S. nu'cis vom'icæ. *Nux vomica seed*, the seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

S. papa'veris. *Poppy seed*.

S. pedicular'is. A name for *stavesacre* or *Staphisagria seed*.

S. petroseli'ni macedon'ici. *Bot.*

The seed of the *Bubon macedonicum*.

S. quer'cus. The seed or acorn of *Quercus robur*.

S. quer'cus tost'um. (L.) The cooked

SEMESTER—SEMILUNAR

seed or acorn of *Quercus robur*. Name for a sort of coffee made from the acorn.

S. sabadillæ. *Sabadilla* seed.

S. sanc'tum. (Sacred seed.) *Bot.* Name for the seed of the *Artemisia santonica*.

S. santoni'ci. *Santonica* seed.

S. sina'pis. A shortened name for *S. cinapis nigrae*.

S. sina'pis al'bæ. White-mustard seed.

S. sina'pis ni'græ. Black-mustard seed.

S., slow emis'sion of. See *Bradyspermatis'mus*.

S. stramo'ni. *Stramonium* seed.

S. strych'niæ. The seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

S. tig'ill. Croton-oil seed, the seed of *Croton tiglium*.

S. Ven'eris. (Seed of Venus.) Old term for scales of brass. (Ruland and Johnson.)

S. viri'le. A syn. for *S. masculinum*.

S. zedoar'ia. The same as *S. santonici*.

Semes'ter. (L. *seme'stris*, half-yearly.) A period of six months.

Sem'i. (L.) Prefix denoting one-half.

S.-al'binism. A half-white condition of the skin, sometimes occurring in negroes.

Semian'imis. (L.) The same as *Semianimus*.

Semian'imus. (L. *semi-*; *animus*, the mind, spirit.) Half alive; also, low-spirited.

Sem'i-aquatic. *Biol.* Half aquatic; capable of living on land or in the water.

Sem'i-articulate. (L. *semi-*; *articulatr.*) A term for loose-jointed.

Semibul'b of female. (Semi-; *bulbus*.) *Anat.* A name for *Bulbus vestibuli*.

Semibul'bus corporis spon-gio'si. (Semi-; *bulbus*.) The bulb of the corpus spongiosum or bulb of the male urethra.

Semicanalicu'lus. (Semi-; *canaliculus*.) The same as *Semicanalis*.

Semicanalis. (Semi-; *canalis*.) A syn. for *Sulcus*, or groove.

S. hu'meri. A name for the *bicipital groove* of the humerus.

S. ner'vi vidia'ni. The groove on the temporal bone for the vidian nerve.

S. ten'sor tym'pani. The groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the *tensor tympani*.

S. tu'bæ Eusta'chii. The groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the *Eustachian tube*.

S. tympan'icus. The groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the tympanic or Jacobson's nerve.

Sem'i-castra'tion. Half castration; the removal of only one testicle.

Sem'i-caudate. (Semi-; *caudatus*.) *Biol.* Having a rudimentary tail.

Semiceph'alus. See *Hemicephalus*.

Semicir'cular. (L. *semi*; *circularis*.) Making up half a circle.

S. canals. See *Canals*, *semicircular*.

Semicir'culi os'sei. (Mod. L.) The osseous semicircles. A term for the *Semicircular canals*.

Semicir'culus exculp'tus. (Mod. L.) The cut-out semicircle. A term for the aortic opening in the diaphragm.

Semicon'gius. (Semi-; *congius*.) *Pharm.* Half a gallon, i.e. four pints.

Sem'i-con'scious. Half conscious.

Sem'i-cor'date. (Semi; *corda*.) Shaped like the half of a heart that has been divided longitudinally.

Sem'i-cor'neous. (Semi-; *corneous*.) Partly *corneous*.

Sem'i-costi'ferous. (L. *semi-*; *costa*; *fero*, to bear.) *Anat.* Bearing half a rib, or having a half-facet for a rib.

Semicret'in. (Semi; *cretin*.) Term for a variety of *Cretin* who can speak in a rudimentary way and can appreciate his everyday bodily necessities.

Semicu'bium. (Semi; *cubo*, to lie down.) A half bath or hip bath.

Semicup'ium. The same as *Semicubium*.

Sem'i-decussa'tion. Partial or half decussation.

Semifi'bulæ'us. (Semi; *fibula*.) *Anat.* A term for the *Peroneus brevis*.

Semiflex'ion. Half flexion. A position midway between complete flexion and complete extension.

Semiflor'et. *Bot.* A half-floret. Term for a *ligulate* floret in the *Compositæ*.

Semifios'culose. The same as *Semifiosculous*.

Semifios'culous. *Bot.* Epithet for a composite flower-head made up of *semiflorets*.

Semiglo'bose. (L. *semi*; *globus*, a ball.) A syn. for *Hemispherical*.

Semiho'mo. (L. *semi*; *homo*, a man.) *Bot.* Half man. A name for the *Atropa mandragora*.

Sem'i-interos'seus in'dicis. *Anat.* A term for the *Abductor indicis*, or first dorsal interosseous muscle.

S. pol'licis. *Anat.* A term for the *Opponens pollicis*.

Semilib'ra. The same as *Selibra*.

Semilun'ar. (L. *semi*; *luna*, the moon.) Half-moon shaped.

S. bone. A bone of the proximal row of the carpus. See *Carpus*.

S. car'tilages. Two somewhat semilunar-shaped fibro-cartilages attached to the upper surface of the tibia. The inner is roughly semicircular, the outer circular. Both are thicker at their outer edge, and both are inserted into the spine of the tibia, the outer being inserted both in front of and behind the inner.

S. fas'cia. A syn. for *Bicipital fascia*.

S. fibro-car'tilages. See *S. cartilages*.

S. fold of conjuncti'va. See *Plica semilunaris*.

S. fold of Doug'las. See *Douglas*, *semilunar fold of*.

S. folds of peritone'um. A name for the *Recto-uterine folds*.

S. gan'glia. See *Ganglia*, *semilunar*.

S. lobes. See *Lobes*, *semilunar*.

S. notch of il'ium. The notch or concavity between the anterior superior and anterior inferior spines.

S. notch of scap'u'la. The notch in the upper border of the scapula, bridged over by ligament and thus converted into a foramen in the recent state, through which the supra-scapular nerve passes.

S. notch of ster'num. The *inter-clavicular* notch at the upper border of the *manubrium*.

S. space of Traub'e. See *Traube*, semilunar space of.

S. surface. Term for the smooth cartilaginous surface partly surrounding the fossa of the acetabulum.

S. tract of cerebellum. See *Cerebellum*, semilunar tract of.

S. valves. A syn. for *Sigmoid valves*.

Semilunarē, os. The *Semilunar bone*.

Semilunula unguum. (Semi; lunula, dim. from *L. luna*, the moon.) *Anat.* The *Lunula* of the nail.

Semiluxation. A syn. for *Subluxation*.

Semimas. (*L. semi*; *mas*, a male.) The same as *Semimasculus*.

Semimasculatus. (*L. semi*; *masculus*.) The same as *Semimasculus*.

Semimasculus. (*L. semi*; *masculus*, a male.) A eunuch; *Hemianδros*.

Semimembranosus. (*L. semi*; *membrana*, a membrane.) A muscle situated at the back of the thigh. In the upper third it is flat and aponeurotic, in the middle broad and fleshy, and below tendinous. It arises from the ischial tuberosity, and is inserted by three tendinous divisions into the outer condyle of the femur and the inner and back part of the tuberosity of the tibia. It flexes and rotates inward the leg, and flexes the thigh upon the leg. It helps to fix the pelvis in the standing position.

Semi-membranous. (Semi-; membranous.) *Anat.* Half, or partly, made up of membrane.

Semi-metal. A syn. for *Metalloid*.

Semimetalia. (Semi; metallum, a metal.) A *Semi-metal*.

Semi-molecule. *Chem.* Term for a compound radicle which is made up of only half the number of molecules of which it was made up when in the free state.

Semimortuus. (Semi; mortuus.) Half dead.

Semi-mute. A half-mute. An individual whose speech is imperfect owing to impairment or loss of hearing coming on after some considerable amount of speech had already been acquired.

The semi-mute expresses his thoughts naturally by words, not, like the deaf-mute, by gestures.

Semina. (*L.*) Plur. of *Semen*. Seeds.

S. cataputiae majoris. A term for the seeds of the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

S. frigida majora. The greater cold seeds. See *Seeds*, cold.

S. frigida minora. The lesser cold seeds. See *Seeds*, cold.

S. indageer. A name for the *Nerium antidysentericum*. (Dunglison.)

S. ricini vulgaris. The seeds of the common castor-oil plant, the *Ricinus communis*.

Seminal. Belonging to the *Semen*.

S. air. See *Aura seminalis*.

S. animalcule. A term for a *Spermatozoon*.

S. cells. The epithelial cells of the seminal tubules of the testis.

S. cysts. A class of *Retention cysts* in the interior of which are found spermatozoa. It includes hydrocele of the spermatic cord and encysted hydrocele.

S. ducts. A syn. for *Ejaculatory ducts*.

S. filaments. A term for *Spermatozoa*.

S. fluid. *Zoöl.* *Semen*.

S. granules. The rounded, granular corpuscles found floating in the *Semen*.

S. losses. A term for the occurrence of *Spermatorrhæa*.

S. tubes. The same as *S. tubules*.

S. tubules. A syn. for seminiferous tubules; *Tubuli seminiferi*.

S. vesicles. See *Vesiculae seminales*.

Seminalē. (*L.*) Neut. of *Seminalis*.

S., membrum. (*L.*) Seminal member. A term for the *Penis*.

Seminalis. (*L.*) *Biol.* Belonging to a seed or seeds; *seminal*.

Seminatio. (*L.*) *Semination*.

Semination. The same as *Insemination* (q. v.).

Seminervous. (*L. semi*; *nervosus*, belonging to a nerve, or tendon.) A syn. for *Semitendinosus*.

Seminex. (*L. semi*; *nex*.) Half dead.

Seminia. (*L. seminium*, seed; plur. *seminia*.) Seeds.

S. morborum. The seeds of disease.

Seminiferous. (*L. semen*, seed; *fero*, to carry.) *Zoöl.* Semen-carrying.

Bot. Seed-carrying.

S. scale. *Bot.* The scale which bears the ovules in the *Conifera*.

S. tubules. See *Tubuli seminiferi*.

Seminific. (*L. semen*; *facio*, to make.) *Zoöl.* Semen-producing.

Seminiform. (*L. semen*; *forma*, shape.)

Bot. Bory's epithet for the reproductive bodies of Fungi, Polypi, and animal or vegetable organisms which do not have specialised generative organs.

Seminist. Term for anyone who believed in the theory of the origin of the embryo from the seed of the male and the supposed seed of the female.

Seminium. (*L.*) Seed in general.

Seminocephalus. See *Semicephalus*.

Seminula. (Dim. from *L. semen*.) *Bot.* Term for the minute reproductive bodies of *Cryptogamous* plants.

Seminuliferous. Bearing *Seminula*.

Seminulum. (Dim. from *L. semen*.)

Bot. A small seed, a *spore*.

Seminuria. (*L. semen*; *Gr.* οὔρον, urine.) Term for the presence of semen in the urine.

Semiography. See *Semeiography*.

Semiology. See *Semeiology*.

Semion. See *Semeion*.

Semiosseus indicis. (*L. semi*; *osseus*, bony.) A syn. for *Abductor indicis*.

Semiotic. See *Semeiotic*.

Semioticē. See *Semeioticē*.

S. faciei. See *Semeioticē faciei*.

Semi-ovate. (Semi-; ovate.) Having the shape of half an egg, i. e. of the half of an egg divided in its long axis.

Semipalmate. *Zoöl.* Half palmate, having half-webs between the digits.

Semipestis. (*L. semi*; *pestis*, the plague.) *Med.* An old name for *Petechial fever*.

Semiplegia. (*L. semi*; *Gr.* πλῆγῃ, a stroke.) See *Hemiplegia*.

Semi-pronation. The semi-prone position, or the assuming of that position.

Sem'i-prone. Lying half on the side and half on the chest and abdomen.

S. posi'tion. See *Position, semi-prone.*

Semipto'sis. Partial or incomplete Pto'sis.

Semipu'pa. A syn. for *Propupa.*

Semisidera'tio. (L. *semi*; *sideratus*.) An old term synonymous with *Hemiplegia.*

Semisidera'tus. (L. *semi*; *sideratus*, planet-struck.) Half-stricken or half-blasted. Suffering from *Semisideratio.*

Semisom'nis. (L. *semi*; *somnus*, sleep.) A term for *Coma.*

Semisop'itus. (L. *semi*; *sopio*, to put to sleep.) The same as *Semisomnis.*

Semiso'porus. (L. *semi*; *sopor*, sleep.) The same as *Semisomnis.*

Semispec'u'um. (L. *semi*; *speculum*.) A surgical instrument used to dilate the incision made into the base of the bladder in *Lithotomy.*

Semispina'lis. (L. *semi*; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) Anat. Partly attached to the spine. Term for several muscles of the posterior spinal region which pass between spinous and transverse processes.

S. cap'itis. A syn. for *Complexus.*

S. col'li. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the six first dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted by separate tendons into the spines of all the cervical vertebrae except the first and seventh.

S. dor'si. This muscle arises by tendinous slips from the transverse processes of the seventh to the tenth dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted by tendons into the spines of the six upper dorsal and seventh and eighth cervical vertebrae. The two muscles acting together extend the spine; either acting alone causes extension combined with lateral flexion towards its own side.

S. exter'nus. A syn. for *S. dorsi.*

S. inter'nus. A syn. for *Transversalis dorsi.*

S. spina'tus. A syn. for *S. dorsi.*

Semispina'tus. (L. *semi*; *spina*, the backbone.) Anat. The same as *Semispinalis.*

S. col'li. See *Semispinalis colli.*

Semis'se. (L.) Neut. sing. of *Semissis.*

Semis'sis. (L. *semissis*, -e.) A half.

Semisul'cus. (L. *semi*; *sulcus*.) A half-sulcus.

S. longitudina'lis. Term for the groove on the median border of the internal surface of the *parietal bone*, which forms, with that on its fellow of the opposite side, the sulcus for the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater.

S. petro'sus inferior. The partial groove on either side of the internal surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone (*basio-occipital*), in which runs the inferior petrosal sinus of the dura mater.

S. sagitta'lis. A syn. for *S. longitudinalis.*

Sem'i-supina'tion. Half-supination. A position halfway between supination and lying on the side; also, the assuming of that position.

Semitendino'sus. (L. *semi*; *tendinosus*, tendinous.) A posterior or hamstring muscle of the thigh. It arises from the ischial tuberosity by muscular fibres and by a flat tendon common to it and the biceps flexor cruris, and is inserted by an expanded tendon into the upper part of the inner surface of the tibia, sending a process down to the fascia of the leg.

Traversing the belly of the muscle is an oblique tendinous intersection.

Semiten'dinous. (L. *semi*; *tendinous*.) Half or partially tendinous.

Semiter'tian. (*semi*; *tertian*.) Half-tertian.

S. fe'ver. A variety of intermittent fever which is partly tertian and partly quotidian in the times of its recurrences.

Semiun'cia. (L. *semi*; *uncia*.) Pharm. Half an ounce.

Semivi'vus. (L. *semi*; *vivus*, living.) Half-alive.

Semol'ina. (I. *semolino*.) A coarse sort of flour prepared from wheat.

Semo'tim. Med. Old term for *Achores* or *Tinea*, according to *Valescus, de Tarant. Phil. Ph.* t. 2.

Semper's method. A method of making anatomical preparations, introduced by Semper. The dissection is made, and the specimen is hardened in chromic acid and then thoroughly washed in water. It is then soaked in an increasingly strong series of alcohol solutions, up to 96 per cent. It is then put into spirit of turpentine, and afterwards taken out and dried in the air.

Sempervirens. (L. *semper*, always; *virens*, keeping green.) Bot. Evergreen; keeping green through one or more winters.

Sempervirent. See *Sempervirens.*

Semperviv'um. Bot. A syn. for *Sedum.*

S. ac'rë. The *Sedum acrë.*

S. tecto'rum. The *Sedum majus.*

Semp'stress' cramp. A neurosis occurring in sempstresses and brought on by sewing, consisting in spasms of the flexors of the fingers, followed by paresis or paralysis, and accompanied by tremors, pain, and vaso-motor disturbances (hyperaesthesia and, in some cases, local asphyxia). It is closely analogous to *Writer's cramp.*

S. pa'ly. See *Sempstress' cramp.*

Semuda. A syn. for *Betula.* (Dunglison.)

Semun'cia. A shortened form of the word *Semiuncia.*

Sen'a. See *Senna.*

Sen'ary. (L. *senarius*, made up of six each.) Arranged in groups of six each.

Senebiera coronopus. (After J. Senebier, of Geneva.) Bot. Another name for the *Cochlearia coronopus.*

Sen'eca oil. (Named after Lake *Seneca*, in the neighbourhood of which the oil is found.) A name for *Petroleum.*

S. snake-root. A name for *Senega.*

Senec'ia. (*Senecio*.) Name for a precipitate obtained from a tincture of the plant *Senecio gracilis.* Dose, 1 to 3 grains. (Gould.)

Senec'io. (L. *senex*, an old man; so named from the grey down on the plants of this genus.) A Genus of the *Compositæ.*

S. acanthifo'lius. Hab., Egypt and neighbouring regions. Decoction of leaves and flower-heads used as a deobstruent.

S. ambavilla. Hab., Mauritius. Pectoral, vulnerary, and antisyphilitic.

S. anteuphor'bium. Hab., South Africa. Used as an antidote to the poisonous milky juice of some of the *Euphorbiaceæ.*

S. aure'us. Golden ragweed. Indigenous in the United States. Action, diaphoretic and diuretic.

S. canic'ida. Hab., Mexico. Poisonous, inducing tetanic convulsions. Has been used, in non-poisonous doses, in epilepsy and as a sudorific. Commonly used to poison dogs.

S. do'ria. Hab., South Europe and the East. Fresh leaves, vulnerary.

S. doron'icum. Leopard's-bane groundsel. Hab., Europe. Used in asthma.

S. grac'ilis. A slenderer variety of *S. mar'ia*.

S. hieracifo'lus. The *Erechtites hieracifolius*.

S. jacobæ'a. The ragwort, or St. James' wort. A decoction of the leaves was formerly used for camp dysentery, and also applied locally to wounds and bruises. A poultice was made of the fresh leaves.

S. madraspat'anus. A syn. for *S. pseudo-china*.

S. nigres'cens. Hab., Chili. Action, antiperiodic.

S. palus'tris. Marsh groundsel. Hab., Europe. Root used as a healing application to ulcers.

S. parvifo'rus. Hab., Mexico. Action, diaphoretic and deobstruent.

S. præ'cox. Hab., Mexico. Leaves, vulnerary. Also given in rheumatism.

S. pseudo-china. A Malabar tree. The root closely resembles *China root* in appearance and qualities.

S. rep'ens. Hab., Cape of Good Hope. Action, antirheumatic and pectoral.

S. saracen'icus. Saracens' comfrey. Hab., Europe. Herb formerly used as a vulnerary and deobstruent. (Foster.)

S. vulgar'is. Groundsel, a common herb. Hab., Europe. Refrigerant and antiscorbutic; used locally.

Senecta. (L. Gen. *senectæ*.) Old age.

S. decrep'ita. Decrepid old age. A term for *Decrepitude*.

S. extre'ma. The same as *S. decrepita*.

S. sum'ma. The same as *S. decrepita*.

S. ult'ima. The same as *S. decrepita*.

Senectus. (L. Gen. *senectutis*.) Old age. It begins according to some at the age of sixty, according to others at seventy. Characterised by slow but progressive decay of the bodily and mental faculties.

S. ult'ima. A term for *Decrepitude*.

Senega. (*Senegal*, where the plant is indigenous, and where the natives use it in cases of rattlesnake bite.) Specific name of the *Polygala senega*.

S. root. See *Senegæ radix*.

S. snake-root. A fuller name for *Senega*.

Senegæ radix. B.P. *Senega root*. The dried root of the *Polygala senega*. A stimulative expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic. Preparations, *Infusum senegæ*, *Tinctura senegæ*. Non-official preparation, *Syrupus senegæ*.

Sen'gal, gum. The gum which exudes from the stem of the *Acacia senegal*. It occurs in large, single drops.

S. root. Name for the root of the *Cocculus bakis*.

Sen'egin. (*Senega*.) An amorphous glucoside, soluble in water, and consisting of *sapogenin* and sugar, obtained from *Senega*. It has a *sternutatory* action.

Sen'egreen. The same as *Sengreen*.

Sen'eka. The same as *Senega*.

Senes'cence. (L. *senex*, an old name.) A term for *Senility*.

Sen'green. Bot. A common name for the houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

Sen'ic acid. A poisonous organic acid found in the *Senecio canicida*.

Sen'ile. (L. *senilis*.) Belonging to, or characteristic of, old age.

S. chore'a. A term for *Paralysis agitans*.

S. decay'. The gradual decay of faculties associated with degeneration of tissues, characteristic of old age.

S. gang'rene. See *Gangrene, senile*.

S. trem'bling. The general tremulousness characteristic of old age.

Sen'ilis. (L.) Belonging to old age; senile.

S., ar'cus. See *Arcus senilis*.

Sen'ility. (L. *senilis*, old.) Old age.

Senn's bone-plates. Cylindrical plates of decalcified bone, first introduced by the contemporary surgeon Nicholas Senn, for fitting into the bowel at the point of the line of sutures in the operation of intestinal anastomosis.

S.'s test. A method of detecting a perforation in the bowel, consisting in the forcing of hydrogen gas into the bowel *per rectum*.

Senna. (Arab. *senna*, sharp; from the sharp-pointed leaves of the plant.) B.P. The dried leaflets of various species of *Cassia*. There are two kinds in the B.P., *Senna, Alexandrian*, and *S., East Indian* (or *Tinnivelly*). Senna is a purgative, and a feeble hepatic stimulant. It causes griping if given alone or in large doses. Dose of powder, 10 to 30 grains.

S. acutifo'lia. The *Cassia acutifolia*.

S., Alexan'drian. B.P. The dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*, imported from Alexandria.

S. alexandri'na. Alexandrian senna.

S., Amer'ican. The *Cassia marilandica*.

S. angustifo'lia. The *Cassia elongata*.

S., blad'der. The *Colutea arborescens*.

S., East Indi'an. B.P. The dried leaflets of *Cassia angustifolia* from plants cultivated in Southern India. It is imported in a purer condition than is *S., Alexandrian*.

S. german'ica. The same as *S., bladder*.

S. ind'ica. *S., East Indian*.

S. ital'ica. The *Cassia senna*.

S. leaves. See main heading.

S. obova'ta. The *Cassia obovata*.

S. officina'lis. The *Cassia elongata*.

S. paste. See under *Paste*.

S. paup'erum. (L. *pauperes*, -um, poor people.) A name for bastard senna or milk vetch, the *Colutea arborescens* of Linnæus. Leaves, purgative and emetic.

S., prair'ie. The *Cassia chamæcrista*.

S. scorpi'um. Scorpion senna. A name for the *Coronilla emerus*.

S., Tinnivelly. A syn. for *S., East Indian*.

S., wild. A name for the *Cassia marilandica*; also, for the *C. chamæcrista*; also, for the *Globularia alypum*. (Dunglison.)

Sennaar' gum. A kind of gum-acacia, from Sennaar on the Red Sea.

Sen'nacrol. (*Senna*; L. *aeris*, sharp.) A bitter substance obtained from *Senna*. It is soluble in ether.

Sennapic'rin. (*Senna*; Gr. *πικρος*,

bitter.) An insoluble bitter substance obtained from *Senna*.

Sennin. (*Senna*.) Name given by Rau to a body composed of sulphur with a trace of some bitter organic substance. It is prepared by precipitating with subacetate of lead solution a decoction (aqueous) of senna leaves. The solution is then filtered and precipitated with sulphuretted hydrogen, the precipitate dried and digested with ether, and the product evaporated to dryness. (Foster.)

Sennine. (After the contemporary surgeon Nicholas Senn.) Name for a white odourless disinfectant and antiseptic powder made from phenol and boric acid. It is a proprietary preparation.

Senocular. (*Senoculatus*.) *Biol.* Having six eyes.

Senoculatus. (*L. sex, six; oculus, an eye.*) *Senocular.*

Sensation. The perception of external impressions by means of the peripheral sense-organs.

S., correlative. Term for stimulation of the cerebrum by a sensation carried by a single sensory nerve.

S., cutaneous. A sensation produced through the skin.

S., eccentric. Term for the appreciation of locality.

S., external. Any sensation carried from a peripheral sense-organ.

S., general. The same as *S., subjective*.

S., girdle. The painful sensation as of a constricting band at the waist. A symptom in certain spinal diseases.

S., internal. The same as *S., subjective*.

S., objective. An external sensation produced by something objective.

S., radiated. The excitation of one sense by means of another, or from one part, in disease, to another. (Müller.)

S., secondary. The same as *S., radiated*.

S., special. Any sensation produced through the special senses. See *Senses*.

S., subjective. A sensation originating within the cerebrum.

S., tactile. A sensation produced through the sense of touch.

S., transference of. Clairvoyance; recognition by tactile sensation of objects generally only distinguished by sight or hearing.

Sense. (*L. sensus*.) The faculty of reception by the mind of impressions carried to the brain by the peripheral nervous system from the external world.

S.-body. A syn. for *S.-organ, peripheral*.

S.-capsule. The capsule-like or cup-like receptacle of a *S.-organ, peripheral*.

S.-club. A term for *Rhopalium*.

S.-epithelium. Term for any tract of epithelium specialised for some variety of function of sensation.

S.-filament. The filamentous peripheral ending of a sensory nerve-fibre.

S.-organs. See *S.-organs, central*, and *S.-organs, peripheral*.

S.-organs, central. The collections of cells in the central nervous system in which afferent are converted into efferent impulses.

S.-organs, peripheral. The peripheral organs of the special senses; such as the eye, ear, taste-buds, tactile corpuscles, &c.

S.-seta. The setose or bristly peripheral ending of a sensory nerve-fibre.

S.-shock. *Med.* Term for a phenomenon occasionally observable in neurotic individuals, especially hysterics and neurasthenics, of either sex. It consists in an aura-like feeling rising upwards from the hands or feet and ending as a bursting sensation at the top of the head.

Senses. The special senses; hearing, sight, &c.

Sensibilitas. (*L.*) Sensibility.

S. anomala. Anomalous or excessive sensibility.

S. aucta. Increased sensibility. The same as *S. anomala*.

S. morbo'sa. Morbid sensibility. The same as *S. anomala*.

Sensibility. (*Sensibilitas*.) The capacity for receiving and transmitting sensory impressions and for being conscious of this reception or transmission.

S., externalisation of. The same as *S., transference of*.

S., organic. Term for the unconscious transmission of nervous impulses, whether afferent or efferent.

S., range of. See *Fechner's law*.

S., recurrent. See *Recurrent sensibility*.

S., transference of. A syn. for *Sensitisation*.

Sensible. (*L. sensibilis*.) Capable of feeling, capable of receiving sensory impressions. Also, capable of being perceived by the senses.

Sensiferous. (*L. sensus; fero, to carry.*) Sense-bearing, sentient.

Sensigenous. (*L. sensus; gignere, to produce.*) *Zool.* Setting up a sensory impulse.

Sensitive. (*L. sensitivus*.) Having the power of feeling, or receiving, sensations.

S. dentine. Term for a hyperæsthesia of the dentine of the teeth, due to irritation of the dentinal tubules.

S. plant. Common name for the *Mimosa sensitiva*.

Sensitiveness. (*Sensitive*.) *Biol.* Irritability, responsiveness to external stimuli.

Sensitisation. (*Sensitive*.) A phenomenon said to be present during the *hypnotic state*, in which the subject appears to be affected when external objects are acted upon in one way or another, exactly as though he himself were thus acted upon.

Sensitivity. (*Sensitive*.) The capability of receiving and also of discriminating sensory impressions.

Sensorial. (*Sensorium*.) Belonging to sensory impressions or to the *Sensorium*.

Sensori-digestive. Belonging to sensation and digestion.

Sensori-motor. (*Sensory; motor*.) Sensory and motor. Epithet applied to nerves which contain both sensory and motor fibres.

S.-motor centres. Nerve-centres which are either mixed sensory and motor, or sensory only but closely connected with motor centres.

Sensorium. (*L.*) The common sensory centre of the nervous system; applied especially to that part of the brain which is exclusively connected with sensation.

Also, the entire mechanism of sensation. (Gould.)

S. communè. The common seat or centre of all the senses. This term was variously

used to mean the whole brain and spinal cord, and certain parts of the brain.

Sensori-volitional. (*Sensory; volitional.*) Belonging to sensation and volition.

Sensory. (*L. sentio, sensum, to feel.*) Belonging to, or carrying, sensation.

S. aphasia. See *Aphasia, sensory.*

S. cells. The nerve-cells which go to make up sensory end-organs.

S. ganglia. Those groups of ganglia at the base of the brain which directly communicate with the nerves of special sensation.

S. nerves. See *nerves, sensory.*

Sens'us. (*L.*) Sense; also, feeling, sensation.

S. segritu'dinis. (*L.*) A feeling of illness.

S. commu'nis. A syn. for *Cenæsthesia.*

S. osmometricus. (*Mod. L.*) The sense of smell.

S. pervers'us. (*L.*) Perverted sensation. See *Pseudæsthesia.*

Senticose. (*L. sentis, a briar.*) *Bot.* Thorny.

Sentient. (*L. sentiens; sentio, to feel.*) Possessed of sensation.

Sentimentalism. *Pathol.* A name for the affection *Alusia elatio.*

Sentiments. In *Phrenol.*, the faculties of self-esteem, love of approbation, cautiousness, benevolence, veneration, firmness, conscientiousness, hope, wonder, ideality, wit, and imitation.

Sentina. A term for the *Pituitary body.*

Sentis. (*L.*) A briar or bramble.

S. cani'nus. A name for the *Rosa canina.*

Sentisection. (*L. sentio, to feel; seco, sectum, to cut.*) Term for *Vivisection* of an animal that is fully conscious and alive to pain.

Sep'al. (*Sepalum.*) *Bot.* A leaflet of the calyx of flowers. *Comp. Anat.* A thin, leaf-like organ in certain animals.

Sep'alody. (*Sepal.*) *Bot.* The process of reversion of petals into sepals in flowering plants.

Sepalum. (*L. separ, different.*) A sepal.

Separate. (*L. separo, separatum.*) Situated apart or distinct. *Bot.* When stamens and pistils are found in the same individual plant but in different flowers they are termed separate.

S. system of sew'age. See *Sewage, separate system of.*

Separator. An instrument used in dentistry to separate teeth that are too close together, by means of continued pressure.

Separatorium. (*L. separo, separatum.*) *Pharm.* Old name for a vessel used for separating liquors from the substances with which they have been mixed, or the essential from the non-essential parts. *Surg.* Old name for an instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull in dissection or post-mortem examinations.

Separatorium. See *Separatorium.*

Sepedogenesis. See *Sepedonogenesis.*

Sepedon. (*Σήπω, to be rotten.*) Rottenness, putridity.

Sepedono'dēs. (*Sepedon.*) Putrid.

Sepedonogen'esis. (*Sepedon; γένεσις, origin.*) Putrescence, a tendency to become putrid.

Sepes. (*L.*) A hedge or row.

S. den'tium. (*L.*) A row of teeth.

Sepetono'dēs. The same as *Sepedonodes.*

Seph'ros. (*Arabic.*) *Surg.* Old term synonymous with *scleroma.*

Sepia. (*Σηπία, the cuttle-fish.*) A Genus of the *Cephalopoda.* Also, the inkly secretion of the cuttle-fish (*S. officinalis*). Also, term used as synonymous with *Sepia, os.*

S. officin'alis. The common cuttle-fish. See *Sepia, os.*

Sepia, os. The bone, or rather internal shell, of the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*, formerly used in Medicine, but now only used as a dentifrice.

Sepiar'ius. (*Sepes.*) *Anat.* A row or series. *Bot.* Belonging to a hedge.

Sept'colous. (*L. sepes, a hedge; colo, to inhabit.*) *Bot.* Growing in hedges.

Septiost. Shortened form of the word *Septiostarium.*

Septiostarium. (*Σηπία; ὀστέον, a bone.*) Blainville's term for *Sepia, os.*

Sepium. A syn. for *Sepia, os.*

Seplasiar'ius. (*Seplasia, a public place in Capua, where ointments, &c., were formerly sold.*) *Pharm.* Old term for a seller of sweet powders, ointments, &c., ranked among the *Medicastroi.*

Sepo'meter. (*Σήπω, to rot; μέτρον, a measure.*) An instrument for the detection of organic impurities in the atmospheric air.

Sepsichymia. See *Chymosepsis.*

Seps'in. A poisonous, nitrogenous crystalline body obtained by Bergmann and Schmie-deberg in 1868 from the yeast of putrefying beer.

Seps'is. (*Σήψις, rottenness.*) A condition of putrefaction, or infection by means of pathogenic micro-organisms.

Septa. Plur. of *Septum.*

Septæmia. See *Septicæmia.*

Sept'al. (*Septum.*) Belonging to a *Septum.*

Sept'an. (*L. septem, seven.*) Every seven days.

S. fe'ver. See *Fever, septan.*

Septa'na. (*Mod. L. septanus, -a -um.*) Septan.

S. fe'bris. Septan fever.

Septate. (*Septum.*) Provided with a septum or septa.

S. u'terus. See *Uterus septus.*

Septemangula'tus. (*L. septem; angulus.*) *Bot.* Presenting seven angles.

Septemdentat'us. (*L. septem; dens.*) *Zool.* Having seven teeth.

Septemdigita'tus. (*L. septem; digi-tus.*) *Bot.* Having seven digitations or folioles.

Septemfoliola'tus. (*L. septem; folio-latus.*) A syn. for *Septemdigitatus.*

Septemloba'tus. *Bot.* Having seven lobes; an epithet applied to leaves.

Septemner'vis. *Bot.* Having seven nerves or nervures; epithet applied to leaves.

Septenary. (*L. septenarius.*) Made up of seven. Among the ancients the septenary years, i.e. every seventh year, of life were believed to be critical periods as regards life and health. This idea is still prevalent.

Septenate. (*Septenatus.*) See *Septenatus.*

Septena'tus. (*L. septem, seven apiece.*) *Biol.* Made up of seven parts.

Septen'niad. (*L. septennis, of seven years' space.*) A seventh year or septenary year. See *Septenary.*

Septen'trio. (*L. septem, seven; triones,*

SEPTENTRIONALIS—SEPTULIFER

oxen at the plough.) *Astron.* A name for the constellation of the Great Bear, *Ursa major*. Also, simply the north.

Septentrionalis. (*Septentrio*.) *Biol.* Growing or living in the north, northern.

Septentrionarius. (*Septentrio*.) The same as *Septentrionalis*.

Septerius. (*Σηπτήριος*, putrefying.) Putrefying, *septic*.

Septfoil. (*L. septem*, seven; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Common name for the Genus *Tormentilla*.

S., upright. *Bot.* Common name for the *Tormentilla erecta*.

Septhæmia. See *Septicæmia*.

Septic. (*Σηπτικός*, rotting.) Belonging to *Sepsis*; also, undergoing sepsis.

S. fever. A term for *Septicæmia*.

S. infection. Infection by means of pathogenic germs.

S. intoxication. Septic poisoning. An absorption of septic matter, *i.e.* of matter that is undergoing sepsis.

S. pestilence. A name for the *Plague*.

S. poison. Septic matter, matter undergoing sepsis.

S. poisoning. See *S. intoxication*.

Septicæmia. (*Σηπτικός*, rotting; *αἷμα*, blood.) A general infection from absorption of toxic bacterial products, associated with fever, but without the formation of any suppurative foci.

According to its clinical features it has been divided into three varieties.

1. *Fermentation or Resorption Fever.*—A simple absorption fever following upon traumatism. It lasts from one to three days.

2. *Sæpræmia.*—A septic poisoning by ptomaines formed by putrefactive bacteria in wounds.

It commences with a chill and rapid rise of temperature about twenty-four hours or so after the occurrence of traumatism. The symptoms are those of acute fever. This form is serious in proportion to the dose of the poison absorbed and the possibility of removing that at the seat of infection.

3. *Progressive Septicæmia.*—Caused by ptomaines in the blood produced by microbes which have entered the circulation, and which continue to multiply.

The symptoms begin in from one to three days after infection. The fever is progressive, and the prognosis is bad. The spleen is enlarged and soft, the blood dark, and hæmorrhages are common. There are no emboli or thrombi.

S., phlebitic. (*Phlebitis*.) A term for *Pyæmia*.

Septicæmic. Belonging to, or having the characters of, *Septicæmia*.

Septicidal. (*L. septum*, a partition; *cado*, to fall, decay.) *Bot.* Epithet applied to that kind of dehiscence of the capsule of a fruit in which the separation occurs along the line or union of the carpels.

Septicin. (*Σηπτός*, rotten.) Name for a ptomaine obtained from putrefying flesh, and resembling quinine in its action.

Septicity. The quality of being *Septic*.

Septico-pyæmia. A combination of *septicæmia* and *pyæmia*.

S., spontaneous. Leube's term for a kind of *pyæmia* arising without obvious exciting cause, or following some slight injury.

Septiferous. (*L. septum*; *fero*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *Septa*.

Septifolious. (*L. septem*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having seven leaves.

Septiform. (*L. septum*; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a *Septum*.

Septifragal. The same as *Septifragous*.

Septifragous. (*L. septum*; *frango*, to break.) *Bot.* That kind of dehiscence of the capsule of fruits in which a longitudinal split takes place down the middle of each carpel.

Septile. Belonging to a *Septum* or *Septa*.

Septimana. (*L.*) A week.

Septimestris. (*L.*) Lasting for seven months.

S., foetus. A seven-months' foetus.

Septine. (*Σηπτός*.) *Sepsin*.

Septinervia. (*L. septem*, seven; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Another term for *Plantago*.

Septivalent. (*L. septem*, seven; *valeo*, to be worth.) *Chem.* Having an atomicity such that each atom is capable of combining with seven monovalent atoms.

Septochemia. (*Σηπτός*, rotten; *χημεία*, chemistry.) The septic process, septic action.

Septochymia. (*Σηπτός*; *χυμός*, juice.) Old term signifying putrescence of the *humours*.

Septodiarrhœa. (*Σηπτός*; *diarrhœa*.) Putrid or septic diarrhœa.

Septodysenteria. (*Σηπτός*; *dysenteria*.) Putrid or septic dysentery.

Septometer. (*Septum*; *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.) Name for an instrument designed for measuring the thickness of the *septum nasi*.

Also (*σηπτός*, *μέτρον*), name for an instrument for the detection of organic impurities in the atmospheric air.

Septomyca. (*Σηπτός*; *μυκήs*, a fungus.) A name for the *Fungus mucedo*.

Septon. (*Σηπτός*, putrid.) According to Mitchell, a hypothetical ferment, giving rise to contagious disease.

Septonasal. (*Septum*; *nasal*.) Belonging to the *Septum nasi*.

Septopneum'a. (*Σηπτός*, rotten; *πνεῦμα*, air.) A pathogenic micro-organism found in the air of cemeteries, and said to give rise to symptoms like typhoid in people infected by it.

Septopyæmia. Shortened form of the term *Septico-pyæmia*.

Septopyra. (*Σηπτός*; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Pathol.* A syn. for *Septicæmia*.

Septorrhœpyra. (*Σηπτός*; *πέπω*, to fall; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Pathol.* A term, introduced by Swediaur, synonymous with *Septopyra*.

Septula. Plur. of *Septulum*.

S. fibrosa. *Anat.* Term for the fibrous septa or trabeculæ entering the corpus cavernosum from the deep fascia of the penis.

S. interalveolaria. The interalveolar septa of the lung.

S. medullæ spinalis. The connective-tissue trabeculæ or septa of the spinal cord.

S. renum. *Septula* of the kidneys. A name for *Bertin*, columns of.

S. testis. The fibrous bands passing from the *mediastinum testis* to the inner surface of the *tunica albuginea*.

Septulate. (*L. septulum*, dim. from *septum*.) *Bot.* Having small septa; also, having also septa.

Septulifer. *Septuliferous*.

Septuliferous. *Bot.* Bearing a *Septulum*.

Septulum. (Dim. from *L. septum*.) *Bot.* A small dividing wall or band, a dividing wall between small cavities.

Septum. (*L.*) *Biol.* A partition.

S. an'nulli cruralis. The septum of the crural ring. The *Crural canal*.

S. aorticum. One of the segments of the aortic valves.

S. atrio'rum cor'dis. The septum of the atria or auricles of the heart.

S. a'trium. The atrial or auricular septum of the heart.

S. auricular'um. The septum of the auricles, or *auricular septum*, of the heart.

S. bronchia'lē. The *Bronchial septum* (q. v.).

S. bul'bi ureth'rae. The (median, connective-tissue) septum of the *bulb* of the urethra.

S. bursar'ium omenta'lē. The bursal omental septum. A term for the *Gastro-pancreatic ligament*.

S. cartilagin'eum. The cartilaginous septum of the nose, or *Columna nasi*.

S. cerebell'i. A syn. for *Falx cerebelli*.

S. cere'br'i. A syn. for *Falx cerebri*.

S. coch'leæ audito'riæ. A term for the *Lamina spiralis*.

S. cor'dis. The septum between the ventricles, or *Septum ventriculorum*, of the heart.

S. crura'lē. Crural septum. The layer of areolar tissue closing in the crural or *femoral ring*.

S. enceph'alli. A term for the *Tentorium cerebelli*.

S. fem'oris. Septum of the femur. Term for a layer of compact bone, forming a buttress on the inner side of the femur, at the union of the neck and shaft.

S. glan'dis. The septum of the glans. Term for the mesial connective-tissue septum of the glans penis.

S. inguina'lē exter'num. The external inguinal septum. Term for that portion of the superficial fascia of the abdomen which is attached to the internal pillar of the external inguinal ring.

S. lin'guæ. Lingual septum. Term for the mesial longitudinal fibrous septum of the tongue.

S. longitudina'lē. The longitudinal septum (of the spinal cord).

S. longitudina'lē poste'rior. The posterior longitudinal septum. Term for the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord.

S. luc'idum. The thin, semi-transparent, hollow vertical septum which separates the two lateral ventricles of the cerebrum, and lies between the corpus callosum and fornix.

S. mea'tus acust'ici. The septum of the auditory meatus. A term for the *Lamina cribrosa*.

S. median'um dorsa'lē. The median dorsal septum. Term for the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord.

S. me'dium cere'br'i. Median septum of the cerebrum. A term for the *S. luc'idum*.

S. me'dium cor'dis. Median septum of the heart. A term for the *Interventricular septum* of the heart.

S. medullar'ē triangular'ē. Triangular medullary septum. A term for the *Septum luc'idum*.

S. membranac'eum. Membranous septum. A term for the *Columna nasi*.

S. membranac'eum aur'is. Membranous septum of the ear. A term for the *Tympanic membrane*.

S. mo'bilē. Mobile septum. A term for the *Columna nasi*.

S. nar'ium. The *Septum nasi*.

S. na'si. The septum of the nose. It is formed by the vomer, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid and the triangular cartilage termed *columna nasi*, all being covered by the pituitary membrane.

S. ner'veum. Nervous septum. A term for the *Crista acustica*.

S. of nose. See *S. nasi*.

S. of pons Varo'li. The median raphe of the pons Varolii, formed by decussation of nerve-fibres.

S. os'sis ethmoid'eal. The septum of the ethmoid bone. A thin plate of bone separating the ethmoid cells from one another.

S. paramedian'um dorsa'lē. Dorsal paramedian septum. A term for the *Paramedian sulcus* of the spinal cord.

S. parieta'lē. Parietal septum. Term for the posterior or parietal segment of the *mitral valve* of the heart.

S. par'vum occipita'lē. Small occipital septum. A term for the *Falx cerebelli*.

S. pectinifor'mē. The comb-shaped septum. Name for the imperfect septum between the two *corpora cavernosa* of the penis.

S. pellu'cidum. A syn. for *S. luc'idum*.

S. posti'cum. Posterior septum. The same as *S. cervicalē*.

S. recto-vagina'lē. The recto-vaginal septum, or wall between the rectum and vagina.

S. scalæ. Septum of the scala. A term for the *Lamina spiralis*.

S. scro'ti. The median raphe or septum of the *Scrotum*.

S. sin'uum sphenoida'l'um. Sinuous sphenoidal septum. The *S. sphenoida'lē*.

S. sphenoida'lē. Sphenoidal septum. This separates from one another the sphenoidal cells.

S. staphyli'num. Staphyline septum. A term for the *Velum pendulum palati*.

S. subarachnoid'eum. Subarachnoid septum. Term for an incomplete connective-tissue septum along the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord, passing from the arachnoid to the pia mater.

S. ten'uē et pellu'cidum. A syn. for *S. luc'idum*.

S. thora'cis. The septum of the thorax. A name for the *Mediastinum*.

S. transver'sum. The transverse septum. A name for the *Diaphragm*; also, for the *Tentorium cerebelli*; also, for the *Crista acustica*.

S. tub'æ. The septum of the Eustachian tube. Term for a thin wall of bone between the Eustachian tube and the tensor tympani.

S. ureth'rae vagina'lē. Vaginal septum of the urethra. A term for the anterior wall of the vagina.

S. vaginæ vaso'rum crural'ium. Septum of the sheath of the crural vessels. A term for the connective-tissue septum separating the femoral artery from the femoral vein within their common sheath.

S. ventriculo'rum. The septum between

the two ventricles, or *ventricular septum*, of the heart.

S. vestib'ull nervo'so-membran-ac'eum. Nervoso-membranous septum of the vestibule. A septum across the *vestibule* of the membranous labyrinth of the middle ear, in its upper and outer part.

Septuplet. (L. *septuplus*, seven times so much.) Name for one of seven offspring at a birth.

Septus. (Σηπτός.) Septic.

Seque'la. (L. *sequor*, to follow.) A pathological manifestation or symptom following a previous disease. More commonly used in the plural, *Sequelæ*.

Sequelæ. Plur. of *Sequela*. Pathological manifestations or symptoms occurring as a direct result of a previous disease.

Sequest'ral. Belonging to, or having the characters of, a *Sequestrum*.

Sequestration. (L. *sequestratio*.) Formation of a *Sequestrum*.

Also, seclusion of infected persons or of lunatics.

Sequestrectomy. (*Sequestrum*; Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of a *Sequestrum* of bone.

Sequestro'tomy. (*Sequestrum*; Gr. τομή, a cutting.) Operation for removal of a *Sequestrum* of bone.

Sequest'rum. (L. *sequestro*, to separate.) A detached piece of dead bone within a cavity.

S., prim'ary. An entirely free and loose sequest'rum.

S., sec'ondary. A partially detached sequest'rum.

S., tert'ary. A slightly detached sequest'rum which is still firm in its position.

Seralbu'min. Shortened term for *Serum albumin*.

Serango'dés. (Σηπαγές, a hollow.) Having, or full of, hollows. Old term synonymous with *Cavernous* and *Fistulous*.

Serap'eum. The same as *Serapium*.

Serap'ion. The same as *Serapinum*.

Serap'num. A syn. for *Sagapenum*.

Serap'nus. An old name for *Gum-arabic*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Serap'ium. Pharm. Old term synonymous with *Syrupus*.

Ser'bet. See *Sherbet*.

Seremp'ion. (West Indian.) A variety of *Measles* prevalent in the West Indies. It is especially fatal among children.

Serene-drop. See *Gutta serena*.

Serex. (L. *serus*, late [?].) Old term for *Lac acetosum*.

Sergeticum. (L. *sergia*, a kind of olive [?].) Pharm. Old epithet applied to an ointment made from the iris, or flower-de-luce.

Serial. Following in a *series* or row.

S. sections. Successive transverse sections of an anatomical specimen.

S. sym'metry. Biol. Similarity of *metameres*, or, in general, of parts in *series*, or in different transverse planes of the body.

Ser'iate. (*Series*.) Biol. To arrange in a *series*.

Ser'iceous. (L. *sericus*, silken.) Biol. Having a fine, silky pubescence.

Sericeps. (L. *sericus*, silken; *caput*, the head.) Obstet. An arrangement of loops of ribbon which has been used instead of midwifery forceps for pulling on the fetal head.

Seric'acum. (L. *sericus*, silken.) An old name for *Arsenium*.

Sericis'sion. (L. *sericus*, silken; *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut.) Division of tissues by silk thread.

Sericocarpus tortifol'ius. A North American plant, Nat. Order *Compositæ*. Action, diuretic. (Dunglison.)

Sericterium. (Σηρικός, silken.) Zool. The silk gland of insects.

Sericulture. (L. *sericus*, silken; *culture*.) Silk-worm-breeding for the sake of the silk produced.

Ser'icum. (L. *sericus*, silken.) Silk. The product chiefly of the silkworm, *Bombyx mori*. It was formerly used in Medicine as an alexipharmic and cordial. Bot. Term applied to a soft, silky, shiny pubescence. Chem. An old name for *Mintum*.

S. anglicum. Another name for *Isinglass* plaster.

S. tos'tum. Pharm. Burnt silk. Formerly used in Medicine. See *Silk*.

Serides. Plur. of *Seris* (q. v.).

Serid'ion. (Dim. from Gr. *σέρης*; see *Seris*.) A name for the *Cichorium intybus*.

Ser'ies. (L.) A row or chain.

S. den'tium. A row of teeth.

Seriflux'us. (L. *serum*; *fluxus*, a flowing.) A serous discharge. Also, any disease characterised by a serous discharge.

Ser'in. (*Serum*.) A term for *Serum-albumin*. Also, a term for amido-glycerol.

Seringos. A variety of suppurative *Dysentery* prevalent in South Africa.

Seriola. The same as *Seridion*.

Ser'ious. (L. *serius*, grave.) Med. Grave, of unfavourable import.

Ser'is. (Σέρης, L. *seris*, a kind of endive.) Bot. A name for the *Cichorium intybus*. In the plur. (*Serides*), the term was formerly applied as an epithet to esculent potherbs.

Sermoun'tain. A common name for the hartwort, *Lacerpitium album*.

Sero. Prefix signifying belonging to, or associated with, *Serum*.

Serocol'itis. (*Sero-*; *colitis*.) Inflammation of the *serous* or peritoneal covering of the colon. See *Colitis*.

Serocyst. (*Sero-*; *cyst*.) A *Serocystic* tumour.

Serocyst'ic tumour of breast. (*Serocyst*.) See *Breast*, *serocystic* tumour of.

Sero-enterit'is. (*Sero-*; *enteritis*.) Inflammation of the *serous* or peritoneal covering of the small intestine. See *Enteritis*.

Serohepatit'is. (*Sero-*; *hepatitis*.) Inflammation of the *serous* or peritoneal covering of the liver. See *Hepatitis* and *Perihepatitis*.

Sero-fibrinous. Made up of serum and fibrin.

S. gelat'inous. Made up, or having the characters of, serum and gelatin.

S. lactes'cent. Consisting of, or having the characters of, serum and milk.

S. pur'ulent. Composed of serum and pus.

S. pus. A mixture of serum and pus.

S. sanguin'eous. Composed of serum and blood.

S. syn'ovial. Composed of, or having the characters of, serum and synovial fluid.

Serodermato'sis. (*Serum*; *dermato-*

sis.) A disease of the skin in which serous effusions occur into the dermal connective tissue.

Serodermi'tis. (*Serum*; *derma*; Gr. fem. adj. term. -*itis*.) A *dermatitis* accompanied by effusion of serum into the dermal connective tissue.

Ser'oid. (*Sero*-; *ἴδος*, form, resemblance.) Like a serous membrane.

Serolin. (*Sero*-; *oleum*.) An ill-understood substance occurring in the blood in the proportion of one part in 50,000. It occurs in masses of minute needles or scales, soluble in ether and hot alcohol. According to Flint, identical with *stercorin*; according to Goble, a mixture of albumin and fats.

Ser'o-mu'cous. Made up of, or having the characters of, serum and mucus.

Serophthi'sis. (*Serum*; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) Term for an abnormally small amount of serum in the blood.

S., endem'ic, pern'icious. A term for *Beri-beri*.

Ser'o-pneumotho'rax. Pneumothorax associated with serous pleuritic effusion.

Ser'o-pur'ulent. Made up of serum mixed with pus.

Ser'o-sanguin'eous. Composed of serum and blood.

Ser'o-serous. Belonging to two or more serous membranes.

Ser'o-sublimate gauze. Surg. A Listerian antiseptic gauze made by impregnating gauze with a solution of corrosive sublimate in blood serum.

Ser'o-synovi'tis. Synovitis accompanied by serous effusion.

Ser'osa. (*Serous*.) A serous membrane. Also, in *Embryol.*, the membrane in the embryo of Birds which is analogous with the chorion of Mammals.

Seros'ity. (*L. serosus*, full of whey.) The state or quality of being *serous*. An old term for the serum of the blood; also, for the whey of milk.

Serot'ina. (*L.*) Fem. sing. of *Serotinus*.

Serot'inous. (*Serotinus*.) Biol. Late in the season.

Serotinus. (*L. serotinus*, -a, -um, late-born.) Late in developing. See *Decidua serotina*.

Ser'ous. (*Serum*.) Belonging to, or having the characters of, serum.

S. apoplexy. See *Apoplexy, serous*.

S. cyst. See *Cyst, serous*.

S. flu'id. A syn. for *Serum* in general.

S. gland. See *Gland, serous*.

S. lay'er. See *Layer, serous*.

S. mem'brane. See *Membrane, serous*.

Serpe'do. (*L. serpo*, to creep.) A term for *Psoriasis*.

Serp'ens. (*L. serpo*, to creep.) Creeping.

S., ulcus. *Serpent ulcer*.

Serp'ent. (*L. serpens*.) A snake.

S. poison. See *Echidnin*.

S. teeth. Term for incisors which are somewhat twisted, resembling those of snakes.

S. ul'cer. Term for creeping ulcer of the *Cornua*.

Serpentar'ia. (*L. serpens*, a serpent; name given on account of the snake-like root.) Bot. The specific name of the *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

S. gallo'rum. A name for the *Arum dracuncululus*.

S. hispan'ica. A name for the *Scorzonera hispanica*.

S. mi'nor. A name for the *Arum maculatum*.

S. ni'gra. A name for the *Actæa racemosa*.

S. virginia'na. A name for the *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Serpentar'ia brazillen'sis ra'dix. A syn. for *Cainca radix*.

S. rhizo'ma. B. P. Serpentry rhizome. The dried rhizome and rootlets of the *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or the *Aristolochia reticulata*. Stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. Dose of powder, 10 to 15 grains. B. P. Preparations.—*Infusum serpentariae* and *Tinctura serpentariae*.

Serpentar'in. A bitter substance extracted from *Serpentry root*.

Serp'entary rhizome. See *Serpentaria rhizoma*.

S. root. A name for *S. rhizome*.

Serpentine. (*L. serpens*.) Having a creeping, snake-like movement, or a sinuous shape.

Serpenti'num lig'num. See *Lignum serpentinum*.

Serpen'tum, rad'ix. See *Radix serpentum*.

Serpes. (*L. serpo*, to creep.) A syn. for *Herpes*.

Serpig'inous. (*L. serpo*, to creep.) Epithet applied to certain skin affections, &c., which creep from one part to another, developing at one edge as they heal at the other.

S. ul'cer. See *Ulcer, serpiginous*.

Serp'igo. (*L.*) A tetter. A name for Ringworm (*Tinea tonsurans* and *T. corporis*); also, for *Herpes circinatus*; also, for *Lichen psoriasis*.

S. facie'l. A syn. for *Herpes facialis*.

Serpillum. The same as *Serpyllum*.

Serpullum. The same as *Serpyllum*.

Serpyllum. (*L.*) Bot. The specific name of the wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*. Also, used as a generic name for certain plants. See sub-headings.

S. citra'tum. The lemon thyme. Name for a variety of the *Thymus serpyllum*.

S. vulgar'ë. A name for the common thyme, *Thymus vulgaris*.

S. vulgar'ë mi'nus. A name for the wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*.

Serra'. (*L.*) Surg. A saw. Biol. Any structure resembling a saw.

S. amputato'ria. An amputation saw.

S. sa'l'ia. A syn. for *Salvia africana*; also, for the *Artemisia frigida*.

S. versatilis. (*L.*) Versatile saw. An old term for *Trephe*.

Serræfo'lius. (*L. serra*, a saw; *folium*, a leaf.) Bot. Having notched or saw-like leaves.

Serrate. The same as *Serrated*.

Serrated. (*L. serra*.) Biol. Notched or saw-like.

S. suture. A suture between two bones whose contiguous edges fit into one another by means of saw-like indentations, as in the bones of the vault of the skull.

Serrati. (*L.* Nom. masc. plur. of *serratus*, -a, -um.) Plur. of *Serratus*.

S. internl. Internal serrati. A name for the *Infracostales* muscles.

Serratifolia'tus. (*Serratus*; *foliatus*,

SERRATIFORM—SERUM

from *L. folium*, a leaf.) The same as *Serræ-folius*.

Serratiform. (*L. serra*; *forma*, shape.) The same as *Serrated*.

Serration. (*Serra*.) The condition of being *serrated*.

Serratula. (Dim. from *L. serratus*.) *Bot.* A Genus of the *Serratuleæ*, which are a tribe of the *Carduineæ*. Also, the Genus *Haplotaxis* (Don). Also, the Genus *Picria* (Rumphius). Also, the *Stachys betonica* and *S. tinctoria*.

S. amar'a. A kind of saw-wort which was said to cure ague.

S. arven'sis. The common creeping wolf-thistle. Applied locally for piles; formerly applied to scirrhus tumours.

S. be'hen. A syn. for *Centaurea behen*.

S. tinctor'ia. Dyer's savory, or saw-wort. *Hab.*, Europe. Detergent and vulnerary.

Serratura. (*L. serra*, a saw.)

Serrature. (*Serratura*.) A dentation or dentelure.

Serratus. (*L. serra*, a saw.) *Bot.*, *Zool.*, and *Anat.* Toothed like a saw, serrated.

S. anti'cus. A syn. for *Serratus magnus*.

S. anti'cus ma'jor. A syn. for *S. magnus*.

S. anti'cus mi'nor. A syn. for *Pectoralis minor*.

S. inter'nus. Term for the *Subcostales* muscles of either side considered as one muscle.

S. mag'nus. A large, flat muscle on the upper and lateral part of the thorax, between the scapula and ribs. It arises anteriorly from the uppermost eight or nine ribs by fleshy digitations or serrations, the first being attached to the first two ribs, and the others each to its corresponding rib only. The muscle becomes narrower posteriorly, and is inserted into the line in front of the base of the scapula and the flat surfaces at the upper and lower angles. The fibres from the first digitation form a thick bundle inserted opposite the upper angle of the scapula, those from the second and third ribs spread out and are inserted along the base of the scapula, those from the remaining digitations converge to be inserted opposite the lower angle of the scapula. This muscle carries the scapula forwards, withdraws the base of scapula from the spine, and thus allows the arm to be still further extended; its lower portion, with the trapezius, rotates the scapula. In forced inspiration, the lower serrations raise and evert the ribs.

S. ma'jor. A syn. for *S. magnus*.

S. ma'jor anti'cus. A syn. for *S. magnus*.

S. pal'sy. Term for paralysis of the *S. magnus* consequent on a lesion of the *posterior thoracic nerve*.

S. post'icus infe'rior. This dorsal muscle arises from the spines of the lowermost two dorsal and uppermost two or three lumbar vertebrae by an aponeurotic membrane constituting part of the lumbar aponeurosis, and united with the tendon of the *latissimus dorsi*, which is superficial to it. It passes upwards, forwards, and outwards, to be inserted into the lower borders of the lowest four ribs, by means of fleshy digitations. This muscle draws backwards and depresses the lower ribs.

S. post'icus super'ior. A thin, flat dorsal muscle, covered, except at its upper border, by the *rhomboideus major*, *rhomboideus minor*, and *levator anguli scapulæ*. It arises from the

lower portion of the *ligamentum nuchæ*, the spines of the seventh cervical and two or three uppermost dorsal vertebrae, and the supra-spinous ligament, by means of a thin aponeurotic tendon. It is inserted by four fleshy digitations, terminating in tendons, into the upper borders and outer surfaces of the second, third, and fourth ribs, external to their angles. It elevates the upper ribs.

Serre-fine. (*F. Lit.*, a "press-fine.") A form of fine spring forceps, made up of metal wire coiled in the centre into two spirals which form the spring, the arms of the forceps being curved in an S-shape.

Serre-nœud. (*F. Lit.*, a "press-knot.") *Surg.* An instrument for slowly severing, or temporarily compressing, a pedicle in an operation.

Serre-pédicule. (*F. Lit.*, a "press-pedicle.") *Surg.* A clamp used for constricting a pedicle.

Ser'es, angle of. *Craniom.* Also termed *metafacial angle*. The angle formed between the two pterygoid processes on either side and the base of the skull in the centre.

S., dental glands of. Term for the white epithelial masses in the buccal mucous membrane over the position of emergence of the teeth from the jaw.

Serri'ola. (Dim. from *L. serra*, a saw.) A name for the *Lactuca sylvestris*.

Serrula. The same as *Serratula*.

Serrulate. (*Serrulatus*.) *Bot.* Minutely *serrated*.

Serrula'tus. (*L. serrula*, dim. from *serra*, a saw.) *Serrulate*.

Sertoli's cells. Those cells in the seminiferous tubules of the testis which give origin to *spermatoblasts*.

S.'s columns. The supporting-cells or columns of the *Spermatozoa*.

Sertula camp'ana. (Dim. from *L. serra*, a garland.) A syn. for *Trifolium melilotus*.

Sertull'iferus. (*Sertulum*; *L. fero*, to bear.) Bearing *Sertula* (plur. of *Sertulum*).

Sertulum. (Dim. from *L. sertum*, a garland.) *Bot.* Term for a simple *Umbel*.

Serum. (*L. serus*, -a, -um, late.) The yellowish, transparent fluid separating from the blood during clotting. It contains *S.-albumin*, *paraglobulin*, and inorganic salts, mainly chlorides of sodium, magnesium, &c. See *Blood-serum*.

S.-albu'min. An albumin of the human body, especially of the blood-serum. Hydrochloric acid converts it into syntonin, dilute alkalies convert it into alkali-albumin.

S. aluminosum. *Pharm.* Alum-whey. An astringent preparation made by boiling alum in cow's milk.

S., blood-. See *Blood-serum*.

S. ca'sein. The same as *S. globulin*.

S. cerebro-spinal'e. A term for the *Cerebro-spinal fluid*.

S. catharticum. *Pharm.* Purging whey. Prepared by putting damask rosebuds into ordinary whey at night, and straining in the morning. To be drunk shortly after being strained.

S. fibrin'ogen. A term for *Fibrinogen*.

S. glob'ulin. A syn. for *Paraglobulin*.

S. lacteum. A syn. for *S. lactis*.

S. lact'is. The whey of milk. See *Whey*.

S. lactis acidum. Acid whey of milk.
S. lactis aluminatum. A syn. for *S. aluminosum*.

S. lactis dulcē. Sweet whey of milk. Term for whey the acid of which has been neutralised by an alkaline carbonate.

S. lutein. The pigment of the blood-serum; it is present in the blood of most animals. It becomes bleached by exposure to light.

S. of serous membranes. The serum secreted by serous membranes. When in excess, it constitutes dropsy. See under *Membrane*, *serous*.

S. sanguinis. Serum, blood-.
S. scorbuticum. Pharm. Scorbatic whey. Name for a preparation made of succory and sorrel leaves, fir-tops, scurvy grass, watercress, and coriander seeds, bruised and put in ordinary whey, with some orange juice.

S. sinapinum. Pharm. Mustard whey. Made by boiling bruised mustard seed in milk, and straining. Used as a diuretic in cases of dropsy.

S. therapy. The treatment of certain bacillary diseases by injection of sterilised serum from animals rendered immune to the disease.

Serumal. Belonging to Serum.

S. calculus. Term for a deposit of tartar on the teeth secreted by diseased gums.

Serumuria. (Serum; Gr. οὔρος, urine.) A term for *Albuminuria*.

Service-be'ing. Bot. A name for the *Amelanchia canadensis*. (Dunglison.)

S. mountain. The same as *Service-tree*, wild.

S. tree. Bot. A name for the *Sorbus domestica*.

S. tree, wild. Bot. Common name for the *Sorbus aucuparia*.

Ses'amē. The *Sesamum indicum*.

S. oil. *Sesami oleum*.

Sesami folia. (*Sesami*, Gen. of *Sesamum*.) Benne leaves. Name in the U. S. P. for the leaves of *Sesamum indicum* and *S. orientale*.

S. o'leum. Oil of *Sesame*, Benne oil. A fixed oil resembling olive oil in its properties, obtained from the seeds of the *Sesamum indicum* and *S. orientale*. Used as a hair-oil.

Ses'amoid. (Σήσαμον, a grain; εἶδος, form.) Like a small seed or grain.

S. bod'ies. Term for small fibro-cartilages which sometimes develop in the digital tendons.

S. bones. Small bones formed by ossification in cartilaginous nodules that become developed in certain tendons where these are exposed to much pressure.

S. cartilages. See *Cartilages*, *sesamoid*.

S. cartilages of larynx. Another name for cartilages of *Luschka*. See *Larynx*, and *Luschka*, *cartilages of*.

S. cartilages of nose. See *Nose*, *cartilages of*, *sesamoid*.

Sesamoid'ēs. (Σήσαμοειδής.) Like sesame-seeds. *Anat.* Sesamoid.

Sesamoid'eus. See *Sesamoides*.

Sesamoidi'tis. (*Sesamoid*; Gr. adj. term. -itis.) *Vet. Med.* Inflammation of the sesamoid bones of the horse's fetlock.

Sesamum. (Σήσαμον, a grain.) The typical Genus of the tribe *Sesameæ* of the Order *Pedaliaceæ*. All of them are herbaceous plants.

S. in'dicum. Hab., E. Indies. Cultivated for its oil. See *S.*, *oil of*. Leaves demulcent, seeds considered emmenagogue.

S., oil of. See *Sesami oleum*.

S. oleif'erum. A syn. for *S. orientale*.

S. orientale. Properties identical with those of *S. indicum*. The plant is said by some to be identical with the *S. indicum*.

S. vulgar'ē. A syn. for *Camelina sativa* (q. v.).

Sesb'nia grandifl'ora.

Sesunc'cia. Shortened form of the word *Sesquimicia*.

Ses'eli. (Σέσელი.) A Genus of the Sese-lineæ, which are a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*.

Also, the *Laserpitium siler*, or hartwort.

S. ægopo'dium. A syn. for *Ligusticum podagraria*.

S. an'num. A syn. for *S. tortuosum*.

S. car'um. A syn. for *Carum carui*.

S. car'ui. The same as *S. carum*.

S. cre'ticum. A name for the *Tordylium officinale*.

S. foeniculifol'ium. A syn. for *Sison ammi*.

S. grav'colens. A syn. for *Apium graveolens*.

S. marsillien'sē. A syn. for *S. tortuosum*.

S. me'um. A syn. for *Ethusa meum*.

S. pat'ens. The same as *S. tortuosum*.

S. praten'sē. A syn. for *Pucedanum silaia*.

S. tortuo'sum. The hartwort of *Marselles*. Seeds, pungent.

Ses'elis. A name for the *Laserpitium siler*.

Sesqui. (L. For *semis*que; *semis*, half; *que*, also; because it is a half in addition to a whole.) Prefix signifying one and a half. In *Chem.*, the prefix denotes a salt containing one and a half times the proportion of the base or acid named contained in the corresponding normal salt.

Sesquial'ter. (L. *sesqui*; *alter*, another.) *Biol.* A syn. for *Sesquicoellus*.

Sesquico'cellus. (L. *sesqui*; *ocellus*, a little eye.) *Biol.* A large mark or spot, with a smaller spot in its centre.

Sesquiox'ide. An oxide which contains three parts of oxygen to two of the other element in combination.

S. of iron. See *Iron*, *sesquioxide of*.

Sesquiox'ida'tus. (Mod. L.) Sesquioxidised, in the condition of a *Sesquioxide*.

Sesquiox'ydum. A *Sesquioxide*.

Sesquisalt. *Chem.* A salt of any element containing one and a half times as many parts of the element as does the corresponding proto-salt.

Sesquium'cia. (L. *sesqui*;- *uncia*.) *Pharm.* An ounce and a half.

Sess'ile. (L. *sessilis*.) *Biol.* Fixed by a broad base without a stalk or pedicle.

Sessiliflorus. (L. *sessilis*; *flos*, *floris*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having sessile flowers.

Sessilifolia'tus. (L. *sessilis*; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having sessile leaves.

Sessilifol'ius. (*Sessilis*; *folium*.) The same as *Sessilifoliatus*.

Ses'silis. (L.) Sitting dwarfish or low. *Biol.* *Sessile*.

Set. *Surg.* To set a fracture is to reduce the displacement, if any, and put up the part in a suitable apparatus.

Se'ta. (L.) A bristle. *Biol.* Any stiff, bristle-like appendage.

S. equi'na. (L. *equinus*, belonging to a horse.)

Seta'ceous. (L. *seta*.) Bristly.

Seta'ceum. A syn. for *Seton*.

Setæ. (L.) Plur. of *Seta*.

S. sil'iquæ hirsu'tæ. (L.) A name for the *Dolichos pruriens*. (Dunglison.)

Setaria roccella. (L. *seta*.) A syn. for *Lichen roccella*.

Setfast. A term for *Furunculus*. (Dunglison.)

Set'ha acumina'ta. An East Indian tree, Order *Linaceæ*. Leaves, vermifuge.

Se'ti- (L. *seta*, a bristle.) *Biol.* Prefix signifying furnished with bristles or bristle-like bodies.

Seti'ferous. (*Seti-*; L. *fero*, to bear.) A syn. for *Setigerous*.

Setiform. (*Seti-*; L. *forma*, shape.) Bristle-shaped.

Set'iger. The same as *Setigerous*.

Seti'gerous. (*Seti-*; L. *gero*, to bear.) *Biol.* Bearing *Setæ*.

Seti'parous. (*Seti-*; L. *pario*, to bring forth.) *Biol.* Producing *Setæ*.

Seton. (L. *seta*, a bristle.) *Surg.* A thread drawn through a fold of skin so as to maintain an opening for discharges (an *issue*), or drawn through a sinus or cavity to keep this from healing up.

S. needle. A needle for passing a *seton* through a fold of skin.

Setose. (*Seta*.) Furnished with, or full of, *Setæ*.

Seto'sus. (L.) *Setose*.

Set'schenow's centre, inhibi'tory. A hypothetical inhibitory nerve-centre for reflex movements, suggested by Setschenow as existing in the corpora quadrigemina and medulla oblongata.

Set'terwort. *Bot.* A common name for the *Helleborus foetidus*.

Setting. See *Set*.

Set'ula. (Dim. from *Seta*.) A small *Seta*.

Seutin's ban'dage. Common term for a *Starch bandage*, after Seutin, who introduced it.

Sevadilla. See *Cevadilla*.

Seva'tio. (L. *sevum*, suet.) Old term synonymous with *Steatoma*.

Seven-bark. A name for the *Hydrangea arborescens*.

Seven-day disease'. A term for *Trismus*.

S.-day fe'ver. A term for *Fever, relapsing*.

Seventeen-day fever. A term for *Relapsing fever*.

Seviparous. (L. *sevum*, suet; *pario*, to bring forth.) A syn. for *Sebiparous*.

Se'vum. (L.) Suet. The fat of the abdomen of the sheep, strained and clarified. Composed mainly of stearin, with small quantities of palmitin and olein. Used in *Pharmacy* as a basis for ointments and liniments.

S. bovil'um. The same as *S. bovinum*.

S. bovin'um. Beef tallow.

S. bu'bulum. The same as *S. bovinum*.

S. ce'ti. (*Cetum*.) The fat of the whale, *Spermaceti*.

S. ovil'um. (L. *ovis*, a sheep.) The fat of the sheep, mutton suet.

S. præpara'tum. B. P. Prepared suet.

The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, *Ovis aries*, purified by being melted and strained. It is contained in *Emplastrum Cantharidis* and *Unguentum Hydrargyri*.

S. vervici'um. The same as *S. ovillum*.

Sewage. (*Sewer*.) A complex liquid consisting of human faeces from water-closets and privies, urine, water from kitchens containing vegetable and other refuse, water from wash-houses, and animal matter from soiled linen, drainage from stables, cow-houses, and slaughter-houses. Some of the solid matters in sewage are in solution, some merely in suspension.

S. disposal of. The various systems of sewage-disposal may be enumerated as follows:

1. The midden system.

2. The pail or tub system.

3. The German system of moveable receptacles (practically identical with 2).

4. The Eureka system. Into the moveable receptacle or box was put a disinfectant or deodorising mixture.

5. The Goux system. The pails are lined with absorbent material.

6. Reginald Smith's process. See *Smith, Reginald's, process of disposal of sewage*.

7. The dry system, by means of earth-closets.

8. The water-carriage system, by means of water-closets.

S. far'ming. The disposal of sewage by means of irrigation or filtration upon areas of land, which thus become manured and are used for the cultivation of various crops.

S. fan'gus. See, in Appendix, *Beggiatoa alba*.

S., separate sys'tem of. Any system of sewers which excludes the whole or part of the rainfall.

Sew'er. (Mid. Eng. *sewer*, a canal.) A channel, generally covered, for receiving and removing impure and refuse liquids, holding solids in solution or suspension, derived from several habitations.

S.-air throat. The same as *Sewer-gas throat*.

S.-gas. This is a mixture of gases, consisting of organic nitrogen, combined nitrogen, ammonia, and chlorine. It varies in composition; in some cases it is highly poisonous.

S.-gas pneumo'nia. A form of pneumonia set up by the inhaling of sewer-gas.

S.-gas throat. A form of acute tonsillitis set up by the inhaling of sewer-gas.

Sew'erage. Term for the collecting and disposal of sewage.

Sewing spasm. See *Spasm, sewing*.

Sex. (L. *sexus*.) *Biol.* The condition of being either a male or female.

Sex- (L. *sex*, six.) Prefix denoting the number six.

Sexdig'ital. (L. *sex*, six; *digitus*.) Having six digits.

Sexdig'itism. (L. *sex*, six; *digitus*.) The condition of being *Sexdigital*.

Sexfi'dus. (L. *sex*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into six parts.

Sexflo'rus. (L. *sex*; *flos, floris*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having six flowers.

Sexfo'rus. (L. *sex*; *foris*, a door.) *Bot.* Pierced with six holes.

Sexidig'itate. The same as *Sexdigital*.

Sexi'ferous. (L. *sexus*, sex; *fero*, to bear.) *Biol.* Bearing sexual organs.

Sexjugus. (L. *sex*; *jugum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Epithet applied to a pinnate leaf made up of six pairs of leaflets.

Sextan fever. (L. *sextus*, sixth.) A form of *Malarial fever* in which a paroxysm comes on every sixth day.

Sextans. (L.) A weight of two ounces, the sixth part of a pound.

Sextantarius. (L.) Of the weight of two ounces.

Sextarius. (L.) A Roman measure containing two *costulae* or *seminae*; about one pint and a half.

Sextula. (L.) The sixth part of an ounce, or a drachm and a scruple.

Sextuplet. (L. *sextuplus*, six times so much.) One of six offspring born from a single pregnancy.

Sexual. (L. *sexus*, *sex*.) Belonging to *Sex*.

S. act. A term for *Coition*.

S. bondage. Term for the abnormal but not absolutely perverse sexual dependence of an individual upon one of the other sex. (Gould.)

S. diseases. Diseases of the sexual organs.

S. instinct. The natural instinct of attraction of one sex for the other.

S. instinct, inversion of. The special variety of sexual perversion in which there is sexual desire for another person of the same sex.

S. instinct, perversion of. See *S. perversion*.

S. intercourse. A term for *Coition*.

S. inversion. The same as *S. instinct, inversion of*.

S. metamorphosis. Term for a variety of *S. perversion*, the subject of which has the instincts and tastes and wears the dress of the opposite sex.

S. organs. The *Genital organs*.

S. perversion. Any abnormal alteration of the natural sexual instincts.

S. selection. The selection by the females of the strongest and most attractive males of their species. This is one of the factors in *Evolution*, as pointed out by Darwin.

S. system. *Bot.* Term for the classification of plants introduced by Linnaeus, in which they were arranged according to the sex denoted by their organs of fructification.

Sexualia. (*Sexualis*. L. *sexus*, *sex*.) The *Sexual organs*.

Sexuality. (*Sexus*.) The characteristics of sex; those special characters which go to constitute either a male or a female.

Sexually. In a manner characteristic of sex.

Sexus. (L.) A sex.

S. alter. Another or the other sex.

S. fortior. The stronger or male sex.

S. muliebris. The womanly or female sex.

S. potior. The more powerful or male sex.

S. se'quior. The worse sex. Old term for female sex.

S. virilis. The male sex.

Sexvalent. (L. *sex*, six; *valeo*, to be powerful.) *Chem.* Capable of combining with six monovalent atoms.

Seyd'schutz. The same as *Seidlitz*.

Shab. Scab. A disease occurring in sheep. Also, to rub or scratch.

Shabbed. Mangy, scabbed.

Shabby. Mangy, scabby.

Shackle. (Ang.-Sax. *seacul*, a shackle.) Something which hinders or confines.

Also, a term used for the *Carpus*.

S. joint. A variety of articulation formed by the bony ring of one part passing through a perforation of another part. It is seen in the exoskeleton of some fishes.

S. vein. A vein of the horse, probably the median antebrachial, from which blood was formerly abstracted.

Shad'-bush. (Named from the fish, because it flowers at the time they ascend the rivers.) June-berry, *Amelanchier canadensis*.

Shad'dock. Fruit of *Citrus decumana*, called after the captain of a vessel who first took it to the West Indies from China. It is large, inferior to the orange in flavour, but as it keeps better it is useful on long voyages.

Shadow. (Ang.-Sax. *scadu*.) The dark figure or image projected by a body when it intercepts the light.

Also, a phantom-cell or skeletonised blood-cell formed by the removal of the hæmoglobin from a red blood-cell.

S. test. 1. A method of finding out by refraction whether an eye be myopic or hypermetropic. It depends on the fact that as the mirror used to throw light into the eye is moved, the shadow is seen to move in the opposite or the same way according as the lens is concave or plane.

2. A light is thrown into the outer side of an eye affected with a cataract in its second stage, i. e. while there is still a translucent circumferential area in the lens, and a shadow of the iris is seen on the surface of the opaque, more centrally placed portion of the lens. No shadow is seen when the lens is totally opaque.

See also *Skiascopy*.

Shady-Grove springs. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters, Jefferson County, Tennessee.

Shaft. The trunk of any columnar mass.

Shaggy chorion. Chorion covered with villi.

Shake. To quiver, tremble, cause to move with quick vibrations.

Shakes. A popular term for *ague*.

Shak'ing. A passive Swedish movement used in the treatment of nervous affections.

S. cure. The treatment of certain nervous diseases, such as paralysis agitans, by means of a vibrating arm-chair.

S. palsy. Paralysis agitans.

Shallot. Syn. for *Eschalot*, a species of *Allium*, employed in culinary operations.

Shallow-brained. Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

Shamming A'braham. Feigning sickness.

Shampoo'. A synonym of *Massage*. To lather, wash, or rub the head.

Shampoo'ing. (Hindoo *tchampur'd*, shampoo.) The performance of massage with the application of a liniment or other medicinal substance, and also in connection with the Turkish bath.

Shank. The leg. The *Tibia* or shin-bone.

Shank'er. Chancre.

Shannondale springs. Saline chalybeate waters, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

Shape. Vulva.
Shapeless. Destitute of regular form; amorphous.
Shapelessness. Shapeless character or condition.
Shapeliness. The state of being shapely; beauty of form.
Shapely. Well formed; symmetrical.
Share-bone. The os pubis.
Shark oil. Fixed oil obtained from the livers of sharks; used as a substitute and an adulteration of cod-liver oil.
Sha'ron springs. Mild saline sulphur springs in Schoharie County, New York.
 Also, chalybeate waters, Sharon springs in Bland County, Virginia.
Sharp-set. Having a sharp appetite.
Sharpey's fibres, or perforating rods of Sharpey. Fibres that pass through and seem to rivet several concentric laminae of bone; they are attached to the periosteum.
Shatter-brain. A careless, giddy individual.
Shat'ter-pated. The same as *Shatter-brain*.
Sha'ven-beard appearance. A peculiar appearance of the enlarged intestinal glands in typhoid fever. They are dark red or reddish grey in colour, and marked with fine white striation.
Shaw's hot springs. Saline thermal waters, 120° F., two miles from Carson city, Ormsby County, Nevada.
She'a butter. See *Salam butter*.
Shearing. (N. H. Ger. *schere*.) The overlapping of the cranial bones of the foetus during its passage through the pelvis.
Shears. A large pair of scissors.
S., band'age. Strong shears for cutting gummed bandages, &c., usually bent at an angle.
Sheath. (Ang.-Sax. *scæth*.) A membrane, fascia, or other sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue, which closely invests a part or organ, and serves to bind it down or hold it in place.
S., arachnoid'ean. A delicate partition lying between the pial sheath and the dural sheath of the optic nerve.
S., axis-cylinder. Huxley's layer. A layer of nucleated, elongated, polygonal cells lying within Henle's layer of the inner root-sheath of hairs.
S., cap'illary, or circumvascular. (L.) A wide lymphatic tube surrounding some of the smaller blood-vessels.
S., carot'id. (L. *caroticus*, producing sleep.) The sheath of fascia confining the internal jugular, the common carotid and the vagus nerve.
S., cel'lular. Same as *Epineurium*.
S., chord'al. (L. *chorda*, a string.) The investment of the notochord.
S., cort'ical. (L. *cortex*, bark.) The bast bundles.
S., cru'ral. (L. *crura*, legs.) The sheath of fascia investing the femoral vessels, formed from the abdominal fascia above.
S., den'tinal, of Neu'mann. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The proper sheath of the dentinal fibres; the wall of the dentinal canaliculi.
S., du'al. A strong fibrous membrane forming the external coat of the optic nerve.
S., fem'oral. See *S., cru'ral*.

S., fibril. A sheath formed of connective-tissue fibres which surrounds the individual nerve-fibres.
S., Hux'ley's. See *Axis-cylinder sheath*.
S., lamel'lar. See *Perineurium*.
S., medull'ary. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) The myelin sheath surrounding the axis-cylinder.
S., my'elin. See *Neurilemma*.
S., nerve. See *Perineurium*.
S., Neu'mann's. See *S., dentinal*.
S. of Henle. The delicate connective-tissue envelope of a nerve-fibre outside the sheath of Schwann, being a continuation of the perineurium.
S. of Mauth'ner. The protoplasmic sheath under the sheath of Schwann, passing in at the nodes of Ranvier to separate the myelin from the axis-cylinder. It thus encloses the myelin in a double sac. The outer leaf becomes thickened about the middle of the internode, enclosing a nucleus.
S. of optic nerve. The investment derived from the dura mater.
S. of rectus. The sheath formed by the aponeuroses of the internal and external oblique and the transversalis. It is formed by the splitting of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique above the fold of Douglas; below that all the aponeuroses pass in front of the muscle.
S. of Schwann. Same as *Neurilemma*.
S., perivas'cular. (Gr. *περί*, round; *vasculum*, a small vessel.) The fibrous tissue enveloping a blood-vessel.
S., p'ial. (L. *pia mater*, tender mother.) Extension of the pia mater of the brain investing the optic nerve.
S., prim'itive. See *Neurilemma*.
S., root-. See *Root-sheath*.
S., syno'vial. (N. Latin *synovialis*, synovial.) A teno-synovial membrane.
Shed. To throw off.
Shed'ding. Throwing off.
S. teeth. The teeth of the first dentition.
Sheep. A ruminant mammal of the Family *Bovidae* and Genus *Ovis*.
S. berry. *Viburnum lentigo*.
S. bug. *Argus Tholozani*.
S. laur'el. *Kalmia angustifolia*.
S. pest. The sheep-tick.
S. poi'son. *Kalmia latifolia*.
S.-pox. A pustular contagious eruption similar to cow-pox.
S. sor'rel. The leaves of the common sorrel, *Rumex acetosella*. Their acidity is due to potassium tartrate and oxalate. They are refrigerant and diuretic, and are useful as an antiscorbutic. Dose of the fluid extract, one to two drachms.
S.-weed. Soap-root, *Saponaria officinalis*.
S.'s wool fat. Same as *Lanoline*.
Sheet. A broad, usually flat, thin piece of anything.
S. bath. The application of cold water to the body by means of a sheet or towel placed next to the skin. As the sheet dries, more water is squeezed from a sponge on to the sheet.
Sheldon spring. Alkaline saline water, Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont.
Shellac. A resinous incrustation produced on the bark of the twigs and branches of various tropical trees. It is prepared by spreading the resin in thin plates after it has been

melted and strained, the colouring matter being separated.

Shell-meat. Shelled food. Some edible having a shell, as shell-fish or eggs.

Shells. A term for tinted spectacles for protecting the eyes from bright light.

Shenandoah alum springs. Alum, chalybeate, and arsenic waters, Shenandoah County, Virginia.

Shepherd's-purse. The *Capsella bursa-pastoris*. A common herb possessing tonic, stimulant, and active diuretic properties. Dose of fluid extract 15 minims to 1 drachm. (Unofficial.)

Sheringham valve. A glass ventilator used on windows, capable of regulating the amount of air passing into a room.

Sherwood oil. The same as *Petroleum ether*.

Shield. A protective structure or apparatus. *Biol.* A protective plate, scute, lorica, or carapace.

S., antithermic. (Ἀντί, set against; θερμός, heat.) Device for preventing the cautery destroying the tissues round the field of operation.

S.-bone. The *Scapula*.

S., nipple. A protective covering for sore nipples.

S., Sim's. An instrument used in the application of wire sutures.

Shikimi, or Shikimia. A poisonous crystalline substance in *Illicium religiosum*, a Japanese variety of the star-anise.

Shimu-mushi. A Japanese febrile disease, supposed to be due to the bite of an insect.

Shin. (Ang.-Sax. *scina, scyne, shin*.) The front part of the human leg from the knee to the ankle, along which the anterior border of the tibia can be felt.

S. bone. The *Tibia*.

Shingles. (L. *cingulum*, a girdle.) Herpes zoster.

Ship fever. A synonym of *Typhus fever*.

Shirt-stud abscess. Form of abscess having a superficial cavity connected with a deeper one by a sinus.

Shivering. A tremulous quivering from cold or fear. Often a concomitant of fevers.

Shocco springs. Saline sulphur springs in Warren County, North Carolina.

Shock. Any sudden, more or less violent physical or mental impression. A condition of profound prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions; of sudden onset, caused by trauma, surgical operations, or excessive emotions. It is due in part to over-stimulation and consequent exhaustion of the nervous centres, possibly combined with the inhibitory action of centres rendered too irritable by the over-stimulation or otherwise. The condition is associated with an abnormally high specific gravity of the blood.

1. Simple traumatic neurasthenia. Listlessness, nervous irritability. Extreme cases may go on to melancholia.

2. With marked hysterical features. The symptoms of (1) with emotional want of control, a very marked general tremor, and sensory disturbances, as hemianæsthesia, limitation of the field of vision.

3. With symptoms suggesting organic disease of the brain and spinal cord, those of pachymeningitis chronica. No external injury may

be visible. Sensory changes come on; motor are rarer. Commences with excitement some time (e.g. ten days) after the apparent cause has ceased to operate. Symptoms of organic change, bladder symptoms, optic atrophy, paresis, signs of sclerosis of the spinal cord.

S., deferred. The curious condition in which the manifestations of shock, not due to bodily injury, develop some time after the cause.

S., discharging. A shock produced by a discharge of electricity.

S., electric. The effect produced on the organism by the opening and closing of an electric circuit in which it is included.

S., epigastric. (Ἐπί, on; γαστήρ, the stomach.) The result of a blow on the epigastrium.

S., euthismic. A form of shock attended with symptoms of excitement.

S., foetal. The sensation produced by movements of the foetus *in utero*.

S., railway. The mental impression produced by a railway accident.

S., secondary. A second attack occurring after the first.

S., sexual. Shock produced by rape or coitus.

S., torpid. Shock in which marked depression is a prominent symptom.

S., traumatic. (Τραύμα, injury.) Shock due to traumatism.

Shoddy. Cloth made from rags and cast-off woollen clothing.

S. fever, or disease. A febrile condition caused by the inhalation of dust in making shoddy yarns or fabrics. It is characterised by feverishness, headache, nausea, dryness of the mouth, dyspnoea, cough, and expectoration.

Shoe. A covering of the foot.

S., club-foot. A shoe provided with braces for the correction of talipes.

S. salesman's disease. One of the occupation neuroses characterised by paradoxical paralysis of the anterior tibial muscles produced by the habitual assumption of the stooping position in trying on shoes. Degeneration changes take place in the muscles and nerve-endings.

S., Sayre. The high shoe used in hip disease.

S., Scarpa's. A shoe for rectifying the deformity of *Talipes varus*.

Shone's system. A system for the disposal of *Sewage*.

Short. Of brief duration.

S. breath. Same as *Dyspnoea*.

S. circuit. A circuit in which the electric current encounters an abnormally small resistance.

S. fever. Relapsing fever.

S. ribs. The ribs that do not articulate with the sternum.

S.-sight. *Myopia*.

S.-wind'ed. Difficulty of breathing; panting; the inability to undertake exertion without shortness of breath.

S.-wind'edness. The state of being short-winded. *Dyspnoea*.

S.-witted. Having little wit.

Shortsightedness. A condition of the eye in which rays of light which are parallel when they fall upon the lens are brought to a focus in front of the retina, and diverge before falling on the retina, thus causing diffusion circles on the retina of a blurred image.

Shot-gun prescription. A prescription containing many drugs of divers properties.

S. qua'rantine. (L. *quadraginta*, forty.) The prevention of traffic to or from yellow fever districts by mob force.

Shoulder. (Ang.-Sax. *sculder*.) The parts about the scapula, the acromial end of the clavicle, and the upper part of the humerus.

S.-blade. The *Scapula*.

S.-bone. The *Scapula*.

S.-girdle. The pectoral or scapular girdle or arch.

S.-joint. The articulation between the humerus and the glenoid fossa of the scapula. It is the most freely moveable joint in the body, consequently it has a loose capsule; it is mainly protected by the powerful muscles surrounding it. The tendon of the long head of the biceps passes through the fibrous capsule of the joint, being held *in situ* by the bicipital groove.

S., point of the. The tip of the acromion process of the scapula.

S.-slip. A dislocation or sprain of the shoulder-joint.

S. slipped. Suffering from sprain or dislocation of the shoulder.

S.-splayed. The same as *S.-slipped*.

S. wrench. A wrench, sprain, or dislocation of the shoulder.

Show. A sanguino-serous discharge from the vagina prior to labour. The first appearance of a menstrual flow.

Shrapnell's mem'brane. The *membrana flaccida*; the skin layer of the *membrana tympani*.

Shred. A bit, scrap, fragment, rag, or strip made by cutting or tearing up something.

Shred'dy. Consisting of shreds; ragged.

Shreds. Patches of filmy material passed with the faecal discharges in some cases of enteritis and diarrhoea. They may be composed of false membrane, of actual sloughs from the intestinal mucosa, or of flakes of hardened mucus.

Shriek. A shrill, sharp outcry.

Shrill. (G. *schrill*.) Sharp and piercing in sound; high and keen in voice or note.

S.-tongued. Speaking in a high, shrill voice.

S.-voiced. Having a shrill or piercing voice.

Shrill'ness. The quality of being shrill.

Shrivel. To shrink in bulk and become wrinkled.

Shud'der. (L. G. *schuddern*.) A tremulous motion; a quiver; a vibration. A quick, involuntary tremor or quiver of the body, as from fear, disgust, horror, or cold. A convulsive shiver.

Shud'dering. Shaking, trembling.

Shumac. *Rhus coriaria*.

Shunt. In Electricity, a conductor of low resistance, joining two points in an electric current, and completing a path through which the current will pass.

Shurly-Gibbes treatment. The treatment of tuberculosis by the injection of iodine or gold and sodium chloride in glycerine.

Shut'tle-bone. See *Scaphoid*.

S. pulse. See *Corrigan's pulse*.

Siagan'opod. *Biol.* The maxilla of a crustacean.

Siagantri'tis. (Συγρόν, a cavity;

itis, inflammation.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the antrum of Highmore.

Sia'gon. (Σιάγων, jaw-bone.) *Biol.* The mandible of a crustacean.

Sialaca. Medicines which affect the salivary glands.

Sialachus. (Σιάλον, saliva.) *Salivation*.

Sialaden. A salivary gland.

Sialadeni'tis. (Σιάλον, saliva; ἀδην, a gland.) Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Sialadenon'cus. (Σιάλον, saliva; ἀδην, a gland; ὄγκος, a mass.) A tumour of a salivary gland.

Sialapo'ria. Deficiency in the amount of saliva.

Sialine. *Ptyalin*.

Sialis'mus. (Σιάλισμος, a flow of saliva.) *Ptyalism*; *salivation*.

Sialiste'rium. *Biol.* One of the salivary glands of an insect.

Sialocinet'ic. (Σιάλον, spittle; κίνησις, motion.) Stimulating the flow of saliva.

Sialodes. Like saliva.

Sialodochi'tis. (Σιάλον, spittle; δοχί, receptacle; *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the ducts of the salivary glands.

S. fibrino'sa. Inflammation of a salivary duct obstructed by a fibrinous exudation.

Sialodo'chium. (Σιάλον, saliva; δοχίον, receptacle.) A salivary duct.

Sialogog'ic. Promoting or provoking a flow of saliva.

Sialogogue. (Σιάλον, saliva; ἀγωγός, leading, drawing forth.) Producing a flow of saliva. *Ptyalogogue*.

Sialoid. (Σιάλον, saliva; εἶδος, like.) Pertaining to or resembling saliva.

Sialolith. (Σιάλον, saliva; λίθος, a stone.) A salivary calculus.

Sialolithi'asis. (Σιάλον, saliva; λιθίασις, disease of the stone.) The condition tending to produce salivary calculi.

Sialon'cus. (Σιάλον, spittle; ὄγκος, a tumour.) A tumour under the tongue, arising from the obstruction of a duct of a salivary gland by calculus or other cause.

Sialorrhoe'a. (Σιάλον, saliva; ροιά, a flow.) Excessive flow of saliva. *Ptyalism*; *salivation*.

Sialosche'sis. (Σιάλον, saliva; σχίσσις, retention.) Suppression or retention of the salivary secretion.

Sialostenosis. (Σιάλον, spittle; στενός, narrow.) Occlusion of a salivary duct.

Sialosyr'inx. (Σιάλον, spittle; σφριγξ, a tube.) A salivary fistula. A syringe for washing out the salivary ducts. A drainage-tube for the salivary ducts.

Sialozemia. (Σιάλον, saliva; ζημία, loss.) Loss of saliva.

Siam fever. See *Fever*.

Siba're. *Phrenitis*.

Sib'bens. A disease formerly endemic in the Scotch Highlands; by some identified with syphilis, by others with yaws.

Siberian plague. *Anthrax*.

Sibi. A Fijian term for elephantiasis, or a tumour of the leg or arm.

Sibilance. The character or quality of being sibilant. Also, a hissing sound.

Sibilancy. The same as *Sibilance*.

Sibilant. (L. *sibilare*, to hiss.) Hissing. Making or having a hissing sound.

S. rāle. See *Rāles*, *sibilant*.

Sib'ilate. (L. *sibilare*, to hiss.) To pronounce with a hissing sound.

Sib'ilation. The act of sibilating or hissing; the utterance or emission of sibilant sounds.

Sibila'tory. Producing a hissing or sibilant effect.

Sibilis'mus au'rium. *Tinnitus aurium.*

Sib'ilous. Hissing. *Sibilant.*

Siccan'tia. (L. *sicare*, to dry.) Drying medicines.

Sic'cate. (L. *sicare*, to dry up or dry.) To dry, especially gradual drying.

Sicca'tion. (L. *sicare*, to dry up.) The act or process of drying.

Sic'cative. Having drying qualities.

Siccha'sia. (*Σικχαΐα*, to feel disgust.) A morbid loathing of food.

Sic'cific. (L. *siccus*, dry; *facere*, to make.) Causing dryness.

Sic'city. Dryness; aridity; absence of moisture.

Sic'cus. Dry.

Sick. (Ang-Sax. *seoc*, sick; having disease or wounds.) Affected with or suffering from physical disorder; more or less disabled by disease or bad health; seriously indisposed; ill. In a restricted sense, affected with nausea; qualmish; inclined to vomit, or actually vomiting; attended with or tending to cause vomiting. To grow sick.

S. bay. The hospital on a ship or man-of-war.

S. bed. A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

S. berth. The same as *S. bay*.

S. brained. Mentally disordered.

S. head'ache. Headache accompanied by nausea; especially, migraine.

S. leave. Leave of absence from duty on account of sickness.

S. list. A list of persons, especially in the naval or military service, who are incapacitated from duty through sickness, or under medical care.

S. list'ed. Entered on the sick list.

S. report. A sick list. A report rendered at regular or stated intervals, as daily or monthly, by a military or naval surgeon to the proper authority.

S. room. A room occupied by one who is sick.

S. time. Popularly used for menstrual period.

Sick'en. To fall sick; fall into ill-health; become ill. To experience a sickening sensation. To lose force or vitality.

Sick'en'ing. Making sick. Causing or tending to cause faintness, nausea, disgust, or loathing.

Sick'en'ingly. In a sickening manner.

Sick'ish. In a disordered condition or state of health. Out of condition; sickly; somewhat sick or nauseated; slightly qualmish.

Sick'ishly. In a sickish manner.

Sick'ishness. The state of being sickish.

Sick'le-germs. A falciform stage in the development of *Coccidia*.

Sick'less. Free from sickness or ill-health.

Sick'lify. To make sickly or sickish.

Sick'li'ly. In a sickly manner.

Sick'liness. The state or quality of being sickly.

Sick'ly. Habitually ailing or indisposed. Not sound or strong as regards health or natural vigour. Pertaining to, or arising from, a state of impaired health; characteristic of an unhealthy condition. Pertaining to sickness or the sick.

Also, in a sick, sickly, or feeble manner.

Also, to make sickly; to give a sickly or unhealthy appearance to.

Sickness. The state of being sick or suffering from disease. A diseased condition of the system; illness; ill-health. A disease, a malady, a particular kind of disorder. Nausea.

S., African sleep'ing. *African lethargy.*

S., bleed'ing. *Hæmophilia.*

S., Ceylon. Same as *Beri-beri*.

S., com'ital. See *Comital*.

S., coun'try. Same as *Nostalgia*.

S., creep'ing. A chronic form of *Ergotism*.

S., fall'ing. See *Falling sickness*.

S., gall. *Remittent fever.*

S., milk. A form of poisoning.

S., mil'ner's. *Ankylostomiasis*.

S., month'ly. *Menstruation*.

S., moun'tain. A sensation of nausea, with impeded respiration and irregular action of the heart, due to the rarefied air of high altitudes.

Sic'ua. Cupping-glass.

Sic'ula. The penis.

Sicye'don. *Cauledon*.

Sic'ynos. *Cucumis sativus*.

Side. Either half of the body, right or left, which lies on either hand of the vertical median longitudinal plane. The entirety of any lateral part or region. A part of the body lying laterally with reference to any given or assumed axis, and opposed to another similar or corresponding part; especially that part of the trunk of an animal between the shoulder and the hip.

S. bone. The hip-bone. The diseased or disordered condition in horses which causes the lateral cartilages above the heels to ossify.

Sidera'tion. (L. *sideratio*, blight produced by the stars.) Apoplexy; gangrene; lightning-stroke.

Sider'ion. (L.) Surgical instrument made of iron.

Sideris'mus. (*Σιδήρως*, iron.) A name given by the believers in animal magnetism to the effects produced by bringing metals and other inorganic bodies into a magnetic connection with the human body.

Siderites. Magnet.

Sideri'tis. Magnet; *Teucrium chamæpitys*.

Siderodromopho'bia. (*Σιδήρως*, iron; *δρόμος*, way; *φόβος*, fear.) Morbid dread of travelling by railway.

Siderokre'næ. (*Σιδήρως*, iron; *κρήνη*, spring.) Chalybeate mineral water.

Sideroph'ilous. (*Σιδήρως*, iron; *φιλέω*, to love.) Applied to cells which show a tendency to take up iron, *e. g.* the red blood-corpuscles.

Sideroscope. (*Σιδήρως*, iron; *σκοπεῖν*, to look at, examine.) An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by means of a delicate combination of magnetic needles.

Sidero'sis. (*Σιδήρουν*, overlay with iron.) Pneumonococcosis in which the particles

are metallic, especially iron. The pigmentation of the lymphatic glands, liver, and kidneys, so called from the presence of iron in the pigment. Bronchiectasis, emphysema, "ciclures de poumon," and acute bronchitis are frequent complications.

Siegesbeckia orientalis. Asia. Nat. Order *Compositae*. (Not officinal.) An herb with a bitter taste, used especially in Mauritius. It contains a bitter crystalline principle, darulyne. Action, parasiticide; stimulant. Uses, locally in herpes tonsurans, tinea versicolor, in equal parts of a tincture of the plant and glycerine. The tincture also stimulates the stomach like a bitter tonic. Dose, 1 drachm; 10 drops of the fluid extract.

Siegle's speculum. An apparatus for pneumatically testing the mobility of the membrana tympani.

Sieve. A vessel with a reticulated bottom, used to separate coarse from fine particles.

S. cells. Long cells of tubular or prismatic form, constituting an essential element in fibro-vascular bundles of the inner bark of exogenous trees.

S. hypha. The hypha in which the sieve plates occur.

S. pores. The perforations in the panels of the sieve-cells.

S. tissue. A cellular tissue made up of thin-walled cells, which possess areas with sieve-like markings. The tissue is characteristic of the phloem.

Sieffer's test. To test the motor activity of the stomach. Two grams of salol are administered in a wafer. Salicylic acid should be present in the urine in from three quarters to one hour. Salol is decomposed in the intestines.

Sig. Abbreviation of *Sigma*. A colloquial name for urine.

Sigault's operation. *Symphysiotomy*.

Sigh. Taciturnity.
Sigh. (Mid. Eng. *sygh*, variety of *sike*, *sik*.) A sudden, involuntary, deep-drawn inspiration of breath, followed by more or less audible expiration, usually expressive of some emotion or sensation.

Sigher. One who sighs.

Sighful. Full of or causing sighs.

Sighingly. With sighing.

Sight. (Ang.-Sax. *gesihth*, *gesiahth*, *gesyht*.) The power of vision; the faculty of vision; ability to perceive objects by means of the eyes. Scope of vision.

S., day. *Hemeralopia*.

S., depraved. *Panopsia*.

S., field of. The same as *Field of vision*.

S., line of. The right line joining the object looked at and the eye of the observer.

S., mouse. *Myopia*.

S., nocturnal. The same as *Day-blindness*.

S., old. *Presbyopia*.

S., skew. *Dysopia*.

S., weak. *Asthenopia*.

Sightful. Having full sight; clear-sighted.

Sightfulness. Clearness of vision.

Sightless. Lacking sight.

Sightlessly. In a sightless manner.

Sightlessness. The state of being sightless; want of sight.

Sigillate. (L. *sigillum*, a seal.) *Biol.* Marked as if with a seal.

Sigillation. Mark of a cicatrix.

Sigmatism. (Greek letter Sigma, σ .) *Sigmatismus*. Defective utterance of the sound of *s*. Too frequent use of the *s* sound in speech. *Lisping*.

Sigmatoid. *Sigmoid*.

Sigmoid. (*Sigma*, sigma; *eidōs*, likeness.) Shaped like the Greek capital letter sigma. *Anat.* Having the curve of the uncial sigma or the Roman *e*.

S. artery. A branch of the inferior mesenteric artery supplying the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

S. catheter. One shaped like an S, for passing into the female bladder.

S. cavity of the radius. The concave articular surface of the lower end of the radius, which articulates with the ulna.

S. cavity, great, of the ulna. That part articulating with the trochlea of the humerus.

S. cavity of the ulna, small or lesser. That part of the ulna articulating with the head of the radius.

S. flexure, hernia of. Most common as left scrotal hernia.

S. flexure of the colon. That part of the large intestine immediately above the rectum.

S. flexure, volvulus of. A twist of the sigmoid loop on itself, causing obstruction of the intestine.

S. gyrus. The S-shaped cerebral fold about and behind the cruciate fissure in *Carnivora*.

S. mesocolon. The peritoneal attachment of the sigmoid flexure.

S. notch. A deep semilunar gap between the coronoid and articular processes of the lower jaw.

S. valve. One of the aortic or pulmonary semilunar valves. An example of the old use of the term.

Sigmoiditis. Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.

Sigmoidostomy. (*Sigma*, sigma; *stoma*, mouth.) The creation of an artificial anus in the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Sign. (Ang.-Sax. *segen*, *segn*. L. *signum*, a mark.) A visible mark or impress, whether natural or artificial, accidental or purposed, serving to convey information, suggest an idea, or assist inference. A distinctive guiding indication to the eye.

In short, any present or past circumstance afforded by the examination of the patient or of matters concerning him, whence a conclusion may be drawn regarding the nature or seat of his disease. The phenomena preceding the disease are called anamnestic or commemorative signs; those which accompany it are called diagnostic if they reveal the nature or seat of the disease; prognostic when they indicate its probable duration and termination.

S., Abadie's. Spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle. Present in, and said to be pathognomonic of, exophthalmic goitre.

S., Allis's. Relaxation of the fascia between the crest of the ilium and the trochanter major. Present in fracture of the neck of the femur.

S., Baccelli's. Reverberation of the

SIGNA—SILICULOSE

whispered voice, heard through the chest wall. Present in pleural effusion.

S., Baruch's. The resistance of the rectal temperature to a bath of 75° F. for fifteen minutes with friction. Present in typhoid fever.

S., Burton's. Blue line at junction of teeth with gums. Present in chronic lead-poisoning.

S., Chrostek's. Sudden spasm of one side of the face; elicited by a slight tap on the side of the face. Present in tetany following operation.

S., Clark's. Obliteration of the hepatic dulness due to tympanitic distension of the abdomen. Present in appendicitis and other peritoneal inflammations.

S., Dalrymple's. Abnormal widening of the palpebral aperture. Present in exophthalmic goitre.

S., Davidson's. Reflection of light through the pupil in transillumination caused by an electric light in the mouth, said to show health.

S., expressive. One which is a means of attending to its signification.

S., Filipovitch's. A saffron-like coloration of all the prominent parts of palms of hands and soles of feet. Present in typhoid fever; shows blood and circulatory changes.

S., Friedreich's. Diastolic collapse of the cervical veins, showing adherent pericardium.

S., Gaerel's. Absence of luminosity on the affected side of the walls and sinuses about the mouth, due to disease of the antrum of Highmore, with electric transillumination.

S., Graefe's. Failure of the eyelid to follow the eyeball in glancing downward. Present in exophthalmic goitre.

S., Grancher's. The expiratory murmur equals in pitch that of the inspiratory. Shows pulmonary condensation.

S., Guyon's. Renal ballottement. Indicating floating kidney.

S., Hutchinson's. Notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, otitis. Shows inherited syphilis. *Hutchinson's teeth.* The upper permanent central incisors are peg-top shape, and notched on their cutting edge. Shows inherited syphilis.

S., Jaccoud's. Prominence of the aorta in the supra-sternal notch. Showing leukæmia (and pseudo-leukæmia).

S., Jacquemin's. Violet colour of the mucous membrane of vagina. Appears about the fourth week of gestation. Indicating pregnancy.

S., Parrot's. Dilatation of the pupil. Elicited by pinching the skin of the neck. Shows meningitis.

S., Paul's. A feeble apex-beat, with a forcible impulse over the body of the heart. Indicates pericarditis with pericardial effusion.

S., Rosenbach's. Abolition of abdominal reflex. Present in inflammatory intestinal diseases.

S., stairs. Difficulty in descending stairs. An early symptom of locomotor ataxy.

S., Stokes's. Violent throbbing in the abdomen to the right of the umbilicus. Indicates acute enteritis.

S., substitute. One which takes the place of its meaning; a means of not thinking about the meaning which it symbolises.

S., suggestive. One which merely calls

up a certain idea, which may then be attended to independently of it.

S., Tarnier's. The effacement of the angle between the upper and lower uterine segments. Indicating pregnancy.

S., Westphal's. Abolition of the knee-jerk. Seen in locomotor ataxy.

S., Wint'rich's. Change in the pitch when the mouth is opened and closed. Indicates a cavity in tuberculosis.

Signa. (L. *signare*, to make a sign.) In prescription writing, a conventional term meaning "mark." It designates the physician's directions to the patient concerning the medicine prescribed.

S. assidentia. Accompanying, concomitant, or accessory symptoms.

Signal. A sign.

S., marul Duprez's. The interruption of an electric current produced by a tuning-fork having 100 vibrations per second.

S. symptom. A symptom such as pain, tingling, or unusual motion, that gives warning of some lesion, as of disease or lesion of the great nervous centres.

Signals, doctrine of. A system of discovering the medicinal uses of plants by their supposed resemblance to the disease they would cure.

Signature. (L. *signatura*.) A characteristic mark. The directions showing how medicines are to be taken.

Biol. A characteristic, distinguishing, or significant mark or appearance.

Signum. A mark, sign, or indication.

S. characteristicum. Same as *Pathognomonic*.

S. conjunctum. See *Pathognomonic*.

S. diacriticum. Differential symptom of disease.

S. morbiessentiale. Same as *Pathognomonic*.

Signatu'a. The name given by Spanish colonists to a complex set of symptoms that resulted from eating poisonous fishes indigenous to certain hot countries.

Sikeranine. *Hyoscine*.

Sikin'ium. A poisonous principle derived from *Ulicium religiosum*.

Sik'ka. *Chique*.

Silent region of the spinal cord. The *Grey matter*.

Sil'lex. See *Silica*.

Sil'icate. A salt of *Silicic acid*.

Sil'ic. Containing *Silicon*.

Sil'ic'ide. A combination of silicon with some other element.

Sil'icious, or Sil'iceous. Having the nature of or containing silicon.

Sil'icle. (L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod.) *Biol.* A short pod, not over three times longer than broad, like that of shepherd's-purse.

Sil'icol. An alcohol from a silicon or silico-carbon radical.

Sil'icon. (L. *silex*, flint.) Next to oxygen, the most abundant element.

Sil'icosis. Fibrosis of the lungs from inhalation of siliceous particles. The same as *Chalicosis*.

Silicula. The same as *Silicle*.

Silic'ular. *Biol.* Having the shape or appearance of a silicle.

Sil'icule. The same as *Silicle*.

Silic'ulose. *Biol.* The same as *Silic'ular*.

Sil'icyl. A radical containing silicon directly combined with a trivalent radical.

Silk. The simplest and most perfect of the textile fibres. It differs from all other fibres in that it is found in nature as a continuous fine thread. Silk is the product of the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*), and is simply the fibre that the worm spins around it for protection when entering the pupa or chrysalis state. The silk fibre consists, to the extent of rather more than half its weight, of fibroin, $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_6$, a nitrogenous principle. Covering this is the silk-glue, or sericin, $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$. The most important physical properties of the silk-fibre are its lustre, strength, and avidity for moisture. Besides the true silk, we have several so-called "wild silks," the most important of which is the Tussur silk, the product of the larva of the moth *Antheraea mylitta*, found in India. The cocoons are much larger than those of the true silkworm, are egg-shaped, and of a silvery drab colour. The cocoon is very firm and hard, and the silk is of a drab colour. It is used for the buff-coloured Indian silks, and latterly largely in the manufacture of silk plush. Other wild silks are the Eria silk of India, the Muga silk of Assam, the Atlas or Fagara silk of China, and the Yamamai silk of Japan. Silk has been used as a hæmostatic. See *Sericum*.

S., epispa'stic. Silk containing some vesicant.

S., floss. Dentists' untwisted filaments of fine silk, prepared expressly for the purpose of cleaning the surfaces of the teeth, and used by some dentists for finishing the surfaces or filling in the sides of teeth.

S., grass. See *Pineapple fibre*.

S., sad'dlers'. A heavy silk used by saddlers, and to some extent in surgery.

Silk'weed. See *Milkweed*.

Silk'worm. The larva of the silk moth.

S. gut. The thread drawn from a silkworm killed when ready to spin the cocoon.

Sil'noneur. (F.) A three-bladed scalpel used by oculists.

Sillus, or Silo. One who has a short stumpy nose.

Sillyhow. A caul.

Sil'eam springs. Alkaline saline water in Howell County, Missouri.

Sil'phium. (Gr. Σίλφιον, a plant so called on account of its resinous juices.) An umbelliferous plant, *Thapsia silphium*, Viviani, so highly esteemed among the ancients for its juices, which according to Pliny was a remedy for sixty diseases, internal and external, that it was sold for its weight in silver, and figured largely on the coins of Cyrene, its native home. The Greeks called it silphium, from silphis, its African name; the Romans, laserpilius.

Silpholog'ic. Term applied to diseases the symptoms of which are marked by other symptoms or circumstances. Larval.

Silphology. (Gr. Σίλφον, an insect; λόγος, science.) The morphology and development of larvæ.

Silurian spring. Alkaline diuretic water, situated fifty feet above Fox River, in Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

Sil'ver. One of the chemical elements.

S., coin. An alloy consisting of nine parts of silver and one of copper.

S. ar. The same as *Abies*.

S. fork deform'ity. A peculiar displace-

ment of the wrist and hand in fracture of the lower extremity of the radius.

Silvester's method of restor'ing suspend'ed anima'tion. Artificial respiration, with the tongue drawn forwards while the patient is on his back.

Sima'ba cedron. New Granada. Nat. Order *Simarubaceæ* (or *Rutaceæ*). (Not official.) A bitter principle, cedrine, has been isolated. Action, tonic and antispasmodic. Uses, the bruised seeds have been used in hydrophobia and snake-bites. It is useful in malaria and dyspepsia. Dose of the fluid extract, 3 to 20 minims every few hours.

Simaru'ba. Bitter simaruba, or mountain damson. South America and West Indies. (Not official.) Part used, the bark of the tree of *S. officinalis*. It contains a volatile oil and bitter principle, supposed to be identical with quassin. The bark is in-quilled 2 to 3 inches wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, several feet long; the external surface is rough, uneven, wrinkled; the subserous layer brownish or yellowish; bark layer fibrous, thick, dull brown; the inner surface lighter; the bark tough. Action, a little tonic; large doses cause nausea and purging; it is diaphoretic and diuretic. Uses, dysentery after acute stage; it may be combined with opium in epidemic dysentery, and in the advanced stages of diarrhœa. Doses, 15 to 30 grains; 15 to 60 drops of the fluid extract; 1 to 2 ounces of the infusion.

Sim'ian. Like an ape or monkey in any sense.

Simil'ar. Having the same characteristics.

Similar'ity, law of. "Present actions, sensations, thoughts, or emotions, tend to revive their like among previous impressions or states."

Simila'tio. Assimilation.

Similia similibus curen'tur. See *Homœopathy*.

Simo. One who has a short stumpy nose.

S. trache'lus. Morbid shortness or stiffness of the neck.

Simon's opera'tion. An operation for repair of complete rupture of the perinæum by means of sutures, the mucous membrane of the rectum being first approximated by a line of sutures tied in the rectum, following which the external sutures are inserted and the parts brought together.

S.'s position. An exaggeration of the lithotomy position.

S.'s triangles. The groin, the internal aspect of the thigh, and the hypogastric region form the femoral triangle of Simon; the surface of the axilla, the pectoral region, and the inner aspect of the arm form the brachial triangle of Simon. These regions are often the seat of variculous rashes, appearing on the second or third day of smallpox.

Simonea folliculo'rum. *Acarus folliculorum*.

Simple. Having few parts; free from complexity or complication; uninvolved; not elaborate; not modified. Of little value or importance. Plain, entire, not varied.

Also, *Mêd.*, a medicinal herb or medicine obtained from an herb; so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore constituting a simple remedy; commonly in the plural.

Also (verb), to gather simples or medicinal plants.

S. apo'plexy. Apoplexy with no visible structural change or lesion.

S. asthen'ic fe'ver. Fever characterised by little, if any, rise of temperature, weak circulation, and great exhaustion.

S. atrophy of the op'tic nerve. The papilla becomes pale and finally bluish white; it is excavated; the vessels disappear; the dots of the lamina cribrosa become very distinct. The retinal vessels remain unaltered.

Causes.—1. Tabes dorsalis, and is then in conjunction with a pupil which does not react to light, and is contracted.

2. Brain affections, especially disseminated sclerosis and progressive paralysis of the insane.

3. Tumours pressing on the nerve or its cerebral continuation.

4. Inflammation and injury.

5. None found (a fairly large class).

S. can'cer. A form of scirrhous which from excessive cell-growth resembles encephaloid cancer.

S. cell. See *Cell*.

S. chol'era. The same as *Sporadic cholera*.

S. com'missure of the cerebel'lum.

S. disloca'tion. Dislocation either of the more common varieties, or uncomplicated with wounds or fracture.

S. frac'ture. A fracture uncomplicated by a wound.

S. gan'glion. See *Ganglion*.

S. medi'cine. A medicine consisting of a single drug.

S. ointment. See *Ointment*.

S. toothed. Having one pair of incisors above and below, as a rodent; simplicident.

Simpler. One who collects simples; an herbalist.

Simpleton. A person of limited or feeble intelligence.

Simpli'cian. A simpleton.

Simpli'cident. (L. *simplex*, simple; *dens*, a tooth). Simple-toothed, as a rodent.

Sim'plis't. One skilled in simples or medicinal plants; a simpler.

Simplis'tic. Of, or pertaining to, simples or a simplist.

Sim'pson's meth'od. Treatment of *Placenta prævia* by complete separation of the placenta.

S.'s trac'tor. An india-rubber cupping apparatus with pump attached, to fix on the fetal head to apply traction.

Sims' depres'sor. An instrument for holding back the wall of the vagina in examinations.

S.'s feeder. An instrument for aiding in the suture of tissues.

S.'s posture or position. The *Semi-prone position*.

S.'s speculum. See *Speculum*.

Simula'crum. (L.) A likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom. That which is formed in the likeness of any object.

Simula'tion. (L. *simulatio*, feigning.) In *Med.*, the feigning of disease.

Simulo. *Cappacia coriacea*, Peru. Nat. Order *Coriaceæ*. (Not official.) The fruit or seeds are used powdered, one part in ten of wine. Action, nerve tonic, antiepileptic, antihysteria.

Used in nervous diseases such as hysteria, epilepsy. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms of the tincture.

Sin, beset'ting. *Masturbation*.

Sinapis. *Mustard*. Europe. Nat. Order *Cruciferae*. (Official.) The ripe seeds of *Brassica nigra* and *B. alba* reduced to powder. The whole virtue of mustard depends on the fact that when mixed with water the allyl sulphocyanide (mustard oil), the proteid ferment, myrosin, and the glucosides (sanallin and potassium myronate) which it contains interact and produce the acid principles of mustard. Action, laxative, rubefacient, emetic, vesicant. Uses, the whole seeds in dyspepsia, torpid condition of the bowels; as a stimulant emetic in cases of narcotic poisoning; in hicough; locally as a counter-irritant. Caution is needed in its use locally, too long application producing ulceration.

S. applica'tio. (Not official.) Oil of mustard 4 minims, eau de Cologne 1 ounce. A vesicant.

S. cataplas'ma. Mustard in powder 2½ parts, linseed meal 2½ parts; water a sufficiency. Used as a counter-irritant.

S. char'ta. Mustard in powder one part, solution of gutta percha 2 parts. Cartridge paper is passed through the solution. Used as a vesicant.

S. infu'sum. (Not official.) Mustard 2 drachms, boiling water 4 ounces. Relieves obstinate hicough.

S. oleum. The oil distilled with water from the seeds of *Brassica nigra*. A powerful vesicant.

S. sinamen'tum compos'itum. Oil of mustard 1 drachm, ethereal extract of meze-reon 40 grains, camphor 120 grains, castor oil 5 drachms, rectified spirit 32 drachms. A stimulating liniment.

Sinapis copy. (*Σινάπι*, mustard; *σκοπεῖν*, to view.) The use of mustard as a test of sensory disturbances, analogous to a similar use of metalloscopy.

Sinca'line. A substance found in the products of decomposition of pig's bile and ox bile. It is also found in extracts of the adrenals, and is a product of the decomposition of the complex fat lecithin. It is a colourless fluid of oily consistency, possesses a strong alkaline reaction, and forms very deliquescent salts with acids. It is a very unstable body.

Sincip'ital. (L. *sinciput*, sinciput.) Of, or pertaining to, the *Sinciput*.

Sin'ciput. (L.) The upper part or half of the head; the dome of the skull; the calvarium, including the vertical, frontal, and parietal regions of the cranium; distinguished from the occiput.

Sin'cope. Obsolete spelling of *Syncope*.

Sinde boil. An endemic form of ulcer occurring chiefly in hot climates. It is probably mycotic in origin. See *Scinde boil*.

Sin'don. (*Σινδών*, linen.) A pledget or dossil.

Sin'ew. (Ang.-Sax. *sinu*, *seono*, *sinu*.) A cord or tendon of the body. Figuratively, muscle, nerve, nervous energy, strength.

Sin'ewiness. The state or character of being sinewy.

Sin'ewish. Sinewy.

Sin'ewless. Having no sinews or muscles; lacking strength or vigour, as of sinews; not sinewy.

Sin'ewy. Of the nature of, a sinew;

resembling a sinew; forming a sinew; tendinous.

Sing'ing voice. The voice employed in singing as opposed to the speaking voice.

Sin'gult. (L. *singultus*, sobbing speech.) A sob or sigh.

Singul'tient. (L. *singultire*, to sob, hiccough.) Sobbing, sighing.

Singul'tous. Relating to, or affected with, hiccough.

Singul'tus. (L.) A hiccough.

Sin'igrin. A crystalline, bitter-tasting, inodorous glucoside of black mustard; soluble in water, but not in alcohol or ether.

Sin'istrad. Towards the left.

Sin'istral. (L. *sinister*, on the left.) Of, or pertaining to, the left side; situated on the left hand; not dextral.

Sinistrality. The state or character of being *Sinistral*, in any sense.

Sin'istrally. *Sinistrad*. In a sinistral direction; to or towards the left; from right to left.

Sinist'ration. A turning to the left; the state of being *Sinistral*.

Sin'istrin. A dextrin-like substance found in squills.

Sinistrocerebral. (L. *sinister*, left; *cerebrum*, brain.) Situated or occurring in the left cerebral hemisphere; opposed to dextrocerebral.

Sinist'rogyr'ic. (L. *sinister*, left; *gyrare*, to turn.) Tending, moving, or otherwise acting from right to left.

Sinist'rorsal. Same as *Sinist'rorse*.

Sinist'rorse. (L. *sinist'rorus*, toward the left.) Turned or turning to the left; sinistral. Same as *Sinistral*, with the additional meaning of motion or direction, instead of rest or position.

Sinking. Affected with debility of vital powers. Disease in process of retrogression.

S., fa'tal. See *Shock, nervous*.

Sin'ual. (L. *sinus*, a curve.) Resembling a *Sinus*.

Sin'uate. (L. *sinuare*, to curve, swell out in curves.) *Biol.* Wavy or winding in and out. Applied to the margins of leaves and other flattened organs.

Sinu'ation. The formation of a sinus or recess, as in a margin; a shallow, curved reentrance; an emargination; a cerebral gyrus.

Sinu'auricular. (L. *sinus*, sinus; *auricula*, auricle.) Common to, or situated between, the *Auricles*.

Sinu'ose. (L. *sinuosus*.) Same as *Sinu'ous*.

Sinu'osely. Same as *Sinu'ously*.

Sinu'osity. (L. *sinuare*, to bend.) Anfractuosity; the state of being *Sinu'ous* or bent.

Sinu'ous. (L. *sinuosus*.) Sinuate, tortuous, serpentine; full of curves, bends, or turns; undulating.

Sinu'ously. So as to be *Sinu'ous*; in a sinuous manner.

Sinu'ousness. *Sinuosity*.

Sinus. (L.) The fold of a garment, the bosom.

Anat. and Zool. A cavity or hollow of bone or other tissue, in the widest sense; a bay, a recess, pocket, dilatation, or excavation, generally deeper and less open than a fossa. Specifically, a hollow or excavation in the bone of the skull; an air sinus. Such sinuses are larger than the spaces which constitute cancellation or

the spongy tissues of bones, and most of them are specified by qualifying terms. A venous channel in the meninges of the brain. The so-called fifth ventricle of the brain.

Pathol. A narrow passage leading to an abscess or other diseased locality; a fistula.

S.s., air. Excavations in the ethmoid, frontal, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones communicating with the nasal fossæ, and in the mastoid process of the temporal bones communicating with the tympanum.

S. a'læ par'væ. A small venous sinus on the lesser wing of the sphenoid.

S. am'plus ure'teris. (L.; οὐρητήρ, ureter.) The pelvis of the kidney.

S., an'tic. A sinus of Valsalva.

S. arit'il. (L.) Lachrymal fossa.

S. atlan'tis. (L.) A depression behind the lateral mass of the atlas on the posterior arch.

S. audito'rius. (L.) The cavity of the tympanum.

S. bas'ilar. (Basis, base.) The same as *S. transversus*.

S. branch'ial. (Βραγχία, gills.) A sinus of the neck found in the position of a branchial cleft.

S. bul'bi ure'thræ. (L.; οὐρήθρα, urethra.) The dilatation of the bulb of the urethra.

S. cana'lis vertebra'lis. (L.) Any of the spinal veins.

S. cav'ernous. (L.) The cranial sinus on the upper part and side of the body of the sphenoid.

S. circulaire' d'utroq. occip'ital. See *S. circularis foraminis magni*.

S. circulaire' of Ed'ley. See *S., circular*.

S. cir'cular. A sinus described as engirdling the hypophysis cerebri; it is artificially limited, the spongy, blood-holding tissue being continuously pre-, post-, and sub-pituitary.

S. circula'ris foraminis magni. (L.) A venous plexus surrounding the posterior margin of the foramen magnum.

S. circula'ris iridis. (L.) The canal of Schlemm.

S. coch'leæ. (L.) A vein in the aqueduct of the cochlea opening into the internal jugular vein.

S., com'mon, of the ves'tibule. Same as *Utriculus*.

S.s., con'fluence of the. The meeting of the superior longitudinal, the straight, the two lateral, and two occipital sinuses.

S., cor'onary. (L.) The mouth of the Coronary vein opening into the right auricle.

S., cra'nial. (Κρανίον, the skull.) (a) Same as sinuses of the dura mater. (b) The bony air-sinuses of the skull.

S.s., diplo'ic. (Διπλόη, a fold.) The irregular branching channels of the *Diploë*.

S. epididym'idis. (Επί, upon; δίδυμοι, testes.) The furrow between the posterior surface of the epididymis and the testicle.

S.s., ethmoi'dal. (Ἔθμος, sieve; ἰδος, likeness.) Irregular cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid, completed by the sphenoid, lachrymal maxillæ, and frontal bones. The anterior open into the middle, and the posterior into the superior meatus of the bone.

S. fal'ciform. (L. *falx*, a sickle; *forma*, shape.) The same as the *Superior longitudinal sinus*.

S. frænum. (L. *frænulum*, dim. of *frænum*, a bridle.) The depression at the side of the frænum of the penis.

S.s, fron'tal. (L.) The hollow air-spaces between the inner and outer tables of the frontal bone, corresponding to the superciliary ridges.

S., galactoph'orous. (Γάλα, milk; φέρειν, to bear.) The ampullæ of the galactophorous ducts.

S. gan'glion. (Γαγγλίον, a knot.) A group of nerve-cells about the junction of the venous sinus and the auricle of the heart.

S., gen'ital. (L.) See *Genital*.

S., genito-u'rinary. (L. *genitus*, begotten; *urina*, urine.) A cavity or recess common to the genital and urinary passages.

S., great, of the aor'ta. A dilatation usually apparent along the right side of the ascending part of the arch of the aorta.

S.s, intercav'ernous. Two transverse channels connecting the cavernous sinuses.

S., lach'rymal. (L.) A small pouch in the inner angle of the eye in the deer and some other quadrupeds. It can be opened or shut at will; it has no connection with the lachrymal passages, and secretes a viscid material resembling the cerumen of the ear.

S., lat'eral. A large venous sinus, commencing at the torcular Herophili, grooving the occipital bone at two separate parts on each side, and the parietal and temporal bones.

S., latera'lis. See *S., lateral*.

S.s, longitu'dinal. The venous sinuses on the attached and free borders of the falx cerebri.

S. longitudina'lēs colum'næ verte-bralis. (L.) The *Longitudinal spinal veins*.

S. luna'tus ra'dii. (L.) The *Semilunar cavity of the radius*.

S. luna'tus ul'næ. (L.) The *Lesser sigmoid cavity of the radius*.

S., lymph. (L. *lymphæ*, water.) Small spaces scattered through the parenchyma of a lymphatic gland, between the pulp of the gland and the trabeculæ or dilatations of the lymphatic channels.

S. mal'èri. An anomalous dilatation into which both canaliculi lachrymales open.

S., marg'inal. See *S., placental*.

S., mas'toid. (Μαστός, breast, a little knoll; εἶδος, like.) See *Mastoid cells*.

S. maxilla'ris. (L.) The *Antrum of Highmore*.

S., max'illary. See *Antrum*.

S. max'imus. (L.) Olecranon fossa of ulna.

S., media'nus. (L.) The *Vestibular sac-cule*.

S. mediastinocosta'lis. (L. *mediastinum*; *costalis*, appertaining to a rib.) The part of the pleura where the costal and mediastinal portions unite behind the sternum.

S., mulie'bris. (L.) The *Vagina*.

S., occip'ital. (L.) One of the venous cranial sinuses.

S. of Bres'chet. The sphenoparietal sinus.

S. of conjuncti'va. (L. *conjunctivus*, connecting.) The space between the palpebral and ocular conjunctiva.

S.s of Cu'vier. Veins or venous channels of the fœtus, which are transformed into the right and left venæ cavæ.

S. of High'more. *Antrum of maxilla*.

S. of kid'ney. The prolongation inward of the hilum.

S. of Morga'gni. The space between the upper border of the superior constrictor of the pharynx and the skull.

S. of the aur'icle. The same as *S. venosus*.

S.s of the du'ra ma'ter. (L.) See *Cranial sinuses*.

S. of the exter'nal mea'tus. (L.) A space at the bottom of the external auditory meatus between the concave inferior wall and the membrana tympani.

S. of the heart. The principal or main cavity of either of the auricles.

S. of the jug'ular vein. (L. *jugulum*, the throat.) The *Bulbi venæ jugularis* (distinguished as inferior, internus, and superior).

S. of the lar'ynx. (Λαρυγξ, the larynx.) Ventricle of the larynx.

S. of Valsal'va. The pouches above the semilunar valves of the aorta and the pulmonary artery.

S.s of veins. Pouch-like dilatations of the veins above the valves.

S., ophthal'mic. (Ὠφθαλμός, eye.) The same as *Cavernous sinus*.

S., Pet'il's. See *S. of Valsalva*.

S., petrous or petro'sal. (Πέτρα, a rock.) The venous channels on the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

S. phlebit'is. (Φλέβη, a vein; -ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of one of the cranial sinuses.

S., placental. (L.) The venous channel round the placenta.

S. pleu'ræ. (L.) The recesses when one layer of the parietal pleura is folded over the other.

S. pocula'ris. (L. *poculum*, a cup.) Same as the *Prostatic vesicle*.

S., port'al. (L.) The sinus of the portal vein.

S., prostatic. (Προστάτης, the prostate.) A depression on the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

S. prostat'icus. Same as *Prostatic sinus*.

S.s, pul'monary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery.

S. rectus. (L.) The same as the *Straight sinus*.

S., rhomboid'al. (Ῥόμβος, a rhomb; εἶδος, likeness.) The fourth ventricle of the brain. A dilatation in Birds of the central canal of the cord in the sacral region.

S., rhomboida'lis. The same as *Rhomboidal sinus*.

S., Rid'ley's. See *S., circular*.

S., sag'ittal. (L.) The *Superior longitudinal sinus*.

S., sphenoid'al. (Σφήν, a wedge; εἶδος, likeness.) Cavities in the basisphenoid.

S., straight. One of the cranial venous sinuses at the attachment of the falx cerebri and the tentorium cerebelli.

S., tar'sal. The large irregular passage between the astragalus and the os calcis, occupied by the intertarsal ligament.

S. tentor'ial. The same as the *Straight sinus*.

S. thrombo'sis. (Θρόμβος, a thrombus.) Thrombosis of a cranial sinus; occurring as a complication of chronic otitis media, and charac-

terised by a sudden onset of irregular fever, chills, pain in the occiput and neck, pressure symptoms (ptosis, strabismus, optic neuritis), swelling along the internal jugular vein, and signs of abscess of the lung or other parts of the body.

Sinus is obstructed partially or completely by a clot formed in it. May be primary or secondary.

1. *Primary*.—Rare, associated with the graver forms of anæmia, later stages of wasting diseases, and in very young children usually in association with diarrhoea.

2. *Secondary*.—Much commoner, associated with inflammation of the sinus-wall due to disease of the internal ear, fracture, compression of the sinus by tumour, or suppurative disease outside the skull, especially erysipelas.

Symptoms.—1. Of *primary*: None, or dulness with headache. Choked discs, with or without vomiting and convulsions.

2. Of *secondary*: Those of septicæmia.

S., transverse. A venous network excavated in the dura mater over the basilar process.

S., urogenital. (L. *urina*; *genitalis*.) The cavity in which the urogenital organs terminate in the fetus; a permanent compartment of the cloaca in many lower Vertebrates.

S., uterine. (L.) The enlarged veins in the substance of the uterus during pregnancy.

S., valvular. The same as the *Sinus* of *Valsalva*.

S. venosus. (L.) The atrium; that part of the auricles developed from the veins.

S. venosus cornuæ. (L.) *Schlemm's canal*.

S., venous. Any venous channel conveying blood.

Siona'gra. (Σιαγών, a jaw-bone; ἄγρᾱ, seizure.) Gouty pain in the maxilla.

Siph'ilis. See *Syphilis*.

Siph'ita. *Somnambulism*.

Sip'ra. *Chorea*.

Sipho. (Σίφων, a tube.) A syringe. Also, *Siphon*.

S. auricula'ris. A species of syringe used for injecting the ear.

S. urinæ. *Diabetes*.

Sip'hon. (Σίφων, a tube.) A tube bent at an angle, one arm of which is longer than the other, for the purpose of transferring a liquid from one vessel to another. Trocars and aspirators are constructed on this principle.

Siphonage. The action of a *Siphon*.

Siphonal. Pertaining to, or resembling, a *Siphon*.

Siphonate. *Biol.* Provided with a *Siphon*.

Siphonel. *Biol.* One of the pair of excretory tubes on the upper surface of the abdomen of a plant-louse. It exudes honey-dew.

Siphoniferous. (Σίφων, a tube; φέρειν, to bear.) Provided with *Siphons*.

Siphoniform. (Σίφων, a tube; *forma*, shape.) Shaped like a *Siphon*.

Siphonium. (Σίφων, a tube, pipe; pl. *Siphonia*.) *Biol.* A special bony tube in some Birds, which conducts air from the tympanum to the articular piece of the mandible.

Siphono'ma. (Σίφων, siphon; ὄμα, tumour.) A peritoneal cylindroma, sometimes called Henle's tubular tumour.

Siphon'oplax. (Σίφων, a tube; πλάξ, a plate.) *Biol.* One of the calcareous plates

which form a tube about the *Siphons* of boring Molluscs.

Siphosome. (Σίφων, a tube; σῶμα, the body.) *Biol.* That portion of a siphonophoran stock devoted to obtaining food; the feeding-polyps. See *Nectosome*.

Siphuncle. (Σίφων, a tube.) *Biol.* A small *Siphon*, as the siphonet or honey-tube of a plant-louse, or the funnel of a Cephalopod.

Siphun'cular. (Σίφων, siphon.) Pertaining to a *Siphuncle*.

Siphun'culate. (Σίφων, tube.) *Biol.* Provided with a *Siphuncle*.

Siphun'culus. Same as *Siphuncle*. See *Syringe*.

Sip'urine. An alkaloid in the bark of *Bebeeru*.

Sip'uri. *Bebeeru*.

Sira. *Orpiment*.

Siren. (Σειρήν, a mythic being who enticed by her singing.) 1. An instrument for studying the qualities and properties of musical sounds.

2. Same as *Sirenomelus*.

Sirenomelus. (Σειρήν, mermaid; μέλος, limb.) A form of single autostic monster of the Species *symelus*, in which the lower extremities are intimately fused, with the trace of a foot, or, at most, with but a single toe.

Siret's disinfectant. A disinfecting mixture containing copperas 100 parts, zinc sulphate 50 parts, sawdust 40 parts, coal-tar 5 parts, and rape-seed oil 5 parts.

Siri'asis. (Σειρώσις, the dog-star.) Sunstroke. A sun-bath; insolation. *Heliotherapy*. Of old ascribed to the influence of the dog-star.

Sis'ter-cells. Cells produced by the fission or gemmation of any given mother-cell; daughter-cells.

Sisteus. (L. *sisto*, to keep back.) A medicinal agent that diminishes secretions, for example.

Site. (L. *situs*, a place.) *Situation*.

S. of opac'ity. To find it a concave mirror is used. Throw a light from in front of the pupil into the pupil, look into the pupil at the same time and note the position of the opacity. While the patient keeps his eye fixed move slowly to one side, and observe whether the opacity remains in the same spot or not. In the former case the opacity is in the pupillary plane; in the latter, in front of or behind this plane—in front of it if the opacity shifts its place with a movement opposed to that of the investigating eye; behind it if the opacity move in the same direction as the investigating eye. (Fuchs.)

S., placental. (L.) The area to which the placenta is attached.

Sit'fast. *Farriery*. A piece of dead tissue in the skin which would be thrown off but that it has formed firm connections with the fibrous skin beneath, or with the deeper tissues, and is there bound to its place as a persistent source of irritation.

Siticulo'sus. (L.) *Thirsty*.

Sitiens. *Thirsty*.

Sitiology. The same as *Sitology*.

Sitiomania. See *Sitomania*.

Sitiopho'bia. The same as *Sitophobia*.

Sitis morbo'sa. Morbid thirst. The same as *Polydipsia*.

Sitology. (Σίτος, food; λόγος, a treatise.)

Dietetics; that department of Medicine pertaining to food.

Sitomania. (Σίτος, food; μανία.) A mania occurring periodically, characterised by loss of volition and an overwhelming desire to partake of food to an unlimited extent.

Sitoph'bia. (Σίτος, food; φόβος, fear.) A morbid or insane aversion to food.

Sitoph'bic. Morbidly averse to food. Affected with *Sitophobia*.

Sitos. (Gr.) Aliment.

Situs. (L.) A position.

S. alienus. (L.) Foreign or unnatural position.

S. anomalus. (L.) *Perversus intestinorum*. Misplacement or ectopia of the intestines.

S. muta'tus. (L.) *Ectopia*.

S. perversus. (L.) *Ectopia*.

S. vis'cerum inver'sus. (L.) A condition in which the viscera are transposed to the opposite side of the body.

Sitz bath. The same as *Hip-bath*.

Siv'vus. The same as *Sibbeus*.

Six-year molar. The first molar of the second dentition.

Sixth sa'cral nerve. The *Coccygeal*

SEPTIC.

Sizy. Viscid; like glue.

Skagg's springs. Hot sulphur and chalybeate springs in Sonoma County, California. Temperature about 130° F.

Skate oil. Fixed oil obtained from the skate's liver, and supposed to contain a larger proportion of iodine than cod-liver oil, for which it may be substituted.

Skatol. (Σκατός, gen. of σκῶπ, dung, dirt.) C_9H_9N . The principal aromatic product of the decomposition of albumen in the intestinal canal. It resembles indol, crystallises in brilliant white plates, and possesses an intense faecal odour. It fuses at 93.5° C., and is soluble with difficulty in water. Warmed with dilute hydrochloric acid or nitric acid it gives a violet colour. Its vapour density is 65.2. Serum-albumen, digested with pancreas and water at 36° C. for from six to ten days, yields skatol on distillation; two and a half kilograms of albumen give one gram of skatol.

Skatopha'gia. (Σκατός, dung; φαγεῖν, to eat.) The same as *Coprophagia*.

Skatoryl. (Σκατός, dung; ὄξύς, acid.) A product of the oxidation of skatol. It is obtained from the urine in cases of disease of the large intestine.

Skeer's symptom. A small circle which forms in the iris, near to and surrounding the pupil, commencing in both eyes simultaneously; it is considered pathognomonic of tuberculous meningitis.

Skein. (Mid. E. *skeyne*, skein.) A fixed length of any thread or yarn of silk or other material, doubled again and again and knotted. A synonym of *Spirem*.

S., loose. The thickened chromatin filaments resulting from a loosening of the spirem or close skein in mitotic cell-division.

Skelet. A mummy, a skeleton.

Skel'etal. Of or pertaining to a skeleton; forming or formed by a skeleton; entering into the composition of a skeleton.

S. arches. See *Visceral arches*.

S. muscles. Those muscles attached to the bones.

Skeleteu'sis. *Mummification*.

Skeletia. *Emaciation*.

Skelet'ins. (Σκελετόν, skeleton.) A name given to a number of insoluble epithelial products found chiefly in Invertebrates. The group includes chitin, conchiolin, cornein, spongin, fibroin, and silk.

Skeletog'enous. (Σκελετόν, skeleton, γεννάω, to produce.) Producing a skeleton; giving rise to a skeleton.

Skeletog'eny. The origin and development of a skeleton.

Skeletography. (Σκελετόν, skeleton; γραφή, a treatise.) The description of the skeleton.

Skeletology. (Σκελετόν, skeleton; λόγος, science.) The sum of scientific knowledge of the skeleton.

Skeleton. (Σκελετόν, dried up; σκελεῖν, to dry up.) *Anat.* A dried body. The aggregate of the hard parts of the body or the bones. A skeleton exists in almost all animals, although not always formed in the same manner. In some, as the Crustacea and Testacea, it is wholly or partly external—exoskeleton or dermoskeleton. In others, as Birds, Mammalia, &c., it is internal—endoskeleton or neuroskeleton. It serves as a support for other organs. On it the general shape of the body and of its various parts depends. When the bones are united by their natural ligaments the skeleton is said to be natural, *Sceletum naturale*; when articulated by wires, artificial or articulated, *Sceletum artificiale*. (For weights and measurements of the skeleton, see *Man*.)

Skeletonize. To reduce to a skeleton.

Skeletonless. Having no skeleton.

Skeletopoe'ia. (Σκελετόν, skeleton; ποιεῖν, to make.) The part of practical anatomy treating of the preparation of bones and the construction of skeletons. Bones are prepared to exhibit their conformation, structure, chemical composition, mode of development, and changes, the different cavities formed by their union, and to demonstrate their connections, relations, modes of union, &c.

Skeletotroph'ic. (Σκελετόν; τρεφεῖν, to nourish.) Pertaining to the nutrition of the skeleton or framework of the body, and to its vascular system.

Skel'os. (Gr.) The whole hind limb of any Vertebrate.

Skene's glands. One of the two mucous glands just within the meatus urinarius of the female; they are frequently the seat of latent gonorrhoea.

S.'s instillation tube. A tube or pipette used for making medicinal applications to the interior of the uterus.

S.'s tubes. The relics of the Wolffian ducts found in the broad ligament of the uterus.

Skew muscles. More or less quadrangular muscles whose plane of origin and insertion intersect.

Skiagraph. (Σκιαγραφός, painting in light and shade without colours.) A photograph taken by means of the X rays.

Skiascopy. (Σκία, shadow; σκοπία, view.) The shadow-test. A method of estimating the refraction of the eye by throwing into it light from an ophthalmoscopic mirror, and observing the movement which the retinal illumination makes on slightly rotating the mirror. See *Retinoscopy*.

Skil'ip. An inferior kind of scammony.
Skin. The external protective covering of the body. It has three layers, the epithelium, cutis vera or true skin, and the rete mucosum.

S.-bound. Having the skin drawn tightly over the flesh.

S.-browned. See *Addison's disease*.

S.-deep. Not penetrating or extending deeper than the thickness of the skin

S. disease'. *Scleroderma*; *Sclerema neonatorum*.

S.-grafting. Skin-transplantation. A method for treating large ulcerated surfaces by transplanting small pieces of skin from another part of the body. Cicatrisation frequently results without contraction or deformity, as in extensive burns. The method of skin-grafting is as follows. The area from which grafts are taken should be well washed with soap and water, and bichloride of mercury, 1:1000, followed by sterilised salt solution (5 parts to 95 parts water boiled for one hour). Small or large pieces of cuticle, including rete mucosum but not corium, are removed by scalpel or scissors, and placed with their fresh surfaces downwards on the place to be grafted. When the operation is completed apply protective, wet in salt solution, and an antiseptic dressing, which is to be retained in place with a roller bandage firmly applied. Grafts used should be from young healthy subjects. See *Graft*.

S.-planting. Same as *S.-grafting*.

Skin'iness. Leanness.

Skin'ny. Cutaneous; emaciated.

Skirr, or **Skirrus.** The same as *Scirrhus*.

Skir'ret. *Sium visarum*.

Skirt. The Diaphragm.

Skeri'asis. Same as *Scleroderma*.

Skeroseptum. (Σκληρός, hard; L. *septum*, fence, partition.) *Biol.* One of the radially arranged perpendicular calcareous ridges arising from the foot-plate of a stone coral; also called star ridges.

Skoda, con'sonating râles of. Bronchial râles heard through the consolidated pulmonary tissue of pneumonia.

S. s' resonance sign, or *Tympany.* A tympanitic note heard above the line of fluid in a pericardial effusion, or above the line of consolidation in pneumonia. It is almost as tympanitic as the abdomen.

Skoda'ic resonance. See *Skoda's resonance*.

S. tym'pany. See *Skoda's resonance*.

Skoke. *Phytolacca decandra*.

Skolio'sis. (Σκολιός, curved.) The same as *Scolio'sis*.

Skoliosom'eter. (Σκολιός, curved; μέτρον, measure.) See *Skoliosometer*.

Skotopho'bia. (Σκότος, a spy; φόβος, fear.) Insane dread of spies.

Skue'-sight. Oblique sight; *Dysopia lateralis*.

Skulein. The bitter poisonous property of squill.

Skull. (Mid. E. *skulle*, skull.) The superior expansion of the vertebral column, the protective bony covering or container of the brain and organs of the special senses, consisting of the cranium and face. The cranium is made up of eight bones—the occipital, two parietal, the frontal, two temporal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid. The face is composed of fourteen

bones—nasal, superior maxillary, lachrymal, two malar, two palatal, two inferior turbinated, vomer, and inferior maxillary.

In *Congenital syphilis*, forehead prominent, frontal eminences are marked, skull asymmetrical.

In *Hydrocephalus*, skull much enlarged, bones thin, sutures very wide, Wormian bones develop in them; orbital plates of the frontal are depressed, causing exophthalmos.

In *Rickets*, frontal and temporal eminences are large; there are areas of imperfect ossification, craniotabes. In shape elongated, or large and rectangular. Anterior fontanelle may not close till the fourth year.

S.-cap. The dome of the skull. See *Scutellaria*.

S. land'marks. The eminences, chiefly the frontal and parietal, the two temporal ridges, the sutures, and the craniometric points.

S. nat'form. (L. *nates*, buttocks; *forma*, shape.) A skull covered with osteophytes.

S. roof. The roof of the skull; *S.-cap*.

Slab'bering. (H. Ger. *Schlabbern*.)

Slavering.

Slaked lime. White powder made by adding water (one-half weight of the lime) upon quicklime. Used for the preparation of lime water.

Slashed. Divided into narrow parts or segments by sharp incisions; lanced.

Sla'ty. Having the nature and properties or the appearance of slate. Applied to a form of induration of the lung in which pigmentation of the tissue occurs.

Slaver. Drivel; saliva, especially that which is discharged involuntarily.

Slav'ering. Involuntary flow of saliva seen in infancy, old age, and the idiotic.

Sleek. Smooth, glossy, as the skin.

Sleep. A state of general marked quiescence of voluntary and conscious (as well as involuntary and unconscious) functions, alternating more or less regularly with periods of activity.

In human sleep, when it is deep, the body lies quiet, with the muscles relaxed, the pulse-rate lower than during waking hours, and the respiration less frequent but deep, while the person does not react to slight sensory stimuli. Intestinal peristalsis is diminished; secretion is less actively carried on; the pupils are contracted, and the brain is said to be anæmic. If the depth of sleep is measured by the noise necessary to waken the sleeper, it reaches the maximum within the first hour, and then diminishes, at first rapidly, then more slowly.

S. drunk'eness. See *Somnolentia*.

S. ep'ilepsy. Same as *Narcolepsy*. Sudden short attacks of deep sleep occasionally accompanying epilepsy, and gouty, diabetic, and other affections.

S. hypnot'ic. Mesmeric sleep produced by hypnotism.

S. paral'ysis. Paralysis produced by pressure during sleep.

S.-sick. Excessive fondness for sleep.

S.-waker. A somnambulist; one who thinks or acts in a trance.

S.-waking. The state of trance; somnambulism; the hypnotic state.

S.-walker. A somnambulist.

S.-walking. *Somnambulism*.

Sleep'ful. Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy.

SLEEPFULNESS—SMEGMA

Sleep'fulness. Strong inclination to sleep.

Sleep'ily. In a sleepy manner.

Sleep'iness. Sleepy character or state; inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

Sleep'ing. (Mid. Eng. *sleepen*, to sleep.) Resting in slumber.

S. draught. A drink given to induce sleep.

S. drop'sy. A singular disorder seen only on the Atlantic coast of Africa, and characterised by daily paroxysms of somnolence, tending to become more and more continuous and profound until merged in fatal coma. Its onset is gradual, commencing with a slight frontal headache. It may persist for from three months to a year or more, and always ends fatally. It is also called *African lethargy*, *Negro lethargy*, and *Sleeping sickness*, and is said by some to be only one of the manifestations of filariasis.

S. drop'sy. The same as *Negro lethargy*.

Sleep'y-seeds. The mucous secretion of the conjunctiva, or the sebaceous matter of the Meibomian follicles, dried in flakes or little masses at the edges or corners of the eyelids during sleep.

Slender column. *Funiculus gracilis*.

S. lobe. The narrow part of the posterior lobe of the cerebellum, which sometimes appears as a distinct lobe.

Slide. A small rectangular piece of clear glass for the mounting of microscopic objects.

S. culture. The slide with the drop containing the germ serves as the culture.

Sliding-flap operation. A flap of skin and subcutaneous fat with its vessels is cut. Its attached border is at one end of the surface to be covered, and its size is one-third greater than that of this surface. It is bent over and attached by sutures in its new place.

Slime. *Biol.* The viscid secretion of the cutaneous glands of the various animals' mucus.

S. fungus. The same as *S. mold*.

S.-gland. (a) One of the modified leg-glands, with ducts emerging at the end of the oral papillæ of the Probracteata.

(b) One of the glands furnishing the viscid, mucus-like substance of snails, fishes, &c.

S. mold. See *Myxomycetes*.

Slimy. Resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

Sling. A swinging bandage and carriage for supporting an injured limb.

S.-bone. The *Astragalus*.

S. of the lenticular nucleus. A tract of nerve-fibres which enter the lenticular nucleus by passing beneath the optic thalamus.

Slink. The miscarriage of cows or sheep.

S. meat. The meat of prematurely born calves or lambs.

Slink'ing. (Ang.-Sax. *slincan*.) Abortion in cows or sheep.

Slip. A male fowl which has been unsuccessfully caponised.

Also, a scion or cutting of a plant made for grafting or rooting.

Slit. A narrow opening; a visceral cleft; the separation between the labia; the vulvar cleft.

S.-and-tail band'age. An invaginated bandage.

S., genito-u'ri'ary. See *Uro-genital opening*.

S. of the microspec'troscope. The spectral ocular, in place of an ordinary dia-

phragm, has two moveable knife-edges, so arranged that a slit-like opening of greater or less width and length may be obtained by the use of screws for that purpose.

S., urino-gen'ital. See *Uro-genital opening*.

S., uro-gen'ital. See *Uro-genital opening*.

Slob'bering. *Slavering*.

Sloid. (Swedish.) A system of manual training taught in elementary schools.

Slops. A popular term for liquid foods.

Slough. (Mid. Eng. *slouh*, the skin of a snake.) The necrosed tissue of an open inflammatory process, either separated or in process of separation. To necrose.

Slough'ing. *Gangrenous*.

Slows. The same as *Milk-sickness*.

Sloyd. See *Sloid*.

Sludge. *Sewage deposit*.

Sluggish layer. In the passage of blood-corpuscles through the capillaries a few adhere, and tear themselves away to again move slowly, constituting the sluggish layer.

Slumber. Light sleep; sleep not deep or profound.

Slumberer. One who slumbers.

Slumber'ing. The state of sleep or repose; the condition of one who sleeps or slumbers.

Slumber'ingly. In a slumbering manner; sleepily.

Slumber'less. Without slumber; sleepless.

Slumberous. Inviting or causing sleep.

Slumberously. Drowsily; sleepily.

Slum'bery. Slumberous; inclined to sleep; sleeping. Also, occurring in sleep.

Small. Not large.

S.-pox. See *Variola*.

S.-pox, abor'tive. Variola in which few pustules are present, which rapidly disappears.

S.-pox, bast'ard. See *Varicella*.

S.-pox, con'fluent. See *Variola confluens*.

S.-pox, crys'talline. See *Varicella*.

S.-pox, false. See *Varicella*.

S.-pox, hæmorrhag'ic. See *Variola*.

S.-pox, malign'ant. See *Variola*.

S.-pox, mod'ified. See *Variceloid*.

S.-pox, o'vine. See *Sheep-pox*.

S.-pox, spu'rious. See *Varicella*.

S. red granular kid'ney. See *Bright's disease*.

S. white kid'ney. See *Bright's disease*.
Smaragd'inus. (L.) The colour of emerald or grass.

Smaragd'us. (L.) The emerald. Formerly regarded as a tonic.

Smart. To feel a pungent pain. A quick, sharp, active pain.

S. weed. *Polygonum hydropiperoides*.

Smead-Dowd system. A system of ventilation in which the outlets are at the bottom of a room, the air being drawn out by a furnace draught.

Smear cultures. Cultures of micro-organisms smeared over the surface of a culture medium.

Smec'tic. The same as *Detergent*.

Smec'tis. *Cimolia terra*.

Smec'tris. *Cimolia terra*.

Smeg'ma. (Σμήγμα.) An unguent.

S. embryo'num. See *Vernix*.

S. præpu'tii. (L.) The whitish, cheesy substance which accumulates between the prepuce and the glans penis. It consists mainly of desquamated cells of the epidermis of the parts, impregnated with the odoriferous secretion of Tyson's glands.

Smegmatic. Of the nature of smegma or soap; soapy; cleansing, detergent.

Smegmatorrhœ'a. The same as *Seborrhœa*.

Smegmatorrhœ'a. *Seborrhœa*; *Stearorrhœa*.

Smell. To perceive through the nose by means of the olfactory nerves; to perceive the scent of; scent; nose. To give out an odour or an offensive odour. To have an odour of a specified kind.

Also, the faculty of perceiving by the nose. Sense-perception through the olfactory nerves; the olfactory faculty or function.

S. hollows. Elliptic pits on the antennæ of bees, having olfactory functions.

S., morbid. *Parosmia*. Depraved smell.

S.-trap. A drain-trap; a sink-trap.

Smelling-bottle. A small portable bottle or flask, usually of a fanciful form or decorated, for containing smelling-salts or an agreeable perfume.

S.-salts. A preparation of ammonium carbonate with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot. Used as a stimulant or restorative.

Smilacin. The precipitate from a tincture of the root of sarsaparilla, *Smilax officinalis*. Alterant, detergent, diaphoretic, and stimulant. Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

Smilax. Large irregular tubers, reddish brown, with a mealy interior. It contains smilacin and starch. Action, alterative, diuretic. Uses, in dyspepsia. Doses, *Extractum fluidum* 15 to 30 drops.

S., Chi'na. *China root*. North Asia. Nat. Order *Siliaceæ*. (Not official.)

S., sarsaparill'a. *Bamboo briar-root*. United States. Nat. Order *Smilacæ*. (Not official.) A long, creeping, cylindrical root with perennial nodes; rootlets few; bark thick, brown externally, white inside. Action, tonic, alterative. Uses, in secondary syphilis, chronic gout. Doses, *Fluid extract* $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Smile. A curved two-edged bistoury.

Smiling muscle. See *Risorius*.

Smil'ion. Scalpel.

Smith's, Stephen, amputation at knee-joint. Disarticulation by lateral hooded flaps of semilunar outline, consisting of skin and the subcutaneous tissues. The semilunar fibro-cartilages are separated from the tibia and left behind, attached to the capsule and so to the femur.

S.'s anterior splint. Consists of a stout wire frame, about three and a half inches wide above, and two and three quarter inches wide below; used for suspension of the lower limb. It is applied on the anterior surface of the limb, and extends from the anterior spine of the ilium to a little beyond the toes. It is bent at the ankle, knee, and hip to conform to particular cases.

S.'s method of treating u'terine inversion. By distending the vagina with an inflated india-rubber bag, after having applied massage to the uterus for ten days.

S.'s operation for cleft palate. Usually known as Langenbeck's operation. Lateral incisions are made in the muco-periosteum of the palate. The muco-periosteum is separated from without inwards from the bone, and the pared edges of the cleft united in the middle line.

S.'s spasm. See *Spasm*.

Smoke. To emit a vapour or exhalation while burning.

S. rock'ets. An inflammable substance used in making the smoke test for sewer gas.

S. test. A method for finding defects in drains by means of smoke.

Smoker. One who uses tobacco.

S.'s cancer. Cancer of the lip or tongue presumably produced by irritation through smoking.

S.'s dyspeps'ia. Indigestion through excessive smoking.

S.'s patch. A smooth, red, irritable patch, usually on the mucous membrane of the tongue, arising from the irritation produced from a pipe.

S.'s sore-throat. The condition of catarrh of the pharynx and larynx, with hoarseness, common in habitual smokers.

S.'s vertigo. A form of vertigo occurring in men past fifty, especially in those accustomed to smoke before meals. It may be arteriosclerotic in character.

Smoky. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

S. u'rine. Urine containing blood intimately mixed with it. It is generally derived from the kidneys.

Smother. To suffocate, stifle; to obstruct, more or less completely, the respiration.

Smothering. Affected as by suffocation; stifled; deprived of air by covering the mouth and nostrils.

Smut. A foul spot. A parasitic disease of plants, spread by the spores of fungi of the Order *Ustilaginæ*.

Smyrna. The same as *Myrrh*.

Snag. A tooth standing alone or projecting beyond the others.

Snaggle-teeth. Irregularity and obliquity of the teeth.

Snap-finger. See *Spring-finger*.

Snare. A light small écraseur or wire loop, used in removing polyp' and small excrescences.

Snarling muscle. The *Levator labii superioris alæque nasi*.

Sneering muscle. The *Levator anguli oris*.

Also, the levator labii superioris alæque nasi, which exposes the canine.

Sneeze. (Ang.-Sax. *fnæsan*.) To emit air audibly from the nose and mouth. Occasioned by irritation of the nasal mucous membrane or of the retina. The glottis remains open in the act, and the mouth is partially obstructed by the approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth.

Sneez'ing. The act of sneezing. A sternutation.

Snellen's for'ceps. Form of forceps for surrounding small growths of the eye during enucleation.

S.'s types. See *Test types*.

Sniffles. See *Snuffles*.

Snivel. (Ang.-Sax. *snafel*, -mucus.) To

run at the nose. To cry or weep. To draw up the mucus rapidly through the nose.

Snore. Breathing with a noise produced by vibration of soft palate during sleep or during unconsciousness. See *Stertor*.

Snort. To snore loudly.

Snot. (Mid. Eng. *snot*, *snotte*.) Nasal mucus.

Also, to free the nose from mucus.

Snout. (Low G. *snute*.) The nose of an animal.

Snow. (Ang.-Sax. *snaow*.) Aqueous vapour precipitated in a frozen form.

S.-ball. *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

S.-berry. *Symphoricarpos racemosus*.

S.-blindness. Blindness produced by the reflection of the sunlight from the snow.

S.-eyes. See *S.-blindness*.

S.-shoe disease. A painful inflammatory affection of the feet produced by long journeys in snow-shoes.

Snow's inhaler. For chloroform, the inhaler is surrounded by a cold-water jacket to equalise the temperature.

Snub-nosed. A short, flat, *retroussé* nose.

Snuff. (G. *Schnuppe*.) Powdered and dried tobacco for insufflation. A medicated powder for insufflation.

S.-box, anatomist's. *Foveola radialis*.

S.-cephalic. *Pulvis asari compositus*.

Snuffle. (Dan. *snuffelen*.) To breathe hard through the nose when obstructed with loose mucus.

Also, a troublesome nasal discharge.

Also, *Sniffles*.

Snuffles. Nasal catarrh, which may be sero-purulent or bloody. Ulceration and necrosis of nasal bones may take place in severe cases. Impedes respiration and makes suckling difficult.

Sob. (Ang.-Sax. *siobian*, to grumble.) A momentary contraction of the diaphragm with spasmodic closure of the glottis.

Sob'or. (L. *sobrius*, F. *sobre*.) Habitually temperate in the use of liquor. Free from the effect of intoxicating liquor.

Sob'olēs. (L. *soboles*, a shoot.) Progeny; superfecundation.

Soboliferous. (L. *soboles*, a shoot; *ferre*, to bear.) Bearing vigorous shoots.

Socaloin. $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$. The aloin derived from Socotrine aloes.

Socia. One accompanying.

S. parot'idis. An occasional small separate lobe of the parotid gland.

Social evil. Prostitution.

Society screw. The screw at the lower end of the body-tube of a microscope receiving the objective.

Socin's antiseptic paste. Zinc chloride one part, zinc oxide and distilled water, of each ten parts.

Sock. A short-legged stocking.

S.s. Neapolitan. Socks containing mercurial ointment, which are to be worn continuously for the purpose of innunction.

Socket. (Mid. Eng. *soket*, *sokete*.) An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted.

Anat. The hollow of one part receiving another; eye socket, socket of hip.

S.-joint. A ball-and-socket joint. An enarthrodial articulation.

Socle. (L. *soccus*, a light shoe.) *Biol.*

The supporting structure of the sense-organs of certain worms. See *Pedalia*.

Socordia. (L. *socordia*, weak-mindedness; from *socors*.) Hallucination.

Sod'a bis'cuit. A biscuit raised with soda.

S. caustica. Hydrate of sodium, NaHO. In hard greyish sticks, very alkaline and corrosive. Obtained by concentration of *Liquor sodæ*. Uses, externally as a caustic.

S. crack'er. A biscuit made with flour, water, a little salt, bicarbonate of soda, and a little cream of tartar.

S. lime. A mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, used chiefly for nitrogen determinations.

S. pa'per. A paper saturated with sodium carbonate.

S., tar'tarata. Tartarated soda. Rochelle salt, $NaKC_4H_4O_6 \cdot 4H_2O$, eq. 282. Prepared officially by neutralising bitartrate of potassium with an equivalent of carbonate of sodium. In colourless transparent prisms, or halves of prisms, of the right rhombic order, generally eight-sided. Action, a mild cooling purgative. A feeble hepatic, but a powerful intestinal stimulant. Uses, in dyspepsia, biliousness. Doses, 2 to 4 drachms.

S. wa'ter. A water into which carbonic dioxide gas is forced under pressure.

Sodæ, cataplas'ma, chlor'ina-tæ. Solution of chlorinated soda, 1; linseed meal, 2; boiling water, 4.

S. chlor'inatæ, liq'uor. Solution of chlorinated soda. Chlorinated lime, 16 parts; carbonate of lime, 24; distilled water, 160. A colourless alkaline fluid containing 2½ per cent. of available chlorine. Actions, stimulant, antiseptic, resolvent. Used as a local antiseptic, diluted as a gargle, and internally in scarlatina, dysentery, dyspepsia, glandular enlargements, and chronic mucous discharges. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

S., liq'uor. Carbonate of sodium, 28 parts; slaked lime (washed), 12 parts; distilled water, 160 parts; or dissolving NaHO. Used in the preparation of *Antimonium sulphuratum*. Antidotes, the same as *Liquor potassæ*.

S., liq'uor, efferves'cens. Soda water. Aqua sodæ effervesces, 30 grains to 20 ounces. The carbonic dioxide gas is forced in under pressure.

S., pul'vis, tar'tratæ efferves'cens. Seidlitz powder. *Pulvis effervesces laxans, Pulvis aerophorus laxans*.

S. tar'tarata. Soda in dry powder, 120 grains; bicarbonate of sodium in dry powder, 40 grains. Mix, and wrap in blue paper. Tartaric acid in dry powder, 38 grains; wrap in white paper.

Sodii ac'etas. $NaC_2K_3O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$, eq. 136. (Not official.) Occurs in transparent, colourless, monoclinic prisms. Odourless, efflorescent in dry air; reaction, neutral; taste, bitter and saline. Prepared by adding carbonate of sodium to acetic acid till it is neutralised. Action, diuretic. Uses, same as potash salts.

S. arsenias. $Na_2HASO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$, eq. 402. In colourless, transparent prisms. Readily effloresces. Odourless; taste mild, alkaline; reaction, faintly alkaline. Prepared by mixing thoroughly arsenious acid, nitrate of sodium, and carbonate of sodium, and heating in a crucible. Action, similar to Fowler's solution. Uses, skin affections and nervous diseases.

S. bal'neum alkali'num. (Not official.)

SODII

8 to 10 ounces of carbonate of sodium to 60 gallons of water. Used in skin diseases as a solvent to remove scabs and scaly incrustations.

S. ben'zoas. Benzoate of sodium, $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$, eq. 144. Obtained by neutralising a solution of carbonate of sodium and evaporating to dryness. A white, obscurely crystalline or amorphous powder. Inodorous, or having a faint benzoic odour; taste sweetish, astringent; reaction, neutral. Soluble in 1 to 2 of water, 1 in 25 of rectified spirit. Action, antilithic, antiseptic. Uses, gout, rheumatism, scarlet fever, phthisis, puerperal fever. Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

S. bibo'ras. See *Borax*.

S. bicar'bonas. Bicarbonate of sodium, NaHCO_3 , eq. 84. Obtained by saturating carbonate of sodium with carbonic acid, or by reaction of chloride of sodium and bicarbonate of ammonium. A white powder in small opaque irregular scales. Odourless; taste, saline and cooling; reaction, alkaline. Decomposed by hot water. Soluble in 12 parts of cold water. Action, the same as the carbonate, but milder, being less caustic and irritating. Antacid. Has scarcely any appreciable effect as a stimulant of the liver. Uses, dyspepsia, uric acid diathesis, calculus. Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

S. brom'idum. Bromide of sodium. NaBr , eq. 103. Obtained in the same way as potassium bromide. A granular white powder, consisting of small monoclinic crystals, somewhat deliquescent. Actions and uses, similar to the potash salt, but less depressing in its action. Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

S. car'bonas. Carbonate of soda, Na_2CO_3 , $10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, eq. 286. In transparent laminar crystals of a rhombic shape, containing 63 per cent. of water of crystallisation. Efflorescent. It has a strong alkaline reaction. Actions, antacid, antilithic, solvent. Uses, gout and dyspepsia. Doses, 3 to 30 grains.

S. car'bonas exsic'cata. Na_2CO_3 , eq. 106. Dried carbonate of soda. 53 grains are equal to 143 grains of the crystallised salt. Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

S. chlo'ras. Chlorate of sodium, NaClO_3 . (Not official.) Occurs in transparent tetrahedrons, permanent in the air. Taste, saline and cooling; odourless. Prepared by mixing a hot solution of bitartrate of sodium and chlorate of potassium. Action, similar to chlorate of potassium, but much more soluble.

S. chlor'idum. Chloride of sodium, common salt, NaCl , eq. 58.5. In small white crystalline or transparent cubic crystals. Action, antiseptic; in small doses, stimulant, tonic, and anthelmintic; in larger doses, purgative and emetic. It is antiperiodic in ague fits. A salt-bath (1 pound to 4 gallons) is a tonic and excitant of the system, especially in children. Uses, scorfula, hæmoptysis; locally in ozæna, ague; constipation, gout, in Homburg waters. Dose, 10 to 60 grains as a tonic; 120 to 240 grains as a cathartic.

S. cit'ro tar'tras efferves'cens. Effervescent citro-tartrate of sodium. Bicarbonate of sodium, 17; tartaric acid, 9; citric acid, 6; refined sugar, 5—all in powder. The powders are mixed and heated. Action, a mild saline purgative. Dose, 60 to 120 grains. A white granular salt having a bitter, nauseous taste. It is deliquescent. Dose, 5 to 10 grains as a nervine tonic.

S. et potas'sil tar'tras. See *Soda tar-*

tarata. Of sodium 100, tartaric acid in powder 54, citric acid in powder 36. The mixture is heated. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

S. ethyl'is liq'uor. Solution of ethylate of sodium. Metallic soda free from oxide, 1; ethylic alcohol, 20; dissolve the sodium in the ethylic alcohol. A colourless syrupy liquid. Action, caustic. Uses, nævus, nasal polypus, ozæna, and lupus.

S. hypophos'phis. Hypophosphite of sodium. NaPH_2O_2 , eq. 88. Obtained by adding sodium carbonate to a solution of hyposulphite of calcium as long as a precipitate of carbonate of calcium is formed.

S. hyposul'phis. Hyposulphite of sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, eq. 248. (Not official.) Prepared by digesting a solution of sulphite of sodium with sulphur, or by passing sulphurous acid gas through a solution of sulphide of sodium. Prismatic crystals, with a bitter saline taste; inodorous. Action, it increases the amount of uric acid and sulphates in urine; diminishes urea; antiseptic; parasiticide. Uses, pyæmia; sarcina ventriculi; also in scrofulous, rheumatic, and syphilitic affections; locally in parasitic affections. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

S. i'odum. Iodide of sodium. NaI , eq. 150. A dry, white, crystalline, deliquescent powder. Uses, the same as iodide of potassium. Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

S. liq'uor, arseni'tis. Anhydrous arseniate of soda, 9 grains; distilled water, 2 ounces. Dose, 5 to 20 minims.

S. liq'uor, sulphat'is benzo'icus. (Not official.) Sulphite of sodium, 30; benzoic acid, 14; water, 500. An antiseptic solution recommended by Hæckel.

S. meth'ylas. $\text{CH}_3\text{NaSO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. (Not official.) Purgative in 15-grain doses without cramping.

S. ni'tras. Nitrate of sodium. NaNO_3 , eq. 85. A native salt purified by crystallisation from water; colourless. It is only used to prepare *Sodii arsenias*.

S. ni'tris. Nitrite of sodium. NaNO_2 , eq. 69. Prepared by fusing sodium nitrate with reducing substances. A white or yellowish-white, deliquescent, crystalline salt. Uses, it has been used in angina pectoris. Dose (B.P.) 2 to 5 grains. Antidotes, emetics, fresh air, recumbent position, ergot, and atropine.

S. oleat'is solutio. (Not official.) See *Zinci oleus*.

S. phos'phas. Phosphate of sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, eq. 358. It may be obtained by adding a solution of carbonate of sodium to a solution of acid phosphate of calcium, prepared from a mixture of bone-ash and sulphuric acid. Transparent, colourless rhombic prisms. Action, a mild purgative. Diuretic in small doses. Renders the urine alkaline. Uses, in gout and cases of supposed deficiency of phosphorus; infantile diarrhœa with green stools. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce. Used in the preparation of *Ferri phosphas* and *Syrupus ferri phosphatis*.

S. platino-chlor'idum. $2\text{NaCl} \cdot \text{PtCl}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. (Not official.) Freely soluble in water and alcohol. It crystallises in light red prisms. For medicinal use a preparation is made by dissolving 3 parts of platonic chloride with 5 parts of sodium chloride; evaporating, with constant stirring. Action, alterative. Uses, in constitutional syphilis; injection in gonorrhœa. Dose, 1-8th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

SODIUM

S. pulvis salinus anticholericus. (L.) (Dr. Stevens.) (Not official.) Bicarbonate of sodium 20 grains, chlorate of potassium 7 grains, for one dose. To be given frequently in a small tumbler of cold water during cholera to arrest the pain and purging.

S. pulvis sulphatis et zingiberis. (Not official.) Sulphate of sodium, powdered as finely as possible, 60 grains, ginger in powder 5 grains. Mix.

S. salicylas. Salicylate. $(\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, eq. 338. Obtained by the action of salicylic acid on carbonate of sodium or caustic soda. Action, the same as *Acidum salicylicum*. Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

S. sulphas. Sulphate of sodium; Glauber's salt. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, eq. 322. Obtained by purification of the crude "salt cake" resulting from the decomposition of salt by sulphuric acid in the first stage of alkali manufacture. In colourless, transparent, oblique rhombic prisms. It effloresces on exposure to air. Action, a moderately powerful stimulant of the liver, and a powerful stimulant of the intestine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.

S. sulphas effervescentes. Sulphate of sodium in crystals 100, bicarbonate of sodium in powder 100, tartaric acid in powder 54, citric acid in powder 36. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. Action, antizymotic, parasiticide. Uses, in yeasty vomiting; locally in aphthæ. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

S. sulphis. Sulphite of sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, eq. 252. Obtained by the action of sulphurous acid on carbonate of sodium or on caustic soda. White transparent prisms, which effloresce.

S. sulphocarbolas. Sulphocarbonate of sodium. $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, eq. 232. Obtained by dissolving carbolic acid in excess of sulphuric acid, supersaturating the solution with carbonate of barium, and heating the filtrate with carbonate of sodium till no further precipitation takes place. Colourless, transparent, rhombic prisms. Uses, antiseptic, in cases of flatulence, a useful injection in gonorrhæa. Dose, 10 to 15 grains to the ounce.

S. taurocholias. (Not official.) Prepared from ox bile or pig's bile. It has been given in the treatment of gout, in doses of 4 grains at each meal after food. Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

S., trochisci, bicarbonatis. Each lozenge contains 5 grains of bicarbonate of sodium. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges.

S. valerianas. Valerianate of sodium. $\text{NaC}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$, eq. 124. Amylic alcohol is distilled with bichromate of potassium and sulphuric acid; the resulting distillate (valerianic acid) neutralised with caustic soda. In dry white masses. Action, nervous stimulant. Uses, in neuralgia, hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, and other nervous affections.

Sodium. Na. (Official.) A soft metal, rapidly oxidising in the air, but having a bright metallic lustre when cut. Test, 23 grains cautiously dissolved in water requires for neutralisation at least 975 grain measures of the volumetric solution of oxalic acid.

S. borosalicylate. (Not official.) A mixture of two molecular weights of sodium salicylate and four of boric acid. When finely powdered and mixed with a little water, the resulting hard mass is dried and again powdered. An efficient, non-toxic antiseptic.

S. chloroborate. (Not official.) White crystalline powder, soluble in water. Strong antiseptic.

S. choleas. (Not official.) This is practically purified ox-gall. Action, mild, laxative. Uses, flatulent dyspepsia. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

S. citrico-benzoas. (Not official.) A white, spumescing powder, freely soluble in water, barely soluble in alcohol. Uses, in bronchitis and asthma like the benzoates.

S. dithiosalicylate. A combination of two molecules of sulphur with two of sodium salicylate, dithiosalicylic acid being obtained from sulphur chloride and salicylic acid. A whitish-grey powder, very soluble in water. Action lowers temperature; stronger than salicylates. Uses, in articular rheumatism. Dose, 2 to 5 grains morning and night.

S. fluosilicate. (Not official.) Prepared by saturating with sodium carbonate a solution in water of hydrofluosilicic acid. In powder, a caustic, powerful antiseptic; it must be used in dilute solution, 1 in 200 or 500 parts of water; injected into suppurating ulcers.

S. formate. $\text{NaCHO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. (Not official.) Small, white, deliquescent crystals. Soluble in water and glycerine. Use, by parenchymatous injection in tuberculosis. Dose, adult, 3 grains; child, 2-5ths to 1 1-5th grains. To be used once every night.

S. glycocholate. $\text{NaC}_{26}\text{H}_{43}\text{NO}_6$. (Not official.) Prepared from the bile of bulls and oxen. It is a fine yellow-white powder, without smell, having a very bitter taste; soluble in water and in alcohol.

S. gynecardate. (Not official.) This is put up in capsules containing 3 grains each. Dose, 2 to 5 capsules twice a day before meals.

S. hipurate. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NaNO}_3 \cdot \text{HO}$. (Not official.) Greyish-white, odourless powder, with a faint alkaline taste. Believed to remove excess of uric acid in gout, gravel, or calculus. Dose, 10 grains.

S. iodate. NaIO_3 . (Not official.) White, scentless, crystalline salt, soluble in water; it is separated in small crystals from concentrated aqueous solutions by the addition of glycerine or absolute alcohol. Used as an ingredient for dusting powder for wounds.

S. paracresotate. Sodium paracresotinate. (Not official.) White powder, soluble in hot water. Antipyretic, antirheumatic, intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 2 to 20 grains three times daily.

S. peroxide. N_2O_2 . (Not official.) A white powder which dissolves in water, forming peroxide of hydrogen and sodium hydrate. The solution of this preparation forms a powerful bleaching agent on account of the nascent hydrogen produced by the peroxide of hydrogen. It is used by American dentists to bleach teeth and disinfect their roots. 40 to 50 per cent. watery solutions are used, in applying which a coffee-dam must always be used.

S. santionate. $2\text{NaC}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, eq. 698. (Not official.) A new salt, which should be used with great caution. It is prepared by adding santonin to a hot solution of caustic soda as long as it is dissolved by it; then set aside to cool and crystallise. The crystals are rhombic, colourless, transparent, tabular, and slightly efflorescent. Used as a vermifuge, in 5-grain doses.

S. sulphaphate. (Not official.) The

sodium salt of sulphanic acid. White laminae, soluble in water. For acute catarrh, in doses of from 5 to 10 grains.

S. sulphuricinate. (Not official.) This consists of sulphuric acid (which is a compound of castor oil and sulphuric acid) incompletely saturated by sodium oxide. It is a thick, reddish-yellow liquid, smelling of castor oil and making an emulsion with water. It is useful as a solvent of several substances, as carbolic acid, sulphur, salol.

S. sulphovinate. $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{SO}_4$. Ethylsulphate of sodium. (Not official.) A white granular or crystalline powder, deliquescent and unstable. A mild but effective cathartic, in doses of 2 drachms for children and 3 drachms for adults. In the French Codex, 1884.

S. tellurate. (Not official.) Used with success for the night sweats of phthisis. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in a pill. It seems to possess an inhibitory action on the nervous apparatus of the sudoriferous glands. It gives a garlicky odour to the breath. Potassium tellurate is also used in similar doses.

S. tetraborate. (Not official.) A combination of equal parts of sodium diborate, boric acid, and water. Heat is applied to complete the reaction. Upon cooling the new salt is found to be neutral.

Sodoma gallo'rum. Syphilis.

Sodomitical. Guilty of sodomy.

Sodomitically. In a sodomitical manner.

Sodom'itry. Sodomitic processes. Sodomy, gross wickedness.

Sodomy. (*Σόδομα*, Sodom.) Unnatural sexual relations with the same sexes or with beasts.

Soemisch's ulcer. Infectious ulcer of the cornea.

Soem'ering, fora'men of. *Foramen centrale* of retina.

S., grey substance of. Peduncle of brain.

S., yellow spot of. *Macula lutea*.

S.'s bone. Marginal process of malar bone.

Soft. (Ang.-Sax. *softe*, *sefte*.) Yielding to pressure. In *Anat.*, not bony, cartilaginous, or dental. Soft parts or tissues.

S. com'missure of brain. Same as *Middle commissure*.

S. pal'ate, opera'tions on. They consist in freshening and suturing the edges of the cleft. Various devices are resorted to when there is tension, such as lateral incisions (Dieffenbach) or division of the levator palati (Fergusson), or of both the levator and tensor palati (Pollock).

Softening. A diminution of the natural flesh firmness of organs or parts of organs. *Mollities ossium*.

S., acute gas'tric. A disease of childhood in which the stomach and intestines are said to undergo softening.

S., anæmic. See *Cerebral softening*.

S., cere'bral. Red, yellow, and white softening are distinguished; popular phrase for *Dementia paralytica*. Generally due to embolism.

S., col'liquative. The name applied to that condition in which the tissues liquefy.

S., hæmorrhagic. Softening of parts involved in a hæmorrhage.

S., mu'cold. *Myxomatous degeneration*.

S., œsopha'geal. Softening of the lower end of the œsophagus, due to the solvent action of the gastric juice.

S. of spinal cord. Local, due to inflammation. The various stages of myelitis, grey, green, white, and yellow.

S. of stom'ach. *Gastromalacia*.

S. of the heart. *Myomalacia cordis*. Softening due to anæmia and fatty degeneration.

S., red or yellow. Tissue accompanied by hæmorrhage in softening of the brain.

Soil. The ground, earth.

S. diseas'es. Those diseases produced by emanations from decomposing organic soil, or from imperfect drainage.

S., pipe. A drain-pipe.

Sola. A plant of tropical regions, *Æschynomene aspera*. Its pith-like wood is largely manufactured into pith helmets or sun-hats, especially in India.

Solan'idin. See *Solanin*.

Solanin. (*L. solanum*, the nightshade.) A glucoside found in bittersweet. It is composed of sugar and another substance, solanidin. It is a poisonous narcotic. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 4 grains. (Unofficial.)

Solanoid. (*L. solanum*, nightshade; *Gr. σλός*, like.) Of a potato-like texture, as a *Solanoid carcinoma*.

Solanum panicula'tum. Jurubeba, Brazil. Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*. (Not official.) A Brazilian plant about ten feet high, every part of which is covered with white downy hair. It yields the amorphous alkaloid jurubebin. Taste bitter, odour aromatic. Soluble in alcohol and chloroform. It is used in Brazil as an alterative tonic in syphilis, liver diseases, &c. It is purgative and diuretic, especially purifying the blood. Dose: infusion, 1 part to 10 of water, three or four times a day; fluid extract, 2 to 5 drops. The powdered extract, jurubebin, is given in the United States for syphilis, combined with the powdered extracts of *Yerba buena* and *Damiana*.

Solar. Pertaining to or resembling the sun.

S. gan'gion. See *Semilunar ganglia*.

S. plex'us. See *Plexus*.

Solarium. (*L.* A part of the house exposed to the sun.) Room enclosed with glass, and arranged for the administration of sun-baths.

Solarization. Exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

Solay're's obli'quity. The entrance of the fetal head into the pelvis in an oblique diameter.

Soldia'ni's rea'gent and test.

A reagent for testing sugar in the urine. It is a solution of cupric carbonate in potassium bicarbonate. It is made by gradually dropping a saturated solution of cupric sulphate till it dissolves. Add 2 per cent. of urine and heat.

Soldiers' spots. *Macula lutea*.

Sole. The palmar side of claws and hoofs. A pad-like mass of granular protoplasm on the surface of a muscle-fibre in which the motor nerve-filament terminates an end plate.

Sole reflex. A reflex drawing up of the leg, excited by touching the sole of the foot.

Solea. An old name for the sole-fish.

S. ipecacuanha. See *Ipecacuanha*.
S. verticillata. *Ionidium polygalæfolium*.

Solea'ris. Synonym of *Soleus*.

Solen. In *Surg.*, the same as cradle. The central canal of the *Spinal cord*.

Solenochala'sis. (Σωλήν, channel; χαλαστικός, making supple.) Dilatation of a tubular organ.

Solenostegno'sis. (Σωλήν, a channel; στεγνώσις, stenosis.) Constriction of a tubular organ.

Soleus. (L. A sole.) A broad, flat, almost oval muscle, arising from the middle third of the internal border of the tibia, the soleal line, the tendinous archway over the posterior tibial vessels, the hinder surface of the upper extremity of the fibula, and the upper quarter of its external border. It blends with the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis.

Sollica'tio. Insulation.

Solida'go odora. Golden rod. Canada, United States. Nat. Order *Compositæ*. (Not official.) The leaves are used; their odour is agreeable and aromatic; the taste aromatic, sweetish. Its virtues depend on a volatile oil. Action, carminative, stimulant, aromatic, diaphoretic. Uses, colic, to promote menstruation; locally, in neuralgia and rheumatism. Dose, fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms.

S. rig'ida. Tonic and astringent.

S. virgaurea. Of both continents. Is astringent, tonic, and vulnerary.

Solidarity. (L. *solidus*, solid.) The unitary nature of the relations of the various parts of an organism, whereby all individual parts are subordinated to the welfare of the whole.

Solidifica'tion. (L. *solidus*, solid; *facere*, to make.) The act of becoming solid, or of possessing molecular attraction.

Solidism. The doctrine of physicians (Solidists) who referred all diseases to the solid parts, looking upon them alone as possessing vital properties.

Solidists. See *Solidism*. Opposed to the doctrine of the Humoralists.

Solids. Term which refers to the bones, ligaments, muscles, nerves, and vessels of the body.

Solita'rius. (L.) Single, solitary.

S. pharyng'as. (Φαρυγξ, pharynx.) *Amygdos pharyngis*.

Solitary. (L. *solitarius*.) Anat. Single, separated.

S. bun'dle. A strand of nerve-fibres in the medulla.

S. foli'cles of the intes'tine. See *Glands*.

S. kid'ney. Rokitsky's term for the single mass produced by the congenital fusion of the two kidneys.

S. tu'bercle. A tubercular nodule composed of miliary tubercles enclosed in fibrous tissue.

Solium. (L.) A bathing tub.

Also, *Tenia solium*.

Solomon's seal. The root of *Convallaria polygonatum*. A tonic, mucilaginous and slightly astringent. It was formerly a popular domestic remedy for rheumatism and gout, and is externally employed in contusions. Dose of the fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms. (Unofficial.)

Solubil'ity. (L. *solvere*, to set free;

habilis, able.) That property of a body by which it can be dissolved in a menstruum.

Soluble. (L. *solubilis*; *solvere*, to solve.) Capable of being dissolved in a fluid.

S. albumen. See *Native albumen*.

S. blue. See *Pigments*.

S. e'osin. $C_{20}H_5BrO_5$. Dye produced by the action of bromine or fluorescein suspended in glacial acetic acid.

S. glass. Silicate of sodium, potassium, or magnesium. A viscid liquid that hardens. Used for a varnish to bandages.

S. prim'rose. Same as *Erythrosin*.

S. starch. Amylodextrin, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A substance obtained by heating starch paste to 40° C., and digesting with a little saliva. It becomes clear and limpid. It is dextro-rotatory and does not reduce. (Fehling.)

S. stool. Faeces of semi-solid consistency.

Sol'ubleness. Soluble character or property.

Sol'utine. Tending to dissolve, loosening, laxative.

Solution. A solution.

Solutio. (L. *solutio*.) The act of overcoming the cohesion of the molecules of a body by a liquid, and their diffusion among those of the liquid. The infusion of the molecules of a liquid or gaseous substance among those of a liquid. "A homogeneous mixture exerting osmotic pressure."

1. A loosening or separation, as *S. of continuity*, *S. of contiguity*. See *Continuity*, *Contiguity*.

2. The act or process of dissolving.

3. The act or state of being dissolved.

4. A liquid produced by dissolving; a liquid containing particles of a solid, a gas, or another liquid diffused through it with perfect uniformity, and in such a fine state of subdivision that they are absolutely invisible, and the liquid itself is perfectly homogeneous. The liquid which thus takes up particles of other matter is called a solvent. According to the character of the solvent it is called aqueous, alcoholic, ethereal, &c. A saturated solution is one in which the solvent has taken up all of the dissolved matter that it is possible for it to hold.

S., arsen'ical. *Liquor potassi arsenitis*.

S., arsen'ical, de Velargin's. *Liquor arsenici chloridi*.

S., Burnett's. An aqueous solution of zinc chloride.

S., centinor'mal. A solution 1-100th of the strength of a normal solution.

S., decinor'mal. A solution 1-10th the strength of a normal solution.

S., Do'bell's. A solution containing 2 drachms of borax, 1 of sodium bicarbonate, 45 grains of carbolic acid, 1 ounce of glycerine, and water to make 1 pint.

S., Don'ovan's. A solution of iodides of mercury and arsenic.

S., Feh'ling's. An aqueous solution of copper sulphate, Rochelle salts, and sodium hydrate used in the qualitative and quantitative estimation of sugar.

S., Fow'ler's. Arsenious acid 1, potassium bicarbonate 1, Tinct. Lavand. Co. 3, water 95. Also called Liq. Potass. Arsen. Ague drop.

S., Gan'nal's. See *Ammonii acetat*.

S., Goad'by's. A preservative for tissues;

SOLUTOL

bay salt, corrosive sublimate, or arsenious acid and water.

S., Hall's, of strychnine. A solution of strychnine acetate gr. xvj, Acid. Acet. dil. 3ss, alcohol ʒiv, Tinct. Card. Co. mlx, to make ʒxvj.

S., Hein'ecke's. Solution of arseniate of sodium.

S., Ko'peschaar's. A decinormal bromine volumetric solution employed to test the strength of carbolic acid.

S., Lab'anaque's. A solution of chlorinated soda.

S., Löffler's. A saturated alcoholic solution of methyl blue 30 parts, 1 in 10,000. Aqueous solution of potassium hydrate used in bacteriology.

S., Lugol's. A solution of iodine and potassium iodide.

S., Magen'die's, of mor'phine. Morphine sulphate 16 grains, water 1 ounce. A hypodermic solution.

S., Mon'sell's. Solution of Ferri Sulphas.

S. normal. A standard solution containing in one litre an amount of the reagent sufficient to exactly replace or combine with one grain of hydrogen.

S., normal saline. A solution of 75 parts of sodium chloride in 10,000 parts of water.

S. of acetate of ammonia. *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*

S. of acetate of mor'phia. *Liquor morphiae acetatis.*

S. of alkaline iron. *Liquor ferri alkalini.*

S. of alum, compound. *Liquor aluminis compositus.*

S. of ammonia, subcarbonate of. *Liquor ammoniae subcarbonatis.*

S. of ammoniated cop'per. *Liquor cupri ammoniati.*

S. of arseniate of so'da. *Liquor sodii arsenatis.*

S. of atropia. *Liquor atropiae.*

S. of carbonate of sodium. *Liquor sodii carbonatis.*

S. of char'coal, concentrated. See *Tinctura catechu.*

S. of chloride of arsenic. *Liquor arsenici chloridi.*

S. of chloride of zinc. See *Burnett's solution, or Disinfecting fluid.*

S. of chlorinated so'da. *Liquor sodii chlorinatae.*

S. of chlo'rine. *Mistura chlorini, or chlorine gargle.*

S. of citrate of ammonium. *Liquor ammonii citratis.*

S. of citrate of magnesia. *Liquor magnesii citratis.*

S. of citrate of potassium. *Liquor potassii citratis.*

S. of contigu'ity. The separation of parts normally in contact.

S. of continu'ity. Division of a tissue by traumatism.

S. of corro'sive sublimate. *Liquor hydrargyri subchloridi.*

S. of hydriodate of potassium. *Liquor potassii hydriodatis.*

S. of hydrochlorate of mor'phia. *Liquor morphiae muriatis.*

S. of iodide of iron. *Liq. ferri iodidi.*

S. of iodine, compound. *Liquor iodinii compositus.*

S. of iron, ni'trated. *Liquor ferri nitratis.*

S. of lime. *Liquor calcis.*

S. of lime, sac'charated. *Liquor calcis saccharatus.*

S. of magnesia, condensed. Fluid magnesia.

S. of May'er. Decinormal mercuric potassium iodide volumetric solution.

S. of Mon'ro. *Liquor of Monro.*

S. of muriate of mor'phia. *Liquor arsenici muriatis.*

S. of ni'trate of iron. *Liquor ferri nitratis.*

S. of ni'trate of mercury. *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis.*

S. of op'ium. *Batley's Liquor Morphiae Sedativus.*

S. of oxymuriate of mercury. *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.*

S. of perman'ganate of potassium. *Liquor potassii permanganatis.*

S. of persulphate of iron. *Liquor ferri persulphatis.*

S. of potas'sa. *Liquor potassae.*

S. of sesquini'trate of iron. *Liquor ferri nitratis.*

S. of so'da. *Liquor sodae.*

S. of strychnia. *Liquor strychniae.*

S. of subac'etate of lead. *Liquor plumbi subacetatis.*

S. of subac'etate of lead, diluted. *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus.*

S. of subcarbonate of potassium. *Liquor potassii subcarbonatis.*

S. of sulphate of mor'phine. *Liquor morphinae sulphatis.*

S. of tartarised antimony. *Vinum antimonii tartarizate.*

S. of terni'trate of sesquioxide of iron. *Liquor ferri nitratis.*

S. of van Swie'ten. *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.*

S., Pear'son's arsen'ical. Crystallised sodium arseniate 1, water 599 parts.

S., Pierlot's. An aqueous solution of ammonium valerianate to which is added some of the alcoholic extract of valerian.

S., Plenc'h's. *S. of hydrargyri oxidi cinerei.*

S., saturated. Utmost limit of material dissolved in a menstruum.

S., semi-normal. A solution having half the strength of a normal solution.

S., standard. A solution containing definite quantities of chemicals whose exact reactions are known.

S., standardised. A solution made of standard strength.

S., Vlemingx's. A solution of quicklime and flowers of sulphur in water. It is useful in scorbutha.

S., Vol'hard's. Decinormal potassium sulphocyanate volumetric solution.

S., volumetric. See *Standard solution.*

Solutol. (Not official.) Cresylic acid (cresol) rendered soluble by means of sodium cresylate. It contains in every 100 cubic centimetres (3 3-8ths fluid ounces) 60.4 grammes (two ounces) of cresylic acid—one fourth free, the other three fourths combined with sodium cresylate. According to Hammer, solutol is a safe disinfectant and antiputrefactive.

Solvability. Capable of being dissolved.

Solvent. Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders other bodies liquid; a menstruum.

Solveol. (Not official.) A neutral concentrated solution of cresylic acid made with the aid of sodium cresotate, and miscible with water. According to Hammer, 0.5 per cent. solutions of solveol have a more energetic effect on pathogenic bacteria than 2.5 per cent. solutions of carbolic acid, and its solutions are only slightly irritating; it therefore constitutes a valuable medicinal antiseptic.

Solvine. One of a number of liquids obtained from certain oils by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. They are blood-poisons dissolving the red blood-corpuscles.

Soma. (Σώμα, a body.) *Anat.* The entire axial part of the body.

Somacule. (Σώμα, a body.) The smallest portion of protoplasm which can retain its physiological properties, that is the chemical molecule of protoplasm.

Somasce'sis. (Σώμα, a body; ἀσκησις, exercise.) See *Gymnastics*.

Somascetics. Same as *Gymnastics*.

Somatic. (Σώμα, the body.) Of, or pertaining to, the body or material organism.

S. anthropology. That division dealing with anatomical points.

S. cavity. The coelomic cavity or coelom.

S. musculature. The muscles of the somatopleure.

Somato-ætiological. (Σώμα; αἰτία, cause; λόγος, discourse.) Pertaining to or regarding the body as a cause (of disease).

Somatoblast. (Σώμα, body; βλάστη, bud.) Any material from which cell material (in contradistinction to nuclear material) is built up.

Somatocatagoniodes. Double monster with separate trunks, the axes of which are divergent.

Somatocyst. (Σώμα, the body; κύστις, a cyst, a germ.) Any platiidure from which cell material (in contradistinction to nuclear material) is built up or developed.

Somatodidymus. (Σώμα, body; δίδυμος, twin.) A double monster having the trunks united.

Somatodymia. (Σώμα, body; δῦμι, two.) Double monster in which the trunks are united. There are several varieties.

Somatogenic. Pertaining to *Somatogeny*.

Somatogeny. (Σώμα, a body; γενῆν, to produce.) The acquirement of bodily characters, especially the acquirement of characters due to the environment.

Somatologic. (Σώμα, body; λόγος, science.) Appertaining to *Somatology*.

Somatome. (Σώμα, body; τομή, section.) An ideal section or segment of the body, or the structural parts into which a body, especially a vertebrate body, is theoretically divisible.

Somatomegaly. (Σώμα, body; μεγάλη, large.) *Gigantism*.

Somatomic. Having the nature of, or character of, a *Somatome*.

Somatopagus. (Σώμα, body; πάγος, fixed.) Double monster with separate trunks.

Somato-parallelus. Somatopagus with the axes of the two bodies parallel.

Somatoplasm. (Σώμα, body; πλασμα, anything formed or moulded.) Somatic plasma, the substance of the body.

Somatopleura. (Σώμα, body; πλευρά, side.) Same as *Somatopleure*.

Somatopleural. Of, or pertaining to, the *Somatopleure*.

Somatopleure. (Σώμα, the body; πλευρά, the side.) The outer of the two divisions of the mesoderm, or that part of the mesoderm adherent to the ectoderm.

Somatopleuric. Same as *Somatopleural*.

Somatose. (Not official.) A proprietary article. The albumose of meat freed from peptones. It is a yellow amorphous powder, finely granular and free from odour. It dissolves in water. It is indicated where an invigorating and easily absorbed food is required; when absorbed, it acts as a nutrient and does not disturb the stomach. For children, 80 to 120 grains; for adults, 150 to 300 grains.

Somatoplanchnopleuric. (Σώμα, body; σπλάγχνον, the bowels; πλευρά, side.) Common to the *Somatopleure* and *Splanchnopleure*.

Somatotomy. (Σώμα, the body; τομία, to cut.) The anatomy of the human body, *Anthropotomy*.

Somatotridymus. (Σώμα, a body; τριδύμος, threefold.) A monster having three bodies.

Somatotrop'ic. (Σώμα, body; τρέπειν, to turn.) Exhibiting *Somatotropism*.

Somatotropism. The influence of the attraction of gravitation in growing organs in plants.

Sombrerite. (Sp. *sombrero*, a sounding-board.) Impure calcium phosphate found in West Indian guano.

Somital. Same as *Somitic*.

Somite. (Σώμα, body; ἵτε.) An actual somatome. Any one morphological segment of an articulated body. It may have a restricted sense, indicating a metamere without its appendages.

Somit'ic. Pertaining to a somite; somatonic.

Som'nal. Ethyl-chloral urethane. (Not official.)



A hypnotic introduced by Radlam, of Berlin, formed by the union of chloral, alcohol, and urethane. A colourless liquid resembling chloroform. It does not mix with water; soluble in alcoholic solutions and hot water; dissolves fats and resins; odour faint; taste pungent; reaction acid. Action, hypnotic, resembling chloral; no disagreeable after-effects; best given in tincture of ginger. Uses, insomnia of children and acute alcoholism. Dose, 5 to 30 drops.

Somnambulance. *Somnambulism*.

Somnambulant. (L. *somnus*, sleep; *ambulans*, walking.) Sleep-walking; characterised by *somnambulism*.

Somnambular. Of, or pertaining to, or characteristic of, sleep-walking or sleep-walkers.

Somnambulate. To walk in sleep.

Somnambulation. *Somnambulism*, the act of walking in sleep.

Somnam'bulator. Same as *Somnambulist*.

Somnam'bule. A *Somnambulist*.

Somnam'bulic. Of, or pertaining to, *Somnambulism*.

Somnam'bulism. The condition of half-sleep, in which apparently purposive acts are performed.

Also, hypnotic sleep, where a person is apparently awake, but his consciousness is under the control of an operator. Charcot calls this somnambulism, or the third type of the hypnotic state. The second he calls catalepsy. See *Hypnotism*.

Somnam'bulist. One who walks in his sleep.

Somnambulistic. Of, or pertaining to, or characteristic of somnambulism or somnambulists.

Somnam'bulous. *Somnambulist*.

Som'nial. Pertaining to or involving dreams.

Somnia'tio. The act of dreaming.

S. morbo'sa. Hallucination.

Som'niative. (*L. somniatus, somniare*, to dream; *-ive*.) Pertaining to dreaming, relating to or producing dreams.

Som'niatory. Of or pertaining to dreams or dreaming; relating to or producing dreams.

Somnic'ulous. Inclined to sleep, drowsy.

Somnifa'cient. (*L. somnus, sleep; facius, facere*, to make.) Somnific, soporific; tending to produce sleep.

Somniferin. (*L. somnus, sleep; ferre*, to bear.) 1. A morphine-ether discovered by Bombelon, said to be stronger than morphine, and without bad effects or influence upon the heart. 2. An alkaloid derived from *Withania somnifera*, a solanaceous plant of Asia and the Mediterranean region. It is said to be narcotic.

Somniferous. (*L. somnus, sleep; ferre*, to bring.) Causing or inducing sleep.

Somnif'ic. Causing sleep.

Somnif'ugous. (*L. somnus, sleep; fugere, flee*.) Driving away sleep; agrypnotic.

Somnil'oquence. (*L. somnus, sleep; loquentia, a talking*.) The habit of talking in the sleep. *Somniloquism*.

Somnil'oquism. Same as *Somniloquence*.

Somnil'oquist. One who talks in his sleep.

Somnil'oquous. Apt to talk in sleep; given to talking in sleep.

Somnil'oquy. The act of talking in sleep.

Somniv'olency. (*L. somnus, sleep; volentia, will, inclination*.) Something that induces sleep, a *Soporific*.

Somnolence. (*L. somnolentus, sleepy*.) Sleepiness, inclination to sleep, drowsiness.

Somnolentia. *Somnolency*.

Somnolently. Drowsily.

Somnoles'cent. Drowsy, half asleep.

Somnolism. The state of being hypnotised.

Som'no vig'il. *Somnambulism*.

Som'nus. Sleep.

Som'pus. Sleep.

Sonde à dard. Consists of a curved hollow sound, with a slightly bulbous end and a

concealed sharp-pointed stylet capable of being protruded. It is used in supra-pubic cystotomy, especially by French surgeons.

Son'itus aurium. (*L.*) Sound of the ears. See *Tinnitus*.

S. cardi'acus. See *Heart sounds*.

S. cor'dis. (*L.*) See *Heart sounds*.

S. flu'id. Sound of fluid heard by auscultation.

S. hepaticus. (*ἥπαρ*, the liver.) Sound rendered by the liver on percussion.

S. intestina'lis. (*L.*) Sound made by the movement of the intestines.

S. stomach'icus. Sound heard on auscultating or percussing the region of the stomach.

Sonom'eter. (*L. sonus, sound; μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for determining the pitch of a sound, and also for determining its relation to a chord.

Sonor'ous. (*L. sonorus*, sounding, loud-sounding.) Resonant sounding, ringing. Producing a musical sound.

S. râle. See *Râle*.

Son'stadt's solution. A solution used to test the specific gravity of gems.

Sonus. See *Sound*.

Soor. See *Thrush*.

Soot. (*Ang.-Sax. sot.*) Carbon and other substances deposited by smoke.

S. can'cer. Epithelioma of scrotum, apparently due to irritation from soot in the folds of the skin. See also *Chimney-sweepers' cancer*.

S. wart. *Scrotal epithelioma*.

Sophia. (*Σοφία*, wise.) *Sisymbrium sophia*.

S. chirurgo'rum. *Sisymbrium sophia*.

Sophoma'nia. (*Σοφός*, wise; *μανία*, madness.) Insanity in which the patient believes himself to excel in wisdom.

Soph'ora. (*Arab.*) A Genus of Leguminous trees, shrubs, and herbs, mostly growing in warm regions.

S. seric'ea. (See *Loco*.) A poisonous plant of the United States. Its seeds contain *Sophorin*.

S. specio'sa. A tree of Texas; also yields *Sophorin*.

Soph'orin. (*Arab.*) A paralyzant,

poisonous alkaloid which exists in the seeds of some species of *Sophora*.

Sophronis'tæ den'tes. (*Σωφρονιστία*, to be discreet.) Wisdom teeth, or *Dentes sapientiae*.

Sophros'ynë. (*Σωφροσύνη*, temperance.) Temperance.

Sop'iens. Paregoric.

Sopient. (*L. sopiere, sopire*, to put to sleep.) A soporific agent producing sleep.

Sopio. Opium.

Sopite. To put to sleep, set at rest.

Sop'ition. The act of putting to sleep. Also, state of being put to sleep.

Sopor. (*L. sopor*, deep sleep.) A deep, unnatural sleep; lethargy, stupor.

Sopor'ate. To stupefy, to make sleepy.

Sopo'riæ arte'riæ. *Carotids*.

Soporif'erous. (*L. sopor, sleep; ferre*, to bring, carry.) Soporific, causing or tending to sleep.

Soporiferously. In a soporiferous manner.

Soporif'erousness. The quality of being soporiferous.

Soporific. (L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep; *facere*, to make.) Nearly asleep. Tending to produce sleep.

Soporose. Same as *Soporosis*.

Soporous. Causing deep sleep.

Sorbefacient. (L. *sorbere*, suck in, swallow; *faciens*, *facere*, to make.) Promoting absorption.

Sorbent. An absorbent.

Sorbic. Pertaining to, or derived from, the mountain ash.

S. acid. $C_6H_8O_3$.

Sorbinose. (L. *sorbus*, the sorb tree.) $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Sorbin, a ketone alcohol found in mountain ash berries, and consisting of large crystals, which possess a very sweet taste. It reduces alkaline copper solutions, but is incapable of fermentation under the influence of yeast. See *Table of carbohydrates*.

Sorbite. (L. *sorbus*, the sorb tree.) $C_6H_{14}O_6 + H_{20}$. A hexahydric alcohol occurring in mountain ash berries, forming small crystals which dissolve readily in water. They melt at $110^\circ C$. Sorbite corresponds, in all probability, to grape-sugar.

Sorbítio. (L. *sorbeo*, to drink.) Soup or broth.

Sorbítium. Soup or broth.

Sordes. (L. *sordes*, *sordere*, to be dirty or foul.) Filth, refuse. The crusts forming on lips and teeth during extreme exhaustion in fevers.

S. aur'ium. Cerumen.

S. cap'itis. Scurf.

S., den'tal. The collection found on teeth in certain diseases.

Sordic'ulæ aur'ium. Cerumen.

Sord'ious. Filthy, foul.

Sord'or. Filth, dregs, refuse.

Sore. (Ang.-Sax. *sar*, painful; Dan. *saar*, a wound.) Painful, aching; painfully sensitive to the touch.

S., bed-. An ulceration produced by pressure on certain parts, which leads to changes in nutrition.

S., Delhi, or Oriental boil, Aleppo boil, Penjdeh sore, Natal sore, &c. See *Delhi boil*.

S.-eyed. Affected with ophthalmia or blepharitis.

S., fun'gating. An ulcerating soft chancre.

S., Hunte'rian. A hard chancre.

S., in'durated. See *S., Hunterian*.

S., infect'ing. Synonym of *Chancre*.

S. mouth. Stomatitis.

S. mouth, nurs'ing. Sore mouth produced by nursing.

S., Orient'al. A general term for any one of the number of suppurative sores in the Orient.

S., soft. A *Chancreoid*.

S.-throat. A general term embracing every variety of affection of the throat.

S.-throat, clergym'an's. Chronic follicular pharyngitis.

S.-throat, gout'y. Gouty pharyngitis.

S.-throat, hosp'ital. Tonsillitis.

S.-throat, putrid. Sore-throat with ulceration and a foul smell.

S., vene'real. Same as *Chancreoid*.

Sorediate. Biol. Bearing *Soredia*.

Sorediferous. (*Σωρός*, a heap; *L. ferre*, to bear.) Bearing *Soredia*.

Sore'dium. (*Σωρός*, a heap; *ἰδιον*, a dim. suffix.) One or more algal cells in hyphæ discharged from the fronds of Lichens.

Sore'ness. The state of being sore in any sense of the word. Painful uneasiness or tenderness.

Sorghum. A variety of sugar-cane, *S. saccharatum*, of the Family *Graminaceæ*.

Also, a syrup made from the expressed inspissated juice of the same.

Soro'che. Mountain sickness.

Sorophore. (*Σωρός*, a heap; *φόρος*, bear.) The cushion lying ventral to the sporocarp of *Marsilea*, which at germination becomes detached at one end.

Sororia'tion. (L. *soror*, a sister.) The development that takes place in the female breasts at puberty.

Sorose'. Bearing a *Sorus* or *Sorosis*.

Soro'sis. (*Σωρός*, a heap.) The fleshy fruit like the mulberry, the product of a flower cluster.

Sorroc'co. Puna. Sickness common in the higher parts of South America and elsewhere. Resembles sea-sickness.

Sorts. In the drug trade, refuse; the poorest grade of any drug.

Sosib'ious. (*Σωζω*, to save; *βιος*, life.) Able to preserve life.

Sos'trum. (*Sostron*, a reward for saving life.) Reward to one saving life. A physician's fee or honorarium.

Soteri'ology. (*Σωτήρ*, a saviour.) A treatise on hygiene.

Soufflé. A blowing sound.

S., amphor'ic, and **S., metal'lic.** See *Cavernous respiration*.

S., car'diac. See *Heart sounds*.

S., fœ'tal. An inconstant murmur audible during pregnancy, and supposed to be due to compression of the umbilical cord.

S., fun'ic or funicular. A hissing sound, synchronous with the fetal heart-sounds, heard all over the abdomen of a pregnant woman.

S., splen'ic. Sound said to be audible over the spleen in cases of enlargement and disease of the organ.

S., umbilical. See *Funic*.

S., u'terine. Same as *Placental soufflé*. Sound heard in the later months of pregnancy, and caused by the entrance of blood into the dilated arteries of the uterus.

S., whis'pering. Bellows sound heard over a solidified lung and excavations when the patient whispers.

Soul-deaf. Destitute of the sensation of sound and of every reminiscence of it.

S.-deaf'ness. Deprivation of all sensation and reminiscence of sound.

Sound. (Ang.-Sax. *sumd*.) The sensation produced on the auditory nerve by aerial vibrations. Sounds may be propagated in—(1) *Respiration* or *consonance* resulting in the production of a musical note. (2) *By resonance*; as when a sounding body in proximity to another produces vibrations in it. (3) *By conduction*, as when they are transmitted through liquid or solid media. An instrument used by surgeons for exploration of the bladder. The operation is termed *sounding*. Also, it means healthy.

S., anasar'cous. A moist bubbling sometimes heard on auscultation when the skin is cedematous.

S., band'box. The resonant percussion note audible in emphysema.

S., Bellocq's. A curved instrument introduced along the floor of the nasal passages; it is capable of projecting a spring that curls round the soft palate. It is used for plugging the posterior nares.

S., bellows. A cardiac murmur resembling the sound of bellows.

S.s., blood. Anæmic murmurs.

S., blowing. A blowing murmur.

S., bron'chial. The normal bronchial breathing.

S., car'diac. Heart sounds.

S., cogg'd breath-. Jerks or wavy inspiration heard in certain diseases when a deep breath is drawn.

S., col'our. Timbre.

S.-conduct'g apparatus. Those parts of the auditory apparatus external to the labyrinth.

S., cracked'-pot. A form of tympanic resonance indicating a cavity; *Bruit de pot fêlé*.

S., crum'pling, pul'monary. Respiratory sound like a membrane rubbing against a hard body.

S., flap'ping. The clap made by closure of the semilunar valves.

S., fœtal heart. Sounds produced by the fœtal head audible during pregnancy, best heard near the umbilicus of the mother.

S.s., fric'tion. The sounds produced by rubbing rough surfaces together. Sound of pleuritic or pericardial friction.

S., funic'ular. Bellows. See *Souffle*.

S.s., heart. The two sounds best audible over the cardiac area; the first sound is said to resemble *lubb*, and to be longer and less distinct than the short second sound, resembling *dubb*. The first is isochronous with the systole of the ventricles, the second with the closure of the semilunar valves.

S., hol'low. See *Amphoric breathing*.

S., hydat'id. Sound heard, accompanied by a peculiar thrill, on percussion of a hydatid cyst.

S., kettle-singing. A chest-sound sometimes heard in incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

S., lach'rymal. A fine sound for exploring or dilating the lachrymal canal.

S., metallic heart. See *Metallic murmur*.

S., metamor'phosed breath'ing. A sound due to the passage of air through a narrow opening in and out of a pulmonary cavity.

S., mur'mur. Amphoric breathing.

S., mus'cle. The sound heard when a stethoscope is placed on a muscle in a state of contraction.

S., œsopha'geal. A long flexible sound for the examination of the œsophagus.

S., os'seous. A high-pitched, intense auscultatory sound, having a slightly metallic timbre.

S., pul'monary. The *Respiratory murmur*.

S.s., respi'rat'ory. Sounds heard in consequence of respiration.

S., saw'ing. A form of cardiac murmur resembling sawing.

S., shad'ow. The interference with a sound-wave by the interposition of any substance.

S., subjective. See *Phonism*.

S., to-and-fro'. The friction sound of pericarditis and pleuritis.

S., tub'ular. The sound of tracheal respiration.

S., ure'thal. An instrument for the examination or dilatation of the urethra.

S., uterine. A graduated probe with an elbow for examination of the uterus.

Sounding. The operation of examining the chest. *Auscultation*.

Sound'ness of mind. *Sanity*.

Sou'part's method of amputa'tion. A method of amputation by elliptical flaps; well adapted for amputations through certain joints.

Sour. Having an acid taste; fermented.

S. dough. See *Leaven*.

S. wood'-sorrel tree. *Oxydendron arboreum*. The leaves are tonic, refrigerant, diuretic.

South'ernwood. *Artemisia abrotanum*. Nat. Order *Compositæ*. (Not official.) Action, tonic, anthelmintic, narcotic. Uses, amenorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, atonic dyspepsia. Dose, extractum fluidum, 10 to 30 drops.

Southey's drain'age-tubes. India-rubber tubes of small calibre fitting on to fine cannulae, which gradually drain away the fluid in anasarca. There is said to be less risk of inflammation.

Soy bean, or Soy'a bean. A kind of bean, the seed of *Glycine soja* (also referred to as *Soja hispida* and *Dolichos sinensis*), a plant of Japan, China, and India. Diabetic bread, biscuits, and cakes are prepared from its flour, which contains no starch. The sauce called soy is also made from this bean.

S.'s disease'. Horse-pox.

Soy'al. An astringent organic salt of aluminium, used as an antiseptic.

Soy'ka's plates. Dishes employed in the cultivation of bacteria. They are similar to Petre's capsules, but differ from them in having eight to ten depressions ground in the lower plate.

So'zal. (Not official.) This is the name given to an antiseptic. It is the aluminium salt of para-phenyl-sulphonic acid (soyonic acid), which latter is made from carbolic and sulphuric acids. It is soluble in water and keeps well. In crystals, with an astringent taste and slight carbolic odour; recommended for surgical dressings; also in 1 per cent. injections, and internally.

So'zin. (Σώζειν, to save, keep.) A natural defensive proteid. One of the classes into which Hankin provisionally divides alexins or defensive proteids.

So'zodont. (Σώζειν, to protect; ὀδόν, tooth.) A dentifrice, supposed to be prepared mainly of Castile soap and alcohol.

Sozo'i'dal. Iodoparaphenol sulphuric acid. (Not official.) A white, shining, crystalline, odourless powder, containing 52 per cent. of iodine, 20 per cent. of carbolic acid, and 7 per cent. of sulphur. Preferably used in the form of its salts. Used as a substitute for iodiform.

Spa. Formerly also Spaw. (Spa, or Spaa, a town in the east of Belgium, where there are strongly chalybeate mineral springs.) A mineral spring, or the locality where a mineral spring exists.

SPACE—SPADICEOUS

Space. (L. *spatium*, room, space, distance.) The interval between any two or more objects.

Also, the name given in descriptive anatomy to certain closed or partially closed parts or regions.

S., ante'rior perforated. A triangular space on the mesial side of the Sylvian fissure.

S., arach'noid. Same as *Subarachnoid space*. The space between the pia mater and the arachnoid cerebro-spinal membranes.

S., axillary. The *Axilla*.

S., Bregma'tili. The *Anterior fontanelle*.

S., cell. Spaces in ground substance of connective tissue, enclosing connective-tissue corpuscles.

S., chyle. The central lymphatic cavities of the *Intestinal villi*.

S., circum'en'tal. The interspace between the ciliary body and the lens.

S., circumvas'cular lymph. The lymphatic space round, for instance, the cerebral blood-vessels communicating with the lymphatic channels.

S., complemen'tal, of pleu'ra. That part of the pleural cavity immediately above the attachments of the diaphragm not filled with lung during inspiration.

S., cor'neal. Spaces between layers of cornea.

S., Doug'las's. See *Douglas's pouch*.

S., epidu'al. A lymph space between the spinal dura mater and the periosteum.

S. feel'ings. Hering's term for the perception of inferences of space relations resulting from the retinal image.

S., Haver'sian, or medullary. Space in the cancellous tissue of bone.

S., hypoprostati'c. Space between the rectum and the prostate.

S., intercel'lular. Cavities between cells.

S., intercost'al. The space between contiguous ribs.

S., intercu'ral. Same as *S., interpeduncular*.

S., interfascic'ular. Spaces between the bundles of fibrous tissue.

S., interglob'ular. Spaces in dentine.

S., interlamel'lar. Spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea.

S., intermesoblas'tic. Cavity between the somatopleure and splanchnopleure.

S., intermetatars'al. Spaces between the metatarsal bones.

S., interos'eous. The space between two bones placed side by side.

S., interpariet'al. See *S., Virchow-Robin*.

S., interpedun'cular. A diamond-shaped depression at the base of the brain, bounded by the crura cerebri and the optic tracts.

S., intertu'nical. See *S., Virchow-Robin*.

S., intervag'inal. See *S., subvaginal*.

S., invest'ing. See *Lymph sinus*.

S., ischio-rec'tal. Same as *Ischio-rectal fossa*, bounded by the levator ani and the obturator fascia.

S., lacu'nar. See *Lacuna*.

S., lymph. A sinus or space through which lymph passes.

S., mar'row. See *Medullary cavity and Spinal cord*.

S., mediast'i'nal. The *Cavum mediastinum*.

S., nerve. A name applied to those branches of the auditory nerve distributed to the semicircular canals that are concerned with the balancing of the body.

S. of Fonta'na. One of the intercommunicating cavities in the spongy tissue between the cornea and the iris, communicating with the canal of Schlemm.

S. of His. Same as *Perivascular lymphatic canals*.

S. of Ten'on. A lymph space between the sclera and the fascia of Tenon.

S., pelvi-rec'tal. Same as *Ischio-rectal fossa*.

S., pericel'lular. Lymph spaces in the brain.

S., perichoro'i'dal. A lymph space between the sclera and the choroid.

S., periga'stric. A cavity surrounding the stomach and other viscera.

S., perineu'ral. Lymph spaces between the lamellæ of the perineurium.

S., perivas'cular. See *S., circumvascular lymph*.

S., perivitell'ine. See *S., yolk*.

S., placen'tal blood. The intervillous lacunæ of the placenta.

S., pleuro-peritone'al. See *S., intermesoblastic*.

S., Poiseuille's. See *S., lymph*.

S., poplit'eal. A space at the back of the knee, containing the popliteal vessels and nerve.

S., poste'rior perforated. The depression just behind the corpora albicantia at the base of the brain.

S., poste'rior trian'gular. The space lying above the clavicle and between the sternocleido-mastoid and the trapezius muscle and the occiput.

S., preves'ical. A space between the transversalis fascia and the rectus abdominis above the pubes.

S., retro-peritone'al. Space between the posterior abdominal wall and the peritoneum.

S. sense. The sense which gives information of the position and relations of objects in space.

S., subarach'noid. See *Arachnoid space*.

S., subdu'al. Space between the dura mater and the arachnoid. It only contains a capillary layer of fluid.

S., subvag'inal. A lymph space within the sheath of the optic nerve.

S., superf'icial card'iac. Area of chest wall corresponding to that part of the heart uncovered by lung.

S., Traube's. A semilunar area, tympanitic on percussion, overlying the stomach.

S., utero-rec'tal. See *Douglas's pouch*.

S., utero-ves'ical. The depression between the bladder and the uterus.

S., Virchow-Rob'in. An adventitious lymph space found between the coats of the cerebral capillaries.

S., visu'al. The visual field.

S., yolk. The space formed by the retraction of the vitellus from the zona pellucida.

Spadiceous. (Σπάδιξ, a palm branch.) In *Biol.*, bearing a spadix.

Spadicoses. (*Σπάδιξ*, a palm branch.)

Spadix. (*Σπάδιξ*, a palm branch; pl. *Spadices*.) In *Biol.*, a fleshy spike, commonly enveloped in a spathe.

Spado. *Castratus*; spasm.

Spadon. Same as *Spado*.

Spag'ric. (*Σπάω*, to stretch or rend; *ἀγείρειν*, to collect.) Pertaining to the obsolete chemic or Paracelsian school of medicine.

Spag'risim. The Paracelsian or spag'ric school or doctrine of medicine.

Spagyria. *Chemistry*.

Spagyrists. (*Σπάω*, to part; *ἀγείρειν*, collect.) Physicians who pretend to explain the changes of the body in health and disease by chemical action.

Span. Space from the little finger to the thumb when the hand is extended to its utmost limit.

Spanæ'mia, Spanæmic. See *Spanæmia*, &c.

Spanamenorrhœ'a. (*Σπάνις*, scarcity; *μήν*, month; *πόα*, to flow.) Scantiness of menstruation.

Spandara'pum. *Sparadrap*.

Spanæ'mia. *Spanæmia*. (*Σπάνις*, scarce, rare; *αἷμα*, blood.) Poverty of the blood, hydremia.

Spanæ'mic. *Spanæmic*. (*Σπάνις*, scarce; *αἷμα*, blood.) Having the property of impoverishing the blood. A medicine having the property of impoverishing the blood.

Span'emy. Same as *Spanæmia*.

Span'ing. *Weaning*.

S. brash. *Weaning brash*.

Spanopo'gon. (*Σπάνις*, scarce; *πύγων*, beard.) One who has lost his beard, or who has a thin beard.

Spanton's operation. Operation for the radical cure of hernia by means of a kind of corkscrew, which is twisted through the sides of the canal.

Sparadrap. A waxed cloth. Also a plaster spread on cotton, linen, silk, leather, paper, or the like.

Sparagmat'odēs. (*Σπάραγμα*, a piece torn off; *εἶδος*, like.) Afflicted with convulsions or cramps.

Sparag'mos. (*Σπάραγμα*, a tearing.) A cramp; a choking sensation.

Sparag'mus. A severe convulsion; a laceration or tearing.

Sparecillum. An old name for a vaginal clyster.

Spare. Lacking in substance, lean, gaunt.

S.-built. Of spare habit of body, slender.

Spare'dia. A bandage covered with white of egg.

Spare'ness. The state of being spare or lean.

Spargano'sis. (*Σπαργάνωσις*, swelling.) Swelling of a secretory organ, *Elephantiasis arabum*.

Spargo'sis. (*Σπαργώσις*, swelling, distension.) Distension of the breasts with milk. Also, *Sparganosis*.

Sparrow-grass. *Asparagus*.

Spar'sus. (*Spargo*, *sparsum*, to throw here and there.) *Sporadic*.

Sparteine. $C_{15}H_{25}N_5$. From *Cytisus scoparius* (*Spartium scoparium*). (Not official.) It is a stronger diuretic than scoparine. It is a colourless liquid. The sulphate is a white, crys-

tallisable powder, easily soluble in water. "A safe drug, 5-grain doses have no bad effect. A fairly powerful diuretic in cardiac cases, with no effect on the brain or cord. It is useful in chronic but useless in acute kidney disease. Occasionally gives slight dyspeptic trouble."—Professor Leech, *Lancet*, August 13th, 1887. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of sparteine sulphate.

Sparteum. *Spanish broom*. Southern Europe. (Not official.) A small shrub with large yellow flowers. The seeds are used. Action, diuretic, tonic; in large doses emetic and cathartic.

Sparth and Braun, Iodoform suppository of. A medicated suppository for use in puerperal fever. It consists of iodoform 20 grains, gum arabic, glycerine, and pure starch, each 2 grains. To make three suppositories.

Spas'is. *Spasm*.

Spasm. (*Σπασμός*, a spasm.) Excessive muscular contraction. When persistent it is called tonic, when intermittent clonic. A spasm of one side of the body is termed hemispasm, a spasm of one particular spot monospasm. In general, a sudden transitory movement of a convulsive character, voluntary or involuntary.

S., Bell's. Convulsive facial tic.

S., bron'chial. Contraction of muscular coat of bronchi in asthma.

S. carpo-ped'al. Contraction causing flexion of fingers, wrist, and toes, with extension (properly flexion) of ankle.

S., clon'ic. Alternate muscular contraction and relaxation.

S., cyn'ic. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles on both sides of the mouth, giving rise to a grin.

S., driver's. One of the professional neuroses; cramp-like pains in the arms on taking hold of the reins.

S., fa'cial. A peculiar clonic contraction of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve. It may affect all the muscles supplied by the nerve, or merely, for instance, the orbicularis palpebrarum. It is reflex in origin, and due to carious teeth, &c.

S., fixed. A continuously rigid tetanic condition of a muscle or muscles.

S., func'tional. A term for the nervous disorders of artisans. *Writer's cramp*.

S., habit. Twitching of certain muscles of head and neck. Also, *Habit chorea*. It is a half-voluntary movement.

S., hist'ion'ic. A condition in which local involuntary twitchings of the face, acquired in childhood, persist during adult life, and are increased by emotional causes.

S., inspiratory. A spasmodic contraction of the inspiratory muscles.

S., lock. Same as *Writer's cramp*.

S., mast'icatory, of the face. *Trismus*.

S., mim'ic, of the face. See *Facial neuralgia*.

S., mus'cular, idiopath'ic. *Tetanilla*.

S., nic'titating. Trembling of eyelid due to clonic spasm of orbicularis palpebrarum.

S., nod'ding. Same as *Salaam convulsim*.

S. of accommoda'tion. A spasm of the ciliary muscle producing accommodation for near objects.

S. of the glot'tis. *Asthma thymicum*.

Also, spasmodic contraction of laryngeal muscles closing the vocal cords.

S. of the stomach. *Cardialgia.*

S., retro-colic. Clonus of the deeper muscles of the back of the neck.

S., salaam'. Clonic spasm of the muscles of the leg, causing jumping movements.

S., saltatorial. A form of clonic spasm of the legs, coming on when the patient attempts to walk, causing jumping movements.

S., sewing. Clonic and tonic spasms attacking tailors, sempstresses, &c., when they attempt to sew.

S., smith's. A spasm occurring in those occupied in pen-blade manufacturing, saw straightening, razor-blade striking, scissors making, &c. It consists in spasmodic movements of the arm used, followed by paralysis.

S., syncronic. Tremulousness of muscular action.

S., tetanic. Same as *Tonic spasm.*

S., winking. Spasmodic movement of the orbicularis palpebrarum.

S. with rigidity. *Tetanus.*

Spasmat'ic. Same as *Spasmodic.*

Spasmat'ical. Same as *Spasmodic.*

Spasmatod'es. *Spasmodic.*

Spasmi. *Spasms.*

Spasmo-. A prefix to denote connection with, or relation to, *Spasm.*

Spasmoder'mic. (Σπασμός, a spasm; δέρμα, skin.) A spasmodic affection of the skin.

Spasmod'es. *Convulsive.*

Spasmod'ic. (Σπασμώδης, convulsive.) Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterised by, *Spasm* or *Spasms.* One in convulsions.

S. asth'ma. Asthma caused by spasm of the bronchial tubes.

S. chol'era. Asiatic cholera with severe cramps.

S. croup. *Laryngismus stridulus.*

S. dysmenorrhoe'a. (Δυσ; μήν, month; ρέειν, to flow.) The same as *Idiopathic dysmenorrhœa.*

S. neuro'sis. *Recurring neurosis.*

S. spi'nal paral'ysis. *Lateral sclerosis.*

S. stric'ture. A stricture, as of the urethra, vagina, or rectum, caused by spasmodic muscular contraction.

S. ta'bes. *Spastic paraplegia, or Lateral sclerosis.*

S. torticol'is. Constant spasmodic movements of the neck.

Spasmod'ical. Same as *Spasmodic.*

Spasmodyspnce'a. Spasmodic difficulty in breathing.

Spasmolipopy'ria. (Σπασμός, spasm; λείπειν, to leave; πυρ, fever.) A disease in which death takes place by convulsions, there being no fever present. It is supposed to be a form of yellow fever.

Spasmologic. (Σπασμός, spasm; λόγος, science.) Pertaining to *Spasmology.*

Spasmology. (Σπασμός, spasm; λόγια, a writing.) Scientific knowledge of *Spasms.*

Spasmolyg'mus. *Hiccough.*

Spasmophil'ia. (Σπασμός, spasm; φιλεῖν, to love.) A morbid ease or tendency of being thrown into *Spasms.*

Spasmorthopnce'a. (Σπασμός; ὀρθός, straight; πνεῖν, to breathe.) *Spasmodic orthopnce'a.*

Spasmotin. *Sphacelotoxin.* (Not official.) Obtained by R. Robert from ergot by

extracting with ether, and precipitating with petroleum ether. A yellow, amorphous powder, soluble in ether, alcohol, and acetic ether. It has been given in doses of about one grain for the same purpose that ergot is given, and is said to fully represent the latter. The sodium salt is recommended for use hypodermically. The solid bitartrate is also used.

Spasmatotoxin. (Σπασμός; τοξικόν, poison.) A toxin of unknown composition, obtained in 1887 from cultures of *Bacillus tetani.*

Spasmatoxine. (Σπασμός, spasm; τοξικόν, poison.) *Sphacelotoxine.* (Not official.) Amorphous, yellow, insoluble principle derived from ergot, forming salts with the alkalies. Oxytoxic, and arterial contractor. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Spasmo-tra'cheocynan'ch'e. (Σπασμός; τραχήλος, throat; κυνάγχε, sore-throat.) Same as *Asthma.*

Spas'mous. Having the nature of a *Spasm.*

Spas'nia. Lancing pain produced at times in the chest by violent fits of coughing.

Spastic. (Σπᾶω, draw, pull.) Pertaining or relating to *Spasm*; *Spasmodic.*

S. albumin'ria. Albuminuria dependent on convulsive attack.

S. ane'mia. Local anemia or ischæmia from spastic contraction of the arteries of the part.

S. hemiple'gia. A spasmodic condition following *Spastic infantile paralysis.*

S. in fan'tile paral'ysis. Spastic paralysis due to lesion of the brain, often caused by the use of forceps.

S. paral'ysis. Paralysis with muscular rigidity and increase of reflexes.

S. spi'nal paral'ysis. Same as *Lateral sclerosis.*

Spastic'ally. In a spastic manner.

Spastic'ity. A state of spasm. Tendency to, or capability of, spasm.

Spatha. (Σπάθη, a broad, flat blade; pl. *spathæ.*) Same as *Spathæ.*

Spatha'ceous. (Σπάθη, a broad, flat blade.) Furnished with a *Spathæ*, or resembling, a *Spathæ.*

Spath'al. (Σπάθη, a broad, flat blade.) *Biol.* Enclosed in, or furnished with, a *Spathæ.*

Spathæ. (Σπάθη, a broad, flat blade.) *Biol.* A peculiar bract, often large and coloured, which subtends or encloses a spadix.

Also, a spatula for spreading ointments.

Spathed. Same as *Spathaceous.*

Spathella. (Σπάθη, a blade.) *Biol.* One of the glumes of a grass. See also *Spathilla.*

Spathester. (Σπάω, to draw.) Surgical instrument for drawing the prepuce over the glans when too short.

Spathilla. (Dim. of *spatha*, a *spathæ.*) *Biol.* A diminutive *spathæ.*

Also, in the Palms, *spathillæ* surround separate parts of the inflorescence.

Spathomel'e. Same as *Spatula.*

Spath'ula. *Scapula*; *Spatula.*

S. foet'ida. *Dracontium foetidum.*

Spath'ulate. Like a *Spathula.*

Spathum pondero'sum. *Barium sulphate.*

Spat'ia. (L. Plural of *spatium*, space.) *Intercostalia.* Intercostal spaces.

S. interlobula'ria. Interlobular fissures.

S. intermuscula'ria. Spaces in the

popliteal region between the hamstring muscles and quadriceps extensor.

S. interossea metacarpi. Inter-metacarpal spaces.

Spatile. (Σπαρτή.) Loose, liquid feces.

Spatium. See *Space*.

Spatula. (Σπάδη, a broad spade, a paddle.) A broad, flat blade or strip of metal or wood with unsharpened edges; used by druggists to mix or spread ointments.

Also, a flat instrument with rounded edges, used to depress the tongue in examination of the fauces.

S., tongue. A tongue depressor.

Spatular. (L. *spatula*, a spatula.) Like a *Spatula*.

Spatulate. (L. *spatula*, a blade.) *Biol.* Resembling an old-fashioned spatula in outline. Applied to leaves and other flattened organs.

Spatule. (L. *spatula*, a blade.) *Biol.* A structure having a spatulate shape.

Spatuliform. (L. *spatula*, a blade; *forma*, shape.) Same as *Spatulate*.

Spatuligerous. (L. *spatula*, spatula; *gerere*, to bear.) *Biol.* Provided with a *Spatula*.

Spaying. (Σπάω, to draw away.) Removal of the ovaries.

Speaker's cramp. Clonic spasm of the vocal cords. See *Dysphonia spastica*.

Spear-mint. The same as *Mentha viridis*.

Spearwort. *Ranunculus flammula*.

Specialisation. The act or process of specialising.

Specialism. Devotion to a special branch of a profession or science. The characteristic pursuit or theme of a specialist.

Specialist. One who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession or science.

Specialistic. Of, or pertaining to, a specialist or specialism.

Speciality. A special matter or thing; a characteristic or distinctive object, pursuit, diversion, operation, product, or the like.

Species. That which may be distinguished by its characteristics. A group of things having a number of common characteristics. The smallest group to which distinctive and invariable characters can be assigned. (Huxley.)

Also, a name in German and French pharmacy, and in the National Formulary, for certain mixtures of herbs.

S. emollientes. A mixture of the leaves of mallow and *Althæa*, of leaves and branches of melilot, of *Matricaria* and flax seed, in equal parts; used as an emollient cataplasm. It is official in Germany, and is given in the National Formulary.

S. laxantes. See *St. Germain tea*.

S. pectoralis. See *Breast tea*.

Specific. (L. *species*, kind; *facere*, to make.) That which is specified or defined, distinctly named, formulated, or determined; of a special kind or definite tenor. A medicine having a selective curative influence in an individual disease.

S. conduction-resistance. The special conduction-resistance dependent on the molecular properties of the conducting material.

S. disease. A disease produced by special infection from micro-organisms, &c., especially applied to *Syphilis*.

S. gravity. The measured weight of a

substance when compared with that of an equal volume of another used as a standard.

S. heat. The amount of heat given off or absorbed by a definite weight (1 lb. or 1 kilo.) in undergoing a measured change of temperature (1° C. or 1° F.).

S. intensity. A term used in *Vital statistics* to represent the number living at any age divided by the number dying at that age. It is highest at about fourteen years of age.

S. remedy or medicine. A medicine or remedy that has a distinct effect.

S. rotatory power. The *Angle of rotation* through which a layer of unit thickness would deflect a given light ray.

S. stain. A pigment used in microscopy, having a peculiar affinity for certain histological elements. See *Stain*.

S. treatment. Treatment specially adapted to a disease, treatment by specific remedies; sometimes erroneously restricted to the treatment of syphilis.

S. warmth. That amount of heat which is necessary to heat one gramme of a substance 1°.

Specificity. The state of being *Specific*, or of having a specific character or relation; specific affinity, cause, origin, or effect. The qualities giving an organ or tissue a distinct character.

Specificize. To make *Specific*; give a special or specific character to.

Specificness. The state or character of being *Specific*.

Specillum. (L. *specere*, look, behold.) A probe, especially one of silver, armed with a button-shaped head. A lens, an eye-glass.

Specimen. (L. *specimen*.) A part of an individual taken to illustrate the whole mass; an illustrative example.

Speckled leech. *Hirudo medicinalis*.

Specks of cornea. See *Caligo*.

Specky. Having specks or spots; slightly or partially spotted.

Spectacle gage. A device used in fitting spectacles to determine the proper distance between the glasses.

S. glass. Glass suited for making spectacles; optical glass. A lens of the kind or form used in spectacles.

Spectacled snake. *Naja vulgaris*, or *Cobra di capello*, so called from the resemblance of certain lines on its head to spectacles.

Spectacles. (L. *spectaculum*, a show.) Framed or mounted lenses for the correction of optical or muscular defects of the eye.

S., bifocal. Lenses with a double focus. Applied to a system of lenses with two foci, chiefly used for the correction of presbyopia when there is at the same time an error of distant vision. Same as *Pantoscopic lenses*; *Cement lenses*. *Franklin spectacles*.

S., orthoscopic. (ὀρθός, straight; σκοπεῖν, to see.) Term applied to lenses cut from the periphery of a large lens in such a manner as to act as if decentred.

S., pantoscopic. (Πάντη, on every side; σκοπεῖν, to see.) Same as *S., bifocal*.

S., periscopic. (Περί, around; σκοπεῖν, to see.) Consist of concavo-convex and convexo-concave lenses, and therefore have but little spherical aberration.

S., prismatic. Spectacles with prismatic lenses, either alone or combined with spheric or

cylindric lenses. Employed in muscular asthenopia.

S. protective. Lenses usually tinted to shield the eyes from light, dust, heat, &c.

Spectra. Plural of *Spectrum*.

Spectral. Pertaining to a *Spectrum*.

S. ocular. An ocular with a direct-vision Spectroscope connected with it.

Spectres oculaires or perlés.

The same as *Musca volitantes*.

Spectro-colorimeter. (L. *spectrum*, spectrum; Gr. *χρῶμα*, colour; Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.) An apparatus for the isolation of a single spectral colour. It is used for the detection of colour-blindness.

Spectrology. (L. *spectrum*, spectrum; Gr. *λόγος*, same.) The science of Spectroscopy.

Spectrometer. (L. *spectrum*, spectrum; Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for the determination of the refractive indices of liquids.

Spectrometry. (L. *spectrum*, spectrum; Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.) The measurement of the spectrum. The observational use of the Spectrometer.

Spectro-microscope. (L. *spectrum*, spectrum; Gr. *μικρός*, small; *σκοπεῖν*, to view.) A direct-vision spectroscope-prism in connection with the ocular of a microscope, by the use of which it is possible to examine the absorption bands of a substance in minute quantities. The usual arrangement is a series of glass prisms in a small tube which is attached above the ocular.

Spectro-photometer. (L. *spectrum*, spectrum; Gr. *φῶς*, light; *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for determining the amount of colour in *Spectrum analysis*.

Spectro-polarimeter. (L. *spectrum*, spectrum; Gr. *πολῦς*, pole; Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument in which a spectroscope and polarizing apparatus are combined for the purpose of determining the concentration of solutions of substances that rotate the plane of polarised light.

Spectroscope. (L. *spectrum*, an image; Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, to view.) An instrument used to produce and examine a spectrum of the light from any source by the passage of the rays through a prism or their reflection from a grating, and for the study of the spectrum so formed.

S. Hénoque's analyseur chromatique. A modified Spectroscope, by means of which the spectrum of the blood in living tissues, as the nail and palm, may be analysed. Hyperæmia, it is said, can be definitely measured, and the change which the blood undergoes in the tissues observed and timed.

Spectroscopic. Of, or pertaining to, or performed by means of, the Spectroscope or Spectroscopy.

Spectroscop'ical. Same as Spectroscopic.

Spectroscop'ically. In a Spectroscopic manner.

Spectroscopist. One skilled in Spectroscopy.

Spectroscopy. That branch of science, more particularly of Chemical and Physical science, which is concerned with the use of the Spectroscope.

Spectrum. (L. *spectrum*, an image.) In Physics, the continuous band of light (*Visible spectrum*) showing the successive prismatic

colours or the isolated lines or bands of colour after the radiation of light through a prism.

S., absorption. A *Spectrum* which contains dark lines or bands. These are produced in a continuous spectrum by the absorption of light through the incandescent vapour of the substance or its solution that the light has passed.

S. analysis. Determination of the nature of substances by their *Spectra*.

S. auditory. Same as *Phonism*. A sensation of sound or hearing due to the effect of sight, touch, taste, or smell, or even the thought of some object, taste, or person.

S. comparison. Comparing two substances spectroscopically side by side.

S., continuous. A *Spectrum* without sudden variations of hue, in which the spectra gradually merge into one another.

S. line. The *Spectrum* resulting from incandescent gas. It consists of sharply defined, narrow, bright lines.

Spec'ula. The plural of *Speculum*.

Speculum. (L. *speculum*, a looking-glass; a copy or imitation.) Something to look into or from; specifically a mirror or looking-glass. In *Surgery*, an instrument for rendering a part accessible to observation, especially by enlarging an orifice.

S. ani. A speculum used in examination of the anus and rectum.

S. citrinum. *Orpiment*.

S., duck-billed. A name sometimes applied to *Sim's vaginal speculum*.

S., ear. A polished instrument in the shape of a hollow cone for examination of the ear.

S. gut'turis. A speculum used in examination of the throat.

S. Helmon'tii. Central tendon of the *Diaphragm*.

S. ind'icum. Iron filings.

S., intra-u'terine. An instrument for the introduction of potent local remedies into the uterus.

S. laryn'gis. A speculum used in examination of the larynx.

S. lu'cidum. *Septum lucidum*.

S. matricis. A speculum used in examination of the uterus.

S. na'si. A speculum used in examination of the nose.

S. oculi. A speculum used in examination of the eye.

S. oris. A tongue depressor.

S., pneumatic. A tube which enables the operator to distinguish movements of the *Membrana tympani*.

S. rhomboid'eum. The space left between the *Tendons of trapezii* at the level of the lower cervical and upper dorsal spines.

S., Sim's. Same as *Duck-billed speculum*.

S. Ven'eris. *Achillea millefolium*.

Spe'cus. *Vulva*.

S. cor'dis. *Ventricle of the heart*.

S. pro medul'ia spinali. See *Vertebral column*.

Spedals'khed. A Scandinavian term for *Leprosy*.

Speech. (Mid. Eng. *speche*, speech.) The articulated sounds conveying ideas.

S. cen'tre. See *Broca's convolution*.

S., disorders of. There are three principal classes:

SPEECHLESSNESS—SPERMATIC

I. Speech entirely absent.

- (i) **Mu'tism.** Dumbness secondary to a lesion of the auditory apparatus.
- (ii) **Anar'thria.** Dumbness due to a cerebral lesion.
- (iii) **Ala'lia.** Dumbness due to paralysis of vocal mechanism.
- (iv) **Aphthong'ia.** Temporary dumbness due to spasm of the hypoglossus.

II. Those in which speech is impaired or made difficult through an extra-cerebral lesion.

- Dyslalia.*
- (i) **Apho'nia.** Loss of the power of intonation, articulation being preserved.
 - (ii) **Stam'mering.** Stuttering. A hesitancy in pronunciation, due to a want of promptitude in the vocal mechanism.
 - (iii) **Lall'ing.** The imperfect pronunciation of letters or words, as by children or drunkards. It includes—
 - (a) **Slur'ring.** Thickness of speech.
 - (b) **Mogila'lia.** The inability to articulate some single letter:

Rho'tacism, Sigma'tacism, Zo'tacism, Gam'macism. Sub-classes in which there is partial or complete inability to pronounce R, S, L, K, and G, as the case may be.
 - (c) **Parala'lia.** The production of a distinctly different sound from that desired, or the substitution of one letter for another:

Pararho'tacism, Parasigma'tacism, Paralamb'dacism, Parastacism, Paragam'macism, or the substitution of other distinct sounds for R, S, L, J, K, and S respectively. When Th is substituted for S it is called lipping.
 - (d) **Rhino'lia.** Defects of articulation caused by increase or decrease of the nasal resonance.

III. Those in which speech is impaired or made difficult by a central lesion.

- (i) **Bradyla'lia, or Bradypha'sia.** An abnormal slowness of speech, due to a pathological cause.
- (ii) **Logorrhe'a.** Excessive volubility of speech.
- (iii) **Echola'lia.** The parrot-like repetition of words just heard without attempt to attach meanings to them.
- (iv) **Embolola'lia, or Embolopha'sia.** The frequent interpolation of meaningless words into a speech.
 - (a) **Angopha'sia.** Hemming and hawing.
 - (b) **Logospas'mus choreiformis.** The spasmodic interpolation of a word.

Speech'lessness. Dumbness, inability to utter articulate sounds.

Spell'-bone. *Fibula.*

Spence's amputa'tion at shoul'-der-joint. An amputation through the surgical neck of the humerus.

S.'s amputa'tion of thigh. Amputation by long anterior and short posterior flaps.

Spend. (L. *spendere*, to spend.) Vulgarly, to ejaculate semen.

Sper'age. *Asparagus.*

Sper'agus. *Asparagus.*

Sperm. (Σπέρμα, seed.) Male seed of any kind, as the *Semen* or seminal fluid of the higher Vertebrates, or the seminal elements of any animal.

S. ball. A spherical cluster of *Spermatozoa*.

S. blas'toderm. The germinal blastema of the testis.

S. blas'tula. A spherical blastula whose surface is a *Sperm blastoderm*.

S. cell. A *Spermatozoön*. A cell giving rise to a *Spermatozoön*. A *Spermatoblast* or *Spermatocyte*.

S. mor'ula. A *Spermatic morula*.

S. nu'cleus. Nucleus of a *Spermatozoön*.

S. oil. The oil procured from the sperm whale.

Sper'ma. Same as *Sperm*.

Spermace'ti. (Σπέρμα, seed; κήτος, whale.) $C_{16}H_{31}O_2.C_{16}H_{33}$. Cetylpalmitic ester, a substance that occurs in the oil from peculiar cavities in the heads of sperm whales.

Spermacra'sia. (Σπέρμα, seed; ακράσια, impotence.) Imperfection of the semen.

Sper'maduct. (Σπέρμα, seed; L. *ductus*, a duct.) A spermatic duct, or sperm-duct. The *Vas deferens*.

Sper'magone. Same as *Spermogone*.

Spermagon'ium. Same as *Spermogonium*.

Spermalist. A *Spermist*.

Sperman'gium. (Σπέρμα, seed; αγγύτιον, a receptacle. A spore case or receptacle.

Sper'maphyte. (Σπέρμα, seed; φυτόν, plant.) Same as *Spermophyte*.

Sperma'rium. A *Spermary*, used in contradistinction to ovarium.

Sper'mary. The male germ-gland or essential sexual organ, in which the spermatozoa are generated.

Spermataner'gia. (Σπέρμα, seed; α, privative; έργον, work.) Sterility in the male.

Spermatemphrax'is. (Σπέρμα, seed; εμπρασείν, obstruct.) Obstruction to the passage of semen.

Spermathe'ca. (Σπέρμα, seed; θήκη, a case; pl. *Spermathecae*.) In *Biol.*, a receptacle for spermatozoa. Specifically, a globular pouch connected with the oviduct of the queen bee, and which receives and becomes the depository of the millions of spermatozoa ejaculated during the marital fight.

Spermathe'cal. (Σπέρμα, seed; θήκη, a case.) Pertaining to a *Spermatheca*.

Spermatic. (Σπερματικός.) Of, or pertaining to, the *Sperm* or male seed in general.

S. ar'tery. The artery supplying the testis.

S. cal'culus. A concretion found in the *Vas deferens*.

S. canal'. The *Inguinal canal*. Any spermatic duct, as the *Vas deferens*.

S. cord. The *Vas deferens*. With the vessels, nerves, &c., connected with the testis.

S. crys'tals. A variety of crystals formed in seminal fluid after prolonged standing.

S. cyst. A *Retention cyst* in connection with the spermatic duct.

S. fas'cia, exter'nal. Same as *Inter-columnar fascia*.

SPERMATICAL—SPERMATOSPHERE

S. fas'cia, inter'nal. Same as the *Infundibuliform process of the fascia transversalis*.

S. filament. A *Spermatozoön*.

S. nerve, external. The genital branch of the genito-crural.

S. plexus of nerves. An extension of sympathetic system to the testis.

S. plexus of veins. The *Pampiniform plexus*.

S. re'te. Same as *Rete vasculosum testis*.

Spermat'ical. Same as *Spermatic*.

Spermatid. A seminal cell.

Spermatin. The odorous, mucilaginous matter found in semen. Its nature is unknown.

Sper'matis. A spermatic vein.

Spermatische'sis. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *ῖσις*, to stop.) Synonym of *Aspermatism*.

Spermatise. To yield male seed or sperm; to discharge semen.

Spermatism. Emission of semen. A seminal discharge.

Spermatism'us. The emission of semen.

Spermatist. Same as *Spermist*.

Spermatit'is. The same as *Funiculitis*.

Spermatium. (*Σπέρμα*, seed.) *Biol.* One of the rod-shaped bodies, supposed to be male gametes, found in the spermatogonia of certain Fungi.

Spermato- The prefix indicating something connected with the semen.

Spermato'a. Plural of *Spermatoön*.

Spermato'al. Pertaining to a *Spermatoön*.

Spermatoblast. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *βλάστος*, bud, sprout, shoot.) The bud or germ of a spermatozoön. A germinal blastema whence spermatozoa are produced.

Spermatoblast'ic. Of, or pertaining to, *Spermatoblasts*, or the formation of spermatozoa.

Spermatocoele. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *κύστις*, a bladder.) *Anat.* A seminal vesicle.

Pathol. A spermatic cyst or sac.

Spermatocolem'ma. (*Σπέρμα*, seed;

κλέμμα, stealing.) Involuntary emission of semen during waking.

Spermatocra'tia. (*Σπέρμα*; *α*, privative; *κράτος*, strength.) A synonym of *Spermatorrhæa*.

Spermatocyst. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *κύστις*, cyst.) A seminal vesicle; a pathologic cyst containing spermatozoa.

Spermatocyst'ic. Containing spermatozoa. Of the nature of a *Spermatocyst*.

Spermatocystidorrhæ'gia.

(*Σπέρμα*, seed; *κύστις*, cyst; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) Hemorrhage from the seminal vesicles.

Spermatocyst'is. Same as *Spermatocyst*.

Spermatocystit'is. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *κύστις*, a cyst; *-itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the vesiculae seminales.

Spermatogem. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *L. gemma*, a bud.) See *Spermosphere*.

Spermatogem'ma. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *L. gemma*, a bud.) *Biol.* A tissue formed of spermatoocytes; a spermatoblast.

Spermatogen'esis. (*Σπέρμα*; *γένεσις*, origin.) The formation or development of *Spermatozoa*.

Spermatogenetic. Of, or pertaining to, *Spermatogenesis*:

Spermatog'enous. Producing *Spermatozoa*.

Spermatog'eny. The generation or production of sperm.

Spermatog'o'nium. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *γονή*, generation; pl. *Spermatogonia*.) *Biol.* A formative seminal cell or mass of spermatoblasts; a pycnidium.

Spermatoid. Resembling sperm; sperm-like.

Spermatolep'sis. (*Σπέρμα*; *λήψις*, taking away.) *Spermatolipsis*. Excretion of sperm, or the production of orgasm, at other times than during coition. Masturbation.

Spermatolog'ic. (*Σπέρμα*; *λόγος*, a writing.) Pertaining to *Spermatology*.

Spermatolog'ical. Of, or pertaining to, *Spermatology*.

Spermatol'ogist. One who is versed in *Spermatology*.

Spermatol'ogy. The doctrine, body of facts, and opinions concerning semen and spermatogeny. *Spermology*.

Spermatomere. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *μέρος*, share.) One of the parts into which the male or female pronucleus of an ovum may divide into after fertilisation.

Spermaton. The nucleus of a sperm-cell or spermatozoön. A spermatoblast.

Spermatopathy. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *πάθος*, disease.) Disease of the sperm cells or of their secreting mechanism.

Spermatoph'o'bia. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *φόβος*, fear.) False spermatorrhæa; a morbid dread of spermatorrhæa.

Spermatophore. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *φέρειν*, to bear.) *Biol.* A receptacle of seminal products, common among Invertebrates.

Spermatoph'orous. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *φέρειν*, to bear.) Bearing or conveying seed, sperm, or spermatozoa; spermatogenous, seminiferous.

Spermatoph'thora. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *φθορά*, decay.) Weakness or inferiority of the *REPRODUCTION*.

Spermatopla'nia. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *πλάνη*, a wandering.) A supposed metastasis of the semen.

Spermatopœ'tic. See *Spermatopœus*.

Spermatopœ'us. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *ποιεῖν*, to make.) Food supposed to have the property of augmenting the secretion of semen, and consequently of exciting the venereal act. Very succulent and nutritious substances have been so considered.

Spermatopoiet'ic. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *ποιεῖν*, to make.) The production or secretion of semen.

Spermatorrhœ'a. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *ῥοία*, a flow.) *Spermatorrhæa*. Involuntary seminal loss.

S. dormien'tum. A nocturnal emission of semen.

S., false. When spermatozoa are absent from the fluid; called also *Prostatorrhæa*.

S., true. When spermatozoa are present.

Spermatosch'e'sis. (*Σπέρμα*, semen; *σχέσις*, suppression.) Suppression of the seminal fluid.

Spermato'sis. See *Gonépoiesis*.

Spermatosom'ata. (*Σπέρμα*, seed; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Spermatozoa*.

Spermatosome. See *Spermatozoön*.

Spermatosphere. See *Spermatoblast*.

SPERMATOVUM—SPHACELOUS

Spermato'vum. (Σπέρμα, seed; L. *ovum*, an egg.) A fecundated egg.

Spermatoze'mia. See *Spermatorrhœa*.

Spermatozo'a. (Σπέρμα, seed; ζῷον, animal.) The plural of *Spermatozoön*.

Spermatozo'al. Same as *Spermatozoan*.

Spermatozo'an. Of the nature of a *Spermatozoön*.

Spermatozo'ic. Same as *Spermatozoan*.

Spermatozo'ön. The male cell. A spermatic cell or filament. The cells that are the immediate and active means of impregnating or fertilising the ovum of the female.

Spermatur'ia. (Σπέρμα, seed; οὖρον.) The presence of semen in the urine.

Sperm'ic. The same as *Spermatic*.

Sperm'iduct. (Σπέρμα, seed; L. *ductus*, a duct.) A duct for the passage of semen.

Sperm'i hydrochlo'ras. *Spermine hydrochlorate*. Salts of spermine; used therapeutically.

Sperm'in. A non-poisonous alkaloid obtained from sputum, human semen, and certain organs of leucæmic patients. Found constantly in fluid in the prostate after death, therefore called prostatic crystals.

Also, Dr. Brown Séquard's orchitic fluid. (Not official.) Usually dispensed in tabloids.

Spermio'lum rana'rum. Frog's spawn. Once used in medicine.

Spermism. The theory or doctrine that the male sperm contains the whole germ of the future animal, the ovum serving merely as a mould or matrix.

Spermist. One who holds the doctrine of *Spermism*.

Sperm'ium. *Sperm*.

Sperm nu'cleus. The nucleus of a *Spermatozoön*.

Spermob'ole. (Σπέρμα, seed; βαλλέιν, to throw.) See *Spermatisms*.

Spermoblast. Same as *Spermatoblast*.

Spermoblast'ic. Same as *Spermatoblastic*.

Spermocarp. (Σπέρμα, seed; καρπός, fruit.) *Biol.* An antheridium.

Spermococ'cus. (Σπέρμα, seed; κόκκος, grain, berry.) The nucleus of a *Spermule*.

Sperm'oderm. (Σπέρμα, seed; δέρμα, skin.) *Biol.* The same as *Episperm*; the outer covering of the seed.

Spermoidene'cro'sis. (Σπέρμα, seed; οίδεν, to swell; νέκρωσις, dead.) Sphacelus produced by ergotism.

Spermoid'ia clavi'us. (Σπέρμα; οίδεν, to swell.) *Ergot*.

Spermog'enous. (Σπέρμα, seed; γεννάω, to produce.) Active in the formation of *spermatozoa*.

Spermogone. (Σπέρμα, seed; γονός, producing.) Same as *Spermogonium*.

Spermogonif'erous. (Σπέρμα, seed; γονός, producing; L. *ferre*, to bear.) *Biol.* Producing *spermogonia*.

Spermog'o'nium. (Σπέρμα, seed; γονός, producing; pl. *Spermogonia*.) *Biol.* A receptacle in which spermatia are developed. See *Peridium*.

Spermog'onous. (Σπέρμα, seed;

γονός, bearing.) *Biol.* Resembling *spermogonia*.

Sperm'olith. (Σπέρμα, seed; λίθος, a stone.) A calculus in the spermatic duct or vesiculæ seminales.

Spermolog'ic. Same as *Spermatologic*.

Spermol'ogist. Same as *Spermatologist*.

Spermol'ogy. Same as *Spermatology*.

Spermoneural'gia. (Σπέρμα, seed; νεύρον, nerve; άλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of the testicles and spermatic cord.

Spermonu'cleus. (Σπέρμα, seed; L. *nucleus*, a little nut.) A male pronucleus.

Spermophlebe'ta'sia. (Σπέρμα, seed; φλέψ, vein; έκτασις, distention.) Varicosity of the pampiniform plexus or spermatic vein. *Varicocèle*.

Spermophlebs. The *Spermatic vein*.

Spermophore. Same as *Spermophorum*.

Spermoph'orum. (Σπέρμα, seed; φερειν, to bear; pl. *Spermophora*.) *Biol.* A seminal vesicle; a spermaphore.

Spermophyte. (Σπέρμα, seed; φυτόν, plant.) *Biol.* A Phanerogam; a plant bearing seeds, in distinction from one that produces spores.

Spermophyt'ic. (Σπέρμα, seed; φυτόν, plant.) Pertaining to a *Spermophyte*.

Spermoplasm. *Spermoplasma*. (Σπέρμα, seed; πλάσμα, anything moulded.) *Biol.* The substance of a spermule.

Spermorrh'a'gia. The same as *Spermatorrhœa*.

Spermorrhœ'a. The same as *Spermatorrhœa*.

Spermospore. See *Spermaphore*.

Sperm'ous. Same as *Spermatic*.

Spermova'rian. (Σπέρμα, seed; L. *ovum*, an egg.) Pertaining to a *Spermovarium*.

Spermova'rium. (Σπέρμα, a seed; L. *ovum*, an egg; pl. *Spermovaria*.) See *Ovotestis*.

Spermovary. Same as *Spermovarium*.

Sperm'vum. Same as *Spermatic*.

Sperm'ule. (Σπέρμα, seed.) *Biol.* A *spermatozoön*, or male generative element.

Sperm'ulum. Sperm cell or *spermatozoön*.

Spes phthis'ica. The hopeful temperament of the consumptive.

Spew. (Πτώω, to vomit.) To discharge the contents of the stomach, vomit.

Spew'er. One who, or that which, spews.

Sph. Abbreviation for a spherical lens.

Sphac'elate. (Σφάκελος, dead.) *Pathol.* Dead, necrosed.

Also, to become necrosed.

Sphacelated. Same as *Sphacelate*.

Sphacela'tion. Necrosis; the process of becoming or making gangrenous. *Mortification*.

Sphac'elō. Same as *Spacela*.

Sphac'elia seg'etum. *Ergot*.

Sphacelin'ic. Acid contained in *ergot*.

Sphacelis'mus. (Σφακελεῖζιν, to be gangrened or blighted.) The condition of being affected with necrosis.

Sphacel'ium. Parasitic fungus of eye.

Sphaceloid. (Σφάκελος, dead.) Resembling a sphacelus or gangrenous part.

Sphac'elous. (Σφάκελος, dead.) Pertaining to *Sphacelus*; gangrened; necrosed.

Sphac'elus. (Σφάκελος, gangrene.) *Necrosis.* A necrosed mass.

Sphæraesthe'sia. (Σφαῖρα, globe; αἴσθησις, sensation.) Perverted sensation as of the contact of a globe or ball.

Sphæraphide. (Σφαῖρα, sphere; ράφης, needle.) *Biol.* One of a cluster of needle-shaped crystals arranged in spheric masses, and found in ferns and other plants. The term is extended to include other crystalline masses, having a somewhat rounded shape; a spherocrystal.

Sphærecphlogis'cum. (Σφαῖρα, sphere; ἐκφλεγεῖν, to light up.) Chicken-pox with spherical vesicles.

Sphæren'chyma. See *Spherenchyma*.

Sphærid'ion. (Σφαῖρα, a ball.) Globule; small pill or granule.

Sphærid'ium. (Σφαῖρα, a ball.) In *Biol.*, the minute spheroid bodies on the ambulacral plates of an echinoderm.

Sphæ'rion. Small pill or granule.

Sphæro-bacte'rium. See *Sperobacterium*.

Sphæro'ma. Spherical prominence, swelling, or tumour.

Sphæ'rula sanguinis. Blood globules.

Sphæ'roid. See *Spheroid*.

Sphæro'ma. See *Spheroma*.

Sphæ'romere. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; μέρος, a part.) See *Spheromere*.

Sphærospore. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; σπόρος, a seed.) Same as *Spherospore*.

Sphæ'rula. (Gr. dim. of Σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere.) A form of special asexual reproductive bud, developed in fresh-water sponges. Their formation is usually associated with the death of the parent plant.

Spha'ge. (Σφαγή, the throat.) The throat, the anterior part of the neck.

Sphagias'mus. (Σφαγιασμός, from σφαγή, the throat.) Epileptic spasm of the muscles of the neck.

Sphagitis. (Σφαγή, the throat; -ιτις, inflammation.) Phlebitis of the jugular vein.

Sphagnic'olous. (Σφάγνος, moss; L. *colere*, to inhabit.) Pertaining to mosses.

Sphalerocar'pium. (Σφαλερός, slippery, uncertain; καρπός, fruit.) A naked seed surrounded by a fleshy cup or aril except at the apex. It is produced by the yew.

Sphaleroti'cia. (Σφαλερός, false; τόκος, labour.) False labour pains.

Sphen'done. A sling or sling-bandage.

Spheneth'moid. (Σφήν, wedge; ἥμος, a strainer; εἶδος, like.) Of, or pertaining to, the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones. Representing or combining the characters of both sphenoid and ethmoid.

Sphenethmoid'al. Same as *Sphenethmoid*.

Sphen'ic. Wedge-like.

Sphenion. Apex of sphenoidal angle of parietal bone.

Spheno-. (Σφήν, a wedge.) A prefix used to denote connection with the sphenoid bone, or to indicate a wedge-like shape.

Spheno-bas'ilar. (Σφήν, a wedge; βάσις, base.) Pertaining conjointly to the sphenoid bone and the basilar portion of the occipital bone.

S. groove. The depression for the pons on the basi-sphenoid.

Spheno-eth'moid. Same as *Sphenethmoid*.

Spheno-ethmoid'al. Same as *Sphenethmoidal*.

Spheno-fron'tal. (Σφήν; L. *frons*, the forehead.) Of, or pertaining to, the sphenoid and frontal. Spheno-frontal suture between the orbital plates of frontal and lesser wings of sphenoid.

Spheno-ma'lar. (Σφήν, a wedge; L. *mala*, the cheek.) Of, or pertaining to, the sphenoid and malar bones. The sphenomalar suture.

Spheno-max'illary. (Σφήν, a wedge; L. *maxilla*, the upper jaw.) Relating to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

S. fos'sa. See *Fossa*.

Spheno-occip'ital. Belonging or relating to the sphenoid and occipital bones.

Spheno-pa'latine. (Σφήν, a wedge; L. *palatum*, the palate.) Relating to the sphenoid and palatine bones.

S. ar'tery. Branch of third portion of internal maxillary.

S. fora'men. A foramen between the orbital and sphenoidal processes of the palate bone.

S. gan'gion. Same as *Meckel's ganglion*.

S. nerve, inter'nal. Same as *Nasopalatine*.

S. nerves. Branches of the maxillary division of the first cranial nerve to Meckel's ganglion.

S. vein. A small vein entering the pterygoid plexus of veins.

Spheno-pa'rietal. Relating to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

S. si'nus. A small sinus communicating between cavernous sinus and middle meningeal vein.

S. su'ture. The suture formed by the great wing of the sphenoid and the anterior inferior angle of the parietal.

Spheno-petro'sal. (Σφήν, a wedge; πέτρα, a stone.) Relating to the sphenoid and the petrosal portion of the temporal bone.

S. fis'sure. Fissure at the base of the skull, between the apex of the petrous bone and the greater wing of the sphenoid.

S. lam'ina. The thin horizontal plate projecting backward from the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid bone.

S. su'ture. Line of union between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid.

Spheno-spi'nous artery. The middle meningeal.

Spheno-squamo'sal. (Σφήν, a wedge; L. *squama*, a scale.) Relating to the sphenoid and squamous part of the temporal bone.

Spheno-tem'poral. (Σφήν, a wedge; L. *tempora*, the temple.) Relating to the temporal and sphenoid bones.

Spheno-tur'binatè. (Σφήν, a wedge; L. *turbo*, a reel; hence a scroll.) The same as *Spheno-turbinal*.

Spheno-vo'merine. (Σφήν; L. *vomer*, vomer.) Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer.

Sphenoccip'ital. (Σφήν, a wedge; L. *occiput*, the occiput.) Of, or pertaining to, the sphenoid and occipital bones.

Sphenoceph'a'lia. (Σφήν, a wedge;

SPHENOCEPHALUS—SPHEROMERE

κεφαλή, the head.) The condition of *Sphenocephalus*.

Sphenocephalus. A variety of single autostic monsters of the species *Otocephalus*, in which the two eyes are well separated, the ears are united under the head, the jaws and mouth are distinct; the sphenoid is altered in shape, so that it is analogous in form to that normally found in Birds.

Sphenoid. (Σφήν; εἶδος, like.) Wedge-shaped. In *Anat.*, the large, irregular, wedge-shaped bone forming the greater part of the base of the skull, articulating with eleven of the bones of the skull.

Sphenoidal. Same as *Sphenoid*.

S. angle. Angle made by lines drawn from the sella turcica to the middle of the anterior wall of the foramen magnum, and to a point of junction of frontal and nasal bones.

S. crest. Median thin ridge articulating with perpendicular plate of ethmoid.

S. fissure. A fissure of the cerebrum.

S. fontanelle. That found at junction of squamous and coronal suture.

S. process. The plate closing in the sphenoidal sinuses inferiorly.

S. rostrum. The beak or beak-like part of the sphenoid.

S. septum. The septum dividing the sinuses of the body of the sphenoid.

S. sinuses. The hollow cavities in the basisphenoid.

S. spongy-bones. The sphenoturbinal.

Sphenoidale basila're ante-rius. The fore part of the basisphenoid.

S. basio-posticum. The lower part of the basisphenoid.

S. laterale posterius. The lateral portion of the sphenoid.

Sphenoidalia lateralia. The wings of the sphenoid.

Sphenoidēs. In *Anat.*, the sphenoid; the *Os sphenoides*.

Sphenoid'eum. The sphenoid bone, or *Os sphenoidium*.

Sphenoido-auricular. (Σφήν, a wedge; *L. auriculus*, auricle.) Pertaining to the sphenoid and binauricular diameters of the skull.

S. index. The ratio of the minimum sphenoid diameter of the skull with the binauricular diameter, the latter being taken as 100.

Sphenoido-frontal. (Σφήν, a wedge; *L. frons*, forehead.) Pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal diameters of the skull.

S. index. The relation between the minimum sphenoid diameter of the skull and the minimum frontal, which is taken as 100.

Sphenoido-parietal. (Σφήν, a wedge; *L. paries*, a wall.) Relating to the sphenoidal and parietal diameters of the skull.

S. index. The relation between the minimum sphenoid diameter of the skull and the maximum frontal diameter taken as 100.

Sphenometer. (Σφήν, a wedge; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the wedge removed in osteotomy for curvature.

Sphenopharyngeus. (Σφήν, a wedge; φάρυγξ, pharynx.) A separated portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx, arising from the spine of the sphenoid.

Sphenopterous. (Σφήν, a wedge; πτέρον, a feather.) Possessing wings like a wedge.

Sphenopterygopalatinus. (Σφήν, a wedge; πεπύργιον, a little wing; *L. palatinus*, palatine.) *Circumflexus palati*.

Sphenorbital. (Σφήν, a wedge; *L. orbita*, orbit.) *Orbito-sphenoid*. Relating to the sphenoid and orbit. The lesser wings of the sphenoid are called the orbito-sphenoids.

Sphenosalpingostaphylinus. (Σφήν; σάλπιγξ, a tube; σταφυλή, a plummet.) The *Tensor palati*.

Sphenosis. Wedged.

Sphenostaphylinus. (Σφήν, a wedge; σταφυλή, the uvula.) The circumflex muscles of the palate.

Sphenotic. Relating to the otic capsule and sphenoid bone.

Sphenotresia. (Σφήν, a wedge; τρήσις, perforation.) The breaking up of the base of the skull in oraniotomy.

Sphenotribe. (Σφήν, a wedge; τριβείν, to rub.) Cephalotribe for performing sphenotresia.

Spheræsthesia. See *Sphæræsthesia*.

Sphere. (Σφαῖρα, a sphere.) A ball or globe, a space.

S., embryonic. See *S., segmentation*.

S., granule. A large granular corpuscle found in serous exudations.

S., hearing. The auditory centres.

S., motor. The motor area.

S. of attraction. A clear spot in the cell plasma, outside of and close to the nucleus of an ovum undergoing mitosis.

S., protoplasmic primordial. See *S., segmentation*.

S., segmenta'tion. A nucleated cell derived from division of the vitellus in the process of segmentation.

S., sensory. A sensory area of the nervous system.

S., vitelline, or S., yolk. The mulberry-like mass resulting from the division of the ovum after fertilisation.

S., yeast. An aggregation of certain sprouting forms of the Genus *Mucor*.

Spherenchyma. (Σφαῖρός, a ball; εγχύμα, an infusion.) The name applied to a form of parenchyma in which the cells are globular.

Spheric. Spherical. Having the shape of, or pertaining to, a sphere.

S. aberration. The excess of refraction of the peripheral part of a convex lens over the central area, which prevents the light rays from being properly focussed, and causes a blurred image.

Spheriform. *Spherio*.

Spheriocarcinoma. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; καρκίνος, cancer.) A carcinoma having a spherical shape.

Spherocerëbrin. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; *L. cerebrum*, cerebrum.) A nitrogenised substance occurring in brain tissue among a group of Cerebrinacides.

Sphero'ma. (Σφαῖρα, sphere; ὄμα, tumour.) Any more or less spherical tumour or protuberance.

Spheromere. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; μέρος, a part.) *Biol.* An *Actinomere* (q. v.).

Spherosome. (Σφαῖρα, sphere; σῶμα, body.) *Biol.* The body-wall of a radiated animal. Suggested by L. Agassiz in place of *Perisome*.

Spherospore. (Σφαῖρα, sphere; σπόρος, a seed.) *Biol.* Agassiz' name for a *Tetraspore*.

Spherular. (Dim. of σφαῖρα, sphere.) Resembling a *Spherule*.

S. segment. See *Sphere segmentation*.

Spherulate. (Dim. of σφαῖρα, a sphere.) *Biol.* Studded with spherules.

Spherule. (Σφαῖρα, sphere.) A globule.

Sphincter. (Σφινκτήρ, anything which binds tight.) An annular muscle surrounding a natural orifice of the body.

S. ani. Internal sphincter. An involuntary muscle under the control of a centre in the lumbar region of the spinal cord. The external sphincter is voluntary, supplied by branches of the sacral plexus.

S. ani tertius. Rectal folds.

S. colli. The deeper of the two primitive layers from which the facial muscles are derived.

S. gulæ. (L. gula, the gullet.) *Constrictor pharyngis*.

S. ilei. Valve of *Bauhin*, the ileo-cæcal valve.

S. intestinalis. The *S. ani internus*.

S. labiorum. (L. labium, a lip.) The *Orbicularis oris*.

S. laryngis. (Λαρυγξ, the larynx.) The *Ary-epiglottic muscles* of both sides, embracing the laryngeal aperture.

S. oculi (L. oculus, an eye), or **S. palpebrarum** (L. palpebra, an eyelid.) The same as *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

S. oesophageus. *Hiatus oesophageus*.

S. oral. The same as the *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

S. pharyngolaryngeus. (Φαρυγξ, pharynx; λαρυγξ, throat.) Includes the following three sets of muscles: the *Inferior constrictor*, the *Crico-thyroideus anticus*, and the *Thyroideus*.

S. pupillaris. The circular muscular fibres of the pupil.

S. pylori. The circular muscle-fibres of the pylorus.

S. recti. The same as the *Internal sphincter*.

S. vaginae. (L. vagina, a sheath.) An elliptical muscle surrounding the orifice of the vagina.

S. vesicae. (L. vesica, a bladder.) The circular fibres in neck of bladder.

S. vesicae externus. The muscular fibres surrounding the prostatic portion of the urethra.

Sphincteralgia. (ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the *Sphincter ani*, or its immediate vicinity.

Sphincterate. Contracted or constricted, as if by a *Sphincter*.

Sphincterectomy. (Σφινκτήρ, sphincter; ἐκτομή, excision.) *Oblique blepharotomy*. Stellwag's operation for the dilatation of the palpebral fissure, or for blepharospasm.

Sphincteric. Same as *Sphincterical*.

Sphincterical. Relating to a *Sphincter* or its function.

Sphincterismus. (Σφινκτήρ, sphincter.) A spasmodic contraction of the *Sphincter ani*, usually attendant on fissure.

Sphincterolysis. (Σφινκτήρ, sphincter; λύσις, solution.) The operation of freeing the iris in *Anterior synechia*.

Sphincteroplasty. (Σφινκτήρ, sphincter; πλασσειν, to form.) The formation of an artificial sphincter by a plastic operation.

Sphincterotomy. (Σφινκτήρ, a sphincter; τομή, section.) Division of a *Sphincter*.

Sphinctrate. Same as *Sphincterate*.

Sphingoin. (Σφινγγεῖν, to bind.) An alkaloid derived from cerebral tissue.

Sphingo-myelin. (Σφινγγεῖν, to bind; μυελός, marrow.) A brain phosphatid allied to myelin. It is capable of being decomposed into neurin and a substance which is converted into *Sphingosin*.

Sphingosin. (Σφινγγεῖν, to bind.) An alkaloidal cerebroside occurring in brain tissue.

Sphinx'is. Constriction.

Sphygmic. (Σφυγμικός, relating to the pulse.) Of, or pertaining to, the pulse.

Sphygmica doctrina. *Sphygmology*.

Sphygmicus. Throbbing.

Sphygmoccephalus. (Σφυγμός, pulsation; κεφαλή, the head.) A pulsatory pain in the temples.

Sphygmōdēs. Throbbing.

Sphygmogram. (Σφυγμός, pulse; γράμμα, writing.) A tracing made by the lever of the *Sphygmograph*.

Sphygmograph. (Σφυγμός, pulse; γραφεῖν, to write.) An instrument recording the varying tension of an artery by means of a lever which exaggerates the movements.

Sphygmographic. Relating to, or traced by, the *Sphygmograph*.

Sphygmography. The act of taking sphygmograms relating to the pulse.

Sphygmoid. (Σφυγμός, pulse; εἶδος, form.) Pulse-like.

Sphygmolegium. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; λεγεῖν, to read.) Instrument for measuring the quickness and force of the pulse.

Sphygmology. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; λόγια, treatise.) Science relating to the pulse.

Sphygmanometer. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; μέτρον, flaccid, thin; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument measuring the tension of the blood in an artery.

Sphygmometer. Same as *Sphygmanometer*.

Sphygmophone. (Σφυγμός, pulse; φωνή, sound, voice.) A combination of a *Microphone* and a *Sphygmograph*.

Sphygmoscope. (Σφυγμός, pulse; σκοπεῖν, to examine.) An instrument for showing mechanically the movements of the heart and pulsations of a blood-vessel.

S. gas. A sphygmoscope which makes its registration by a gas jet.

Sphygmocopy. The art of tracing the pulse-curve by the *Sphygmoscope*.

Sphygmocystole. (Σφυγμός, pulse; συστολή, contraction.) The influence of the cardiac systole on the pulse.

Sphygmotechny. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; τέχνη, art.) The art of diagnosis and prognosis by means of the pulse.

Sphygmotonometer. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; τόνος, tone; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument used in estimating the elasticity of the walls of an artery.

Sphyg'mous. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a pulse.

Sphygmus. The pulse; a pulsation.

Sphyra. (Σφύρον, the ankle.) *Malleolus*.

Sphyron. A malleolus.

Sphyrotomy. (Σφύρα, mallet; τομή, a cutting.) The operation consisting in the removal of the malleus or its handle, with a portion of the membrana tympani.

Sphyxis. See *Pulsation*.

Spica. (L. *spica*, a point.) A spiral bandage with reversed turns, supposed to resemble a spike of barley.

Spice. (Mod. Eng. *spice*, spice.) An aromatic vegetable substance used for flavouring; a condiment.

S. berry. A popular name for *Gaultheria procumbens*.

S. plaster. *Emplastrum aromaticum*.

S. poultice. A poultice made from a variety of spices.

Spicule. (L. *spicula*, a sharp point.) *Surg.* A projecting sharp point of bone.

Spider. An Arthropod of the Class *Arachnide*.

S. can'cer. See *Acne rosacea*.

S. cells. Bacilli the flagella of which give them the appearance of small spiders.

Also, the characteristic cells of the neuroglia. They have numerous long and delicate prolongations.

S. nævus. See *Acne rosacea*.

S.'s web. Formerly used as a hæmostatic; also in some systemic diseases.

Spigel's line. Same as *Linea semilunaris*.

Spigelia, or pinkroot. Southern and Middle United States. Nat. Order *Loganiaceæ*. (Not official.) A shrub blossoming in June or July; its root consisting of a rhizome with many rootlets. The roots are used. Action, anthelmintic; narcotic in over-doses. Uses, intestinal worms; poisonous dose overcome with diffusible stimulants. Doses: fluid extract, 10 to 100 drops; compound fluid extract (pinkroot 7, senna 7, savine 1, manna 1), $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm; fluid extract with senna, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms; tincture with senna, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Spigelian lobe. (After Adrian van der Spiegel, a Belgian physician.) One of the hepatic lobes.

Spigelin. An alkaloid said to exist in the anthelmintic species of *Spigelia*, of which it appears to be an active principle.

Spigellus, line of. Same as *Linea semilunaris*.

Spike'nard. A name given to the rhizome of various species of valerian, and especially to *Nardostachys jatamansi*, formerly much used in medicine; now used in washes and unguents, chiefly in the Orient. (Unofficial.) It is not to be confounded with American spike-nard, *Araba racemosa*.

Spillman's soap. A soap made from pure olive oil and caustic potash, with 50 per cent. of mercury. Used in the treatment of syphilis.

Spilo'ma. See *Nævus vascularis*.

Spilopla'nia. (Σπίλος, a stain; πλάνη, wandering.) A condition characterised by transient or wandering maculæ of the skin.

Also, a synonym of *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Spilopla'xia. (Σπίλος, a spot; πλάξ, a

broad surface.) A condition marked by large red spots symptomatic of *Elephantiasis*; seen also in cases of *Pellagra*.

Spilosis polio'sis. (Σπίλος, a spot; πολίος, grey.) A synonym of *Canities*.

Spilus. (Σπίλος, a spot.) A mole or coloured mark on the skin. *Nævus*.

Spina. (L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, the backbone.) *Anat.* Any prominent process like a thorn or spine.

S. accessoria is'chii. (L. *accedo*, to be added.) A small eminence sometimes seen in the great sciatic notch at the junction of the ischium and ilium.

S. acida. *Oxycantha Galeni*.

S. alba. (L. *albus*, white.) *Carduus Marianus*.

S. angula'ris. (L. *angulus*, an angle.) The spine of the *Sphenoid*.

S. bicipita'lis exter'na. (L. *bis*, two-fold; *caput*, a head.) The pectoral ridge.

S. bicipita'lis inter'na. The inner lip of the biapital groove.

S. bifida. (L. *bis*; *findo*, to split.) A congenital deficiency of the spinal column, usually associated with projection of the spinal membranes.

S. cerri'na. *Rhamnus*.

S. con'dyli exter'na fem'oris. (Κόνδυλος, a knuckle.) The outer lip of the linea aspera.

S. con'dyli inter'na fem'oris. The inner lip of the linea aspera.

S. condyloid'ea exter'na. (Κόνδυλος; εἶδος, shape.) The outer supra-condylar ridge.

S. condyloid'ea inter'na. The inner supra-condylar ridge.

S. Darwin'ii. The *Darwinian tubercle*.

S. dorsa'lis. The spinal column.

S. dorsl. The vertebral column.

S. dorsl intror'sum flexa. *Lordosis*.

S. erect'or. *Multifidus spinæ*; *Rotatores spinæ*. Muscles of the back.

S. ethmoida'lis. The ethmoidal spine.

S. fronta'lis. Nasal spine of the frontal bone.

S. hel'icis. (Ἑλῆξ, anything twisted.) The prominence of the helix.

S. Helmon'tii. The proximate cause of inflammation, as if the part or organ was pricked with a thorn.

S. hir'cl. *Astragalus verus*.

S. ilio-pectine'a. Spine of pubis.

S. infecto'ria. *Rhamnus*.

S. interlor muscular'is. *Crista arcuata*; *Cartilagineis arytenoideæ*.

S. intercondyloid'ea, or S. interme'dia. Spine of tibia.

S. ischiad'ica, ischiat'ici, or is'chii. The spine of the ischium.

S. menta'lis. The *Genial tubercle*.

S. mus'culi tere'ti mayo'ris. (L. *teres*, rounded.) The process for the attachment of the *teres major* on the lower part of the axillary border of the scapula.

S. nasa'lis, or nasa'lis ante'rior. Nasal spine.

S. nasa'lis os'sis fron'tis. Nasal spine.

S. nasa'lis os'sis maxilla'ris supe'rior. The anterior nasal spine.

S. nasa'lis poste'rior os'sis pa'latini. The posterior nasal spine.

S. nasa'lis supe'rior. The nasal spine of the frontal bone.

S. na'si. A prominent line on the side of the nose.

S. navicula'ris. (L. *navicula*, a small boat.) A pointed process found at the inner edge of the navicular bone.

S. neural'is. Neural spine.

S. nodo'sa. *Rachitis*.

S. occipita'lis. Occipital protuberance.

S. orbita'lis inferior. A small spine frequently found on the orbital surface of the great wing of the sphenoid, bounding the sphenoidal fissure, for attachment of the orbital muscle of Muller.

S. orbita'lis super'ior. *S. recti lateralis*.

S. os'sis il'i. Spine of ilium.

S. os'sis is'chil. Spine of ischium.

S. os'sis pub'is. The spine of the pubes.

S. palati'na. The posterior nasal spine.

S. pe'dum. A corn.

S. pu'bis. Spine of the pubes.

S. rec'ti latera'lis. A small projection on the border of the great wing of the sphenoid for the external rectus.

S. scap'u'lae. Spine of the scapula.

S. sphenoida'lis. Spine of the sphenoid.

S. super'ior muscu'la'ris. Prominence of the arytenoid cartilage.

S. tib'iae. Spine of the tibia.

S. transver'sa. *Crista arcuata*; *Cartilaginis arytenoidae*.

S. trochan'tica ma'jor. The outer lip of the linea aspera.

S. trochan'tica mi'nor. The inner lip of the linea aspera.

S. trochlea'ris. (Τρόχλια, pulleys.) The trochlear spine.

S. tuber'culi majo'ris. The pectoral ridge.

S. tuber'culi mino'ris. The inner lip of the bicipital groove.

S. tympan'ica. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) A small projection of the tympanic ring of the middle ear.

S. tympan'ica ante'rior. Small projection not seen when the ring unites with the tegmen tympani.

S. tympan'ica ma'jor. *S. tympanica anterior*.

S. tympan'ica mi'nor. Small process or projecting end of the tympanic ring.

S. tympan'ica poste'rior. Serves as a point of attachment of the anterior ligament of the malleus. It projects from the margin of the external meatus into the tympanus, and forms the anterior boundary of the notch of Rivini.

S. vento'sa. *Eozostosis*. Osteoid cancer.

S. vestib'ull. *Crista vestibuli*.

S. zygoma'tica. (Ζεύμα, a bond.) The portion of the zygomatic process of the maxilla contributing to the margin of the sphenomaxillary fissure.

Spinal. (L. *spina*, a thorn.) Relating to the backbone. Pertaining to a spine or spinous process.

S. ab'scess, opera'tion for. Treves recommends opening psoas abscesses through the loin instead of in the iliac fossa, claiming as an advantage that portions of carious bone can be removed.

S. acces'sory. The twelfth cranial nerve.

S. acces'sory nerve, opera'tions on. Stretching, neurotomy, and neurectomy have been practised for spasmodic torticollis.

S. ar'teries. Vessels, two in number, supplying the spine.

1. The *posterior spinal artery*, arising from the vertebral, and reinforced by numerous arteries in its course down the spinal cord.

2. The *anterior spinal artery*, like the former, extends the whole length of the cord, and arises from the vertebral.

S. bulb. The *Medulla oblongata*.

S. canal'. The canal of the vertebral column containing the spinal cord and membranes.

S. cen'tre. Spinal marrow or cord

S. cen'tres. The motor centres of the spinal cord.

S. col'umn. The backbone, comprising seven cervical, twelve dorsal, five lumbar, and four coccygeal vertebrae.

S. col'umn, opera'tions on. Operations have been undertaken for displaced fragments of bone, for paralysis due to hæmorrhage or inflammatory exudation, or for tumours.

S. commis'sure. (L. *commissura*, a band.) The transverse portion connecting the two halves of the cord. Consists of the anterior grey and the posterior white commissure.

S. cord. *Spina medullaris*. The neural axis of Vertebrates, excluding the brain.

S. cord, opera'tions on. Tumours have been removed by simple excision.

S. debility. (L. *debilitas*, weakness.) Spinal weakness.

S. ep'ilepsy. Brown-Séquard's name for *Ankle-clonus*.

S. foram'ina. The *Intervertebral foramina*.

S. fur'row. *Vertebral groove*.

S. gan'glia. The enlargement on the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

S. ice'-bag. An elongated india-rubber ice-bag for application along the vertebral column.

S. localisa'tion. The designation of a particular part of the spinal cord as the centre of certain physiological functions, or of pathological interest, as the location of morbid processes.

S. mar'row. Same as the *S. cord*.

S. mus'cles. The back muscles.

S. nerves. Those nerves derived from the spinal cord.

S. paral'ysis. Acute, atrophic, spastic paralysis, &c. See *Paralysis*.

S. point. A tender spot over one of the spinous processes in neuralgia, supposed to indicate the nerve affected.

S. prolonga'tion. *Medulla spinalis*.

S. re'flexes. The contraction of certain muscles resulting from the stimulation of a spinal sensory nerve.

S. stimulant. A medicine or treatment that increases the functional activity of the spinal cord.

S. veins. Veins connected with the vertebral canal.

Spina'lis. A series of muscular strips uniting the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

S. cer'vicis. *Semispinalis colli*.

S. col'li. *Semispinalis colli*.

S. dor'si. *Transverso-spinalis*.

S. dor'si ma'jor. See *S. dor'si*.

S. dor'si mi'nor. *Interspinales*.

S. lumbo'rum. *Longissimus dor'si*.

Spin'ants. Medicines which, by their

action on the spinal nervous system, excite muscular contraction, as strychnia, brucia, &c.

Spina'ti. *Interspinales colli.*

Spina'tus. Spinal.

Spin'dle. A tapering rod or pin; a body having a fusiform shape.

S., achromatic. *S. cleavage; S. karyokinesis.*

S. cataract. A cataract characterised by the formation of a spindle-shaped opacity extending through the lens from before backwards.

S.-cell. A fusiform cell.

S.-celled. Having fusiform cells.

S., nu'clear. The double cone-like appearance of the nucleus during certain stages of karyokinesis.

S., segmenta'tion. See *Spindle, nuclear.*

S.-shaped. Fusiform.

Spine. (*L. spina, a thorn.*) The backbone, rachis, spina, or spinal column of a Vertebrate.

S.-ache. Pain in or in neighbourhood of the spine.

S., an'gular. Curvature of the spine. See *Curvature.*

S., cleft. See *Spina bifida.*

S., hæ'mal. The part that closes in the hemal arch of a typical vertebra.

S., interneural.

S., lateral curvature of the. See *Curvature.*

S., men'tal. The *Genial tubercles.*

S., men'tal external. The *Mental protuberance.*

S., na'sal. A process of the frontal bone.

S. of the eth'moid. A projection of the sphenoid articulating with the ethmoid.

S.s of the il'ium. Four prominences of the ilium.

S. of the scap'ula. Prominent plates of bone separating the supra- and infra-spinous fossæ.

S. of the sphe'noid. A projection of the outer part of the great wing.

S. of tib'ia. Process between the articular surfaces of the tibia.

S., palatine. Same as *Posterior nasal spine.*

S., pharyn'geal. A process of the basi-occipital.

S., pu'bic. A prominent tubercle on the upper part of the pubes.

S., rail'way. Same as *Concussion of spine from railway accidents.*

S., sciatic. Same as *Spinous process of ischium.*

S., troch'lear. A small prominence on upper and anterior part of inner wall of the orbit for the trochlea.

Spine'less. Having no backbone; limp, nerveless.

Spines'cent. (*L. spinescere, to grow thorny.*) *Biol.* Coarse, harsh, or spiny.

Spinicer'ebral. See *Cerebro-spinal.*

Spinicer'ebrate. Having a brain and spinal cord. *Myelencephalous.*

Spinidel'toid. That part of the deltoid arising from the spine of the scapula.

Spinif'erous. (*L. spina, spine; ferre, to bear.*) Bearing spines.

Spin'iform. (*L. spina, a thorn; forma, form.*) *Biol.* Spine-like.

Spinirec'tor. Erecting, extending, or straightening the spine. Same as *Erector spinæ.*

Spin'itis. (*L. spina, the spine; Gr. -itis, inflammation.*) *Myelitis.* Inflammation of the spinal cord or its membranes.

Spinitrape'zious. (*Τράπεζα, a table.*) The spinal as distinguished from the cranial part of the trapezius.

Spino-bul'bar. Pertaining or relating to the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata.

Spino'la. See *Spina bifida.*

Spinometer. Same as *Scoliosometer.*

Spinose'. (*L. spinosus, full of thorns.*) *Biol.* Possessing thorns, or shaped like a thorn.

Spin'ous. (*L. spinosus, full of thorns.*) Having spines; shaped like a spine.

S. fora'men. *Foramen spinosum* of the sphenoid.

S. pro'cess of a vertebra. The posterior process. *Hypapophysis.*

S. pro'cess of sphe'noid. See *Spine of sphenoid.*

Spin'therism. (*Spintherismus. Σπινθηρίσιν, to emit sparks.*) *Synchysis scintillans.* The illusory sensation of sparks dancing before the eyes.

Spin'therismus. See *Spintherism.*

Spinthero'ma. (*Σπινθήρ, a spark.*) Photopsia due to the presence of crystals of cholesterolin.

Spinthero'pia. (*Σπινθήρ, spark; ὄψις, sight.*) Same as *Spintherism.*

Spin'ula. (*L. spinula, dim. of spina, a spine; pl. spinulæ.*) *Biol.* A little hook or spine.

Spin'ulate. (*L. spinula, a little spine.*) Provided with a *Spinula.*

Spin'ule. Same as *Spinula.*

Spinulose, Spin'ulous. (*L. spina, spine.*) Spiny; having spines.

Spira. (*Spira, a spine.*) A convolution of the brain.

Spiracle. (*L. spiraculum, a breathing-hole.*) *Biol.* A respiratory aperture.

Spiraculum. (*L. A breathing hole; pl. spiracula.*) *Biol.* A spiracle.

Spiræ'a. Hard-back. North America. Nat. Order *Rosaceæ.* (Not official.) A small shrub, three or four feet high. The roots are used; they are branching, with a thin brown bark which has a bitter, astringent taste. Action, astringent and tonic. Uses, in summer complaints of children, diarrhoea, dysentery, passive hæmorrhages, gleet, leucorrhœa; locally to foul ulcers. Dose: of the extract, 5 grains; of the fluid extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

Spi'ral. A curve with constantly increasing diameters; wound like the threads of a screw.

S. band'a'ge. See *Bandage.*

S. canal'. See *Cochlea.*

S. cheese. The *Spirillum tyrogenum.*

S. crest. Pointed, indented border of limbus of spiral lamina turned towards the organ of Corti.

S.s, Cursh'mann's. A form of curled and tufted fibrous exudate, seen in the sputum of asthma, pneumonia, &c. Thought to be pathognomonic of exudative bronchitis. Also, *S.s, Leyden's.*

S. duct. A duct that has a spiral thickening on its inner surface.

SPIRAMENTA—SPISSANTIA

S. fibres. Processes of bipolar ganglionic cells wound round one another.

S., Finkler and Prior's. See *Spirillum*.

S. ganglion. See *Ganglion*.

S. groove. See *Sulcus spiralis*.

S., Herxheimer's. Peculiar fibres in the epidermis and epithelium of certain mucous membranes.

S. lamina. Bony lamina dividing the scala tympani from the scala vestibuli of the cochlea.

S., Leyden's. See *S., Curshmann's*.

S. ligament. Thickened portion of external perosteum of cochlea, corresponding to the cochlear duct.

S. line of femur. The *Anterior intertrochanteric line*.

S. nerve. The *Musculo-spiral nerve*.

S. tract. Depression at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus by which filaments of the cochlear nerve enter the internal ear.

S. tubes of kidney. See *Tubuli uriniferi*.

S. tubule of Schachow'a. Spiral portion of uriniferous tubule between the first convoluted tubule and the looped tubule of Henle.

Spiramenta pulmonum. (*L. spiramentum*, an air-hole.) The *Pulmonary vesicles*.

Spiramentum animæ. Thelung.

Spiramina palpebrarum.

Lachrymal puncta.

Spiratio. (*L. spiro*, to breathe.) Respiration.

Spiration. (*L. spirare*, to blow, breathe.) A breathing.

Spire. (*L. spira*, a coil, twist.) *Biol.* A conic tapering structure; a sprout, a stalk, or the exerted whorls of the shell of a spiral Gastropod mollusc.

Spired. Having a spire.

Spirem. (*L. spira*, a coil, a twist.) *Biol.* The "close skein," or "mother skein" of chromatin fibrils in a cell undergoing mitotic division. The first stage in karyokinesis.

Spirema. (*L. spira*, that which is wound or coiled.) Period of division of the nucleus in which chromatin becomes a long filament wound into spherical shape, and the nucleoli disappear.

Spiricle. (*L. spira*, a coil.) *Biol.* A coiled thread found in the hairs on some seeds; they uncoil when dampened, and give rise to a motion which tends to bury the seed in the soil.

Spiriferous. (*L. spira*, a coil; *ferre*, to bear.) Bearing a spire.

Spirillum. A Genus of *Bacteriaceæ*, consisting of cells of *Fungi* having a serpentine motion.

The following table gives the more important species (Crookshank).

Associated with disease.

In Man:

S. cholerae asiaticæ. *Comma bacillus* (Koch). *Bacillus* of Asiatic cholera. Curved rods or commas half the length of tubercle bacillus. It is unquestionably pathogenic in animals, but there is still some doubt whether it is in man.

S. Finkler's. Saprophytic in man; pathogenic in animals.

S. Obermeier's. Pathogenic.

In Animals:

S. sputigenum. } Saprophytic; patho-
S. tyrogenum. } genic in animals.

Unassociated with disease.

S. attenuatum.

S. leucomelanum.

S. plicatae.

S. Rosenbergil.

S. serpens.

S. tenuis.

S. undula.

S. volutans.

S. fever. Relapsing fever.

S. of Finkler-Prior. *Spirillum* of cholera nostras.

S. rubrum. Chromogenic saprophyte.

Spiritism. See *Spiritualism*.

Spiritualism. (*L. spiritus*, spirit.)

The theory of an immaterial entity underlying and causing organic phenomena.

Spirituos. Pertaining to alcoholic liquors.

Spiro-bacterium. (*L. spira*, a spiral; *βακτήριον*, bacterium.) A *Schizomycete* in the form of spiral filaments.

Spirochæta. (*L. spira*, a coil; *χαίτην*, a bristle.) A Genus of *Schizomycetes*, characterised by flexible spiral filaments. Only one species is known.

S. Evansi. An infusorian. Same as *Tympanosoma Evansi* (Evans). The cause of the epizootic pernicious anemia in horses, mules, and camels.

S. Obermeier's. The spirillum of relapsing fever found in the blood. Cultivations have as yet been unsuccessful.

Spirocolon. A form of syphilis at one time prevalent in Greece (1820—1823).

Spirograph. (*L. spiro*, to breathe; *γραφή*, a drawing.) An instrument for registering the movements of respiration.

Spirographin. (*Σπείρα*, coil; *γραφείν*, to write.) A substance obtained from the cartilage and skeletal tissues of the worm *Spirographis*.

Spiroid. (*L. spira*, spire.) Resembling a screw; having spiral convolutions.

Spirometer. (*L. spirare*, to breathe; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs by the amount of air exhaled.

Spirometric. Pertaining to the *Spirometer*. Ascertained by means of the *spirometer*.

Spirometry. The use of the *Spirometer* in measuring the capacity of the lungs.

Spirophore. (*L. spirare*, to breathe; *φέρειν*, to carry.) An instrument used in artificial respiration.

Spiroptera hominis. An *Entozoön* found in the urinary bladder.

Spiroscope. (*L. spirare*, to breathe; *σκοπεῖν*, to observe.) See *Spirometer*.

Spirozooid. (*L. spira*, a coil; *ζῶον*, an animal; *εἶδος*, form.) A defensive zooid of certain *Hydrozoans*, consisting of a long, slender, spirally coiling filament, provided with lasso cells.

Spirulate. Spiral in form or arrangement.

Spiss. (*L. spissus*, thick.) Thick, close, dense.

Spissantia. (*L. spirare*, to make thick.)

Medicines once believed to possess the power of thickening the humours, as mucilaginous substances.

Spis'sate. See *Inspissate*.

Spis'sated. Inspissated; thickened as by evaporation.

Spis'situde. (L. *spissare*, to thicken.) The state of being thick.

Spit. (Ang.-Sax. *spætan*, spit.) To eject saliva from the mouth, to expectorate. To spit sixpences. To spit white nummular expectoration from a dry mouth. To spit white. To spit from a dry or feverish mouth.

Spital. A hospital; properly a hospital for lazars.

S.-house. A hospital.

S.-man. One who lives in a hospital.

Spitha'ma. The measurement of twelve fingers.

Spithameous. (Σπιθαμή, a span.) In Biol., span high.

Spit'ter. One who spits.

Spit'ting. The act of expectoration.

S. of blood. See *Hæmoptysis*.

Spittle. Same as *Sputum* or *Saliva*.

S.-house. A lazar-house.

S.-man. An inmate of a hospital.

Spittoon. A vessel in which to spit.

Spit'za-Lissauer, column of. A group of nerve-fibres lying immediately in front of, and immediately behind, the posterior cornua.

Spix, angles of. In *Cranimetry*, the angles formed—

1. Between the alveolo-nasal line and the coronal line.

2. Between the alveolo-nasal line and the naso-basilar line.

S., horizon'tal plane of. The *Alveolo-condylean plane*.

Splanchna. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera.) The intestines; the viscera.

Splanchnapophyseal. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; ἀποφύσις, apophysis.) Pertaining to a *Splanchnapophysis*.

Splanchnapoph'ysis. An apophysis or outgrowth of a vertebra on the ventral surface.

Splanchnecto'pia. Σπλάγχνα, viscera; ἑκτοπος, displaced.) The abnormal position or dislocation of a viscera.

Splanchnelmin'tha. Intestinal worms.

Splanchnemphrax'is. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; ἐμφράξις, obstruction.) Obstruction of the intestine.

Splanchnneurys'ma. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; ἀνεύρυσμα, aneurism.) Distension of the intestines.

Splanchn'ic. (Σπλαγχνικός, pertaining to the viscera.) Of, or pertaining to, the viscera; visceral.

S. cavities. The visceral cavities.

S. ganglion. The ganglion on the great splanchnic nerve over the eleventh or twelfth dorsal vertebra.

S. musculature. Muscles of viscera.

S. nerve, great. A trunk formed by branches from the fifth, sixth, and ninth or tenth thoracic ganglia passing through the diaphragm to the semilunar ganglion.

S. nerve, less'er. Same as *S. nerve, small*.

S. nerve, small. Roots from the tenth

and eleventh thoracic ganglion. It passes through the diaphragm, and joins the celiac plexus.

S. nerve, small'est. A small branch which arises from the twelfth thoracic ganglion and goes to the renal plexus.

S. nerve, super'ior. A rare nerve described by Ludwig and Weisberg as arising from the cardiac plexus and vagus, or the inferior laryngeal, and passing down on the right side along the aorta, on the left along the vena cava to the celiac plexus.

S. nerves. Three nerves derived from the thoracic ganglia.

Splanchn'ica. Medicines adapted to diseases of the bowels. Diseases affecting the collatitious viscera, and characterised by disquiet or diseased action in the organs auxiliary to the digestive process without primary inflammation.

Splanchnoblast. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; βλαστός, a germ.) The incipient rudiment destined to take part in the formation of the viscera.

Splanchnocelo. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; κοίλος, a hollow.) Protrusion of any abdominal viscus. Heyik's name for the persistent part of the cœlum in the adult; the *Pleuro-peritoneal space*.

Splanchnodias'tasis. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; διάστασις, diastasis.) Displacement or separation of the viscera.

Splanchnodyne. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; δόνη, pain.) Intestinal pain.

Splanchnog'rapher. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; γράφειν, to write.) A writer on *Splanchnology*.

Splanchnograph'ical. Descriptive of viscera.

Splanchnog'raphy. Descriptive *Splanchnology*.

Splanchnolith. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; λίθος, a stone.) Calculus of a viscus.

Splanchnolithi'asis. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; λίθος, stone.) The condition of calculus in the intestines.

Splanchnolog'ical. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; λόγος, science.) Of, or pertaining to, *Splanchnology*.

Splanchnol'ogist. One who specialises in *Splanchnology*.

Splanchnol'ogy. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; λόγος, a treatise.) That branch of science pertaining to the viscera.

Splanchn'on. See *Splanchna*.

Splanchnop'athy. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; πάθος, disease.) Disease of the viscera.

Splanchnopleura. Σπλάγχνα, viscera; πλευρά, the side.) Same as *Splanchnopleure*.

Splanchnopleu'ral. Constituting or pertaining to the *Splanchnopleure*.

Splanchnopleure. The inner or visceral layer of the mesoderm after its splitting to form the cœlum.

Splanchnopleu'ric. Same as *Splanchnopleural*.

Splanchnopto'sis. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; πτώσις, a falling.) A condition of relaxation of the abdominal viscera. It includes gastropptosis, enteroptosis, nephroptosis; less commonly hepatoptosis and splenoptosis.

Splanchnosclero'sis. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; σκληρόσις, hard.) Visceral induration.

Splanchnos'copy. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; σκοπεῖν, to view.) Examination and exploration of the viscera.

Splanchnoskel'eton. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; σκελετόν, skeleton.) That part of the skeleton specially related to the viscera.

Splanchnosym'pathy. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; συμπαθεία, sympathy.) The reflex actions among the viscera themselves, and between the viscera and other organs.

Splanchnotom'ic. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; τεμνείν, to cut.) Pertaining to *Splanchnotomy*.

Splanchnotom'ical. Pertaining to the anatomy of the viscera.

Splanchnot'omy. (Σπλάγχνα, viscera; τεμνείν, to cut.) Dissection of the viscera, or visceral anatomy.

Splashing frem'itus. See *Succussion*.

Splay. Spread or spreading out; wide and flat.

S-foot. Flat-foot.

S-foot'ed. Having splay feet.

S-mouth. A wide mouth.

Spled'get. A pledget, or cloth, used in dressing a sore or wound.

Spleen. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) A vascular abdominal ductless organ which is situated in the left hypochondrium, and which produces certain changes in the blood.

Also, ill-humour, melancholy, feverishness.

S., abs'cess of. In this condition the pus is usually found outside the organ.

S., acces'sory. A loose portion of spleen tissue in the neighbourhood of the spleen.

S., ba'con. A uniformly lardaceous spleen.

S., excision of. See *Splenectomy*.

S., float'ing. An abnormally mobile spleen.

S., In'dian. The indurated spleen following ague.

S., larda'ceous. An enlargement of the spleen due to waxy degeneration.

S., move'able. See *S., wander'ing*.

S., pulp. The proper substance of the spleen, held up by the trabeculae.

S., rupt'ure of. See *S., wound of*.

S., sa'go. A spleen in which the Malpighian follicles are the seat of amyloid change.

S., sick. Splenic.

S., wan'dering. See *S., float'ing*.

S., waxy. See *S., lardaceous*.

S., wort. See *Filix and Asplenium*.

S., wound of. Rupture of the spleen is generally associated with fractured ribs, usually when the organ is enlarged. Severe and frequently fatal hæmorrhage results.

Spleen'y. (Σπλήν, spleen.) Hypochondriacal melancholy.

Splen- (Σπλήν, spleen.) A prefix used to denote connection with, or relation to, the spleen.

Splenadeno'ma. (Σπλήν, spleen; αδέν, a gland; όμα, tumour.) *Splenic lymphadenoma*. Hyperplasia of the spleen tissue.

Splenalg'ia. (Σπλήν; άλγος, pain.) Pain in the spleen or in its region.

S. Bengalensis. *Splenic cachexia*.

S. phlegmono'dea. *Splenitis*.

S. subinflammatoria chron'ica.

Splenoncus.

Splenal'gic. Having pain in the spleen.

Splenal'gy. Same as *Splenalgia*.

Splenaux'is. (Σπλήν, spleen; αυξή, increase.) Enlargement of the spleen.

Splen'cular. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) Having the character of a *Splenoulus*.

Splen'cule. A *Splenoulus* or *Splenule*.

Splen'culus. An accessory or supplementary spleen.

Splen'did line of Hal'ler. A longitudinal fibrous band extending along the middle line of the anterior surface of the spinal pia.

Splene'chos, Splene'chus. (Σπλήν, spleen; ήχος, sound.) The percussion note obtained over the spleen.

Splenec'tama. (Σπλήν, spleen; εκταμα, dilation.) Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenec'tasis. (Σπλήν, spleen; εκτασις, enlargement.) Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenectomist. One who has excised the spleen.

Splenec'tomy. (Σπλήν, spleen; εκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of the spleen.

Splenecto'pia. (Σπλήν, spleen; εκτοπος, away from a place.) Displacement of the spleen.

Splenelco'sis. (Σπλήν, spleen; εκλωσις, ulceration.) Ulceration of the spleen.

Splenel'cus. (Σπλήν, spleen; εκλωσις, ulcer.) An ulcer on the spleen.

Splene'mia, Splenæ'mia. (Σπλήν, spleen; αίμα, blood.) Splenic leukæmia.

Splenemphrax'is. (Σπλήν, spleen; εμφραξις, obstruction.) Congestion of the spleen from any cause.

Splenepati'tis. (Σπλήν, spleen; ήπαρ, liver; ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation involving both liver and spleen.

Splenes. *Hypochondriasis*.

Splenetic. Pertaining to the spleen.

Ill-humoured, peevish.

Splennial. (Σπληνίου, a bandage.) Serving as a bandage or splint. Pertaining to the *Splenium* or *Splenius*.

Splen'ic. Relating to the spleen.

S. ap'oplexy. Acute anthrax. Hæmorrhage into the spleen.

S. artery. The main blood-supply of the spleen.

S. cachex'ia. Splenic leucocythæmia; a scorbutic cachexia often accompanying diseases, especially enlargement of the spleen.

S. corpuscles. See *Malpighian corpuscles*.

S. fe'ver. Same as *Anthrax*.

S. flex'ure. The bend of the colon near the spleen.

S. her'nia. Protrusion of spleen through diaphragm.

S. plex'us. A nervous network derived from the celiac plexus accompanying the splenic artery.

S. pouch. The peritoneal pouch for the reception of the spleen. It is supported below by the splenicocolic ligament.

S. tu'mour. Ague cake.

S. vein. Arises from the spleen and accompanies the splenic artery. It joins with the superior mesenteric vein to form the vena portæ.

Splen'ica. *Splenalgia*. Also, medicines affecting the spleen.

Splen'ical. Same as *Splenic*.

Splenicogas'tric. (Σπληνικός, splenic; γαστήρ, the stomach.) Belonging or pertaining to both the spleen and the stomach.

Splenicopancreat'ic. (Σπληνικός, splenic; πάγκρεας, pancreas.) Pertaining to the spleen and pancreas.

Splenic'terus. (Σπλήν, spleen; ἱκτερος, jaundice.) Inflammation of the spleen associated with jaundice.

Splen'culus. See *Splenculus*.

Splen'icus. Splenic; a drug acting on the spleen.

Splenifica'tion. (Σπλήν, spleen; L. *facere*, to make.) The conversion of the substance of the lungs or liver into tissue resembling on naked-eye examination the spleen.

Splen'il. Plural of *Splenius*.

Splen'olia. Compress.

Splenis'ation. See *Splenization*.

Spleniserrate. (Σπληνίου, bandage; L. *serra*, saw.) Consisting of, represented by, or pertaining to, the splenii and serrati muscles of the back.

Spleniserra'tors. The third layer of the muscles of the back.

Splen'isis. A degeneration of the lung sometimes found in yellow fever. The lung contains dark brown spots having the colour and consistency of spleen tissue.

Splenic'ic. Affected with *Splenitis*.

Splen'itis. (Σπλήν, spleen; ἴτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of the spleen.

Splen'itive. Capable of acting, or acting on the spleen.

Splen'ium. (Σπληνίου, a bandage, compress.) The hinder rounded free border of the corpus callosum. It represents a flexion of the sheet on itself.

Splen'ius. (Σπληνίου, a bandage.) A broad muscle, including the splenius capitis and colli, which occupies the upper part of the back of the neck, and is attached to the occipital bone.

Spleniza'tion. A change produced in the lungs by inflammation, which causes them to resemble spleen tissue.

S., hypostat'ic. *Hypostatic pneumonia*.

Splen'ocle. (Σπλήν; κήλη, a tumour.) A splenic tumour; a hernia or protrusion of the spleen.

Splenocol'ic. (Σπλήν, spleen; κόλον, colon.) Pertaining conjointly to both the spleen and the colon.

S. lig'ament. A peritoneal fold between the spleen and the mesocolon.

Splenodyn'ia. (Σπλήν, spleen; δόδυνη, pain.) Pain in the spleen.

Splenograph'ic. (Σπλήν, spleen; γραφείν, to unite.) Pertaining to *Splenography*.

Splenographical. Descriptive of the spleen.

Splenog'raphy. (Σπλήν, spleen; γραφείν, to write.) Descriptive anatomy of the spleen.

Splenohæ'mia. (Σπλήν, spleen; αἷμα, blood.) Congestion of the spleen; hyperæmia of the blood.

Sple'noid. (Σπλήν, spleen; εἶδος, resemblance.) Resembling the spleen.

Splenokerato'sis. (Σπλήν, spleen; κέρα, wax.) Splenic induration.

Splenolog'ic. (Σπλήν, spleen; λόγος, science.) Same as *Splenological*.

Splenolog'ical. Of, or pertaining to, the spleen.

Splenology. The science of the spleen, its structure, function, and diseases.

Splenolympho'ma. See *Splenoadenoma*.

Spleno'ma. (Σπλήν, spleen; ὄμα, tumour.) Tumour of the spleen.

Splenomala'cia. (Σπλήν, spleen; μαλακία, softness.) Softening of the spleen.

Splenomegalia. (Σπλήν, spleen; μέγας, large.) Idiopathic hypertrophy of the spleen; an essential hypersplenism. Simple enlargement of the spleen apart from leucæmia or cachexia.

Splenomeg'aly. See *Splenomegalia*.

Splenon'cus. See *Splenoma*.

Splenoparec'tama. (Σπλήν; παρεκτάμα, a stretching.) Excessive enlargement of the spleen.

Splenoparec'tasis. (Σπλήν, spleen; ἔκτασις, distension.) Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenop'athy. (Σπλήν, spleen; πάθος, suffering.) Disease of the spleen.

Splenophleg'moné. (Σπλήν, spleen; φλεγμονή, inflammation.) Phlegmonous inflammation of the spleen.

Splenophrax'ia. See *Splenophraxis*.

Splenophren'ic. (Σπλήν, spleen; φρήν, diaphragm.) Pertaining to the spleen and the diaphragm.

Splenophthi'sis. (Σπλήν, the spleen; φθίσις, wasting.) Atrophy of the spleen.

Splenopneumo'nia. (Σπλήν, spleen; πνεύμων, lung.) Pneumonia with splenization of the lung.

Splenorrhæ'gia. (Σπλήν, spleen; ῥήγνυμαι, to burst forth.) Hæmorrhage from the spleen.

Splenoscirr'hous. (Σπλήν, spleen; σκίρρως, hardness.) Scirrhus or cancer of the spleen.

Splenotom'ic. (Σπλήν, spleen; τεμνείν, to cut.) Pertaining to *Splenotomy*.

Splenotom'ical. Pertaining to *Splenotomy*.

Splenot'omy. (Σπλήν, spleen; τεμνείν, to cut.) Incision or dissection of the spleen.

Splenoty'phoid. (Σπλήν, spleen; τύφος, stupor.) Typhoid fever with splenic complications.

Splint. (Mid. Eng. *splente*, a splint.) An exostosis occurring on the inner surface of the metacarpal bone of the horse.

Splen'ule. A splenule; a rudimentary or accessory spleen.

Splenypertro'pia. (Σπλήν, spleen; ὑπέρ, over; τροφή, nourishment.) Hypertrophy of the spleen.

Splint. (Mid. Eng. *splente*, a splint.) A more or less rigid appliance, generally of wood or metal, for the fixation of movable parts.

S., Agnew's. A splint used for hip disease. A long splint with a perineal band (fitting closely against the tuber ischii) and a foot-piece. Used after the disappearance of acute symptoms, and intended to support the trunk.

S., an'chor. A splint used for fracture of the jaw. Metal loops fit over the teeth, and are held in contact by a rod and nut.

S. bandage. An immovable bandage, as a starch, gum silicate, or plaster-of-Paris, &c., bandage.

S., Bava'rian. Two sheets of coarse flannel are cut to the part, and spread with plaster of Paris on the adjacent surfaces. Used in fracture of a limb.

S., Bond's. A splint used in Colles' fracture; a thin wooden splint, with sole leather edges an inch high, and a curved block on which to rest the palm of the hand. A pasteboard splint is used on the back of the forearm, both reaching from below the elbow to almost the distal ends of the metacarpus.

S.-bone. *Anat.* The splenium of the mandible. The *Fibula*.

S. box, or Fracture box. A large immoveable splint, which may have joints for the foot-piece and for the knee.

S., bracketed. A jointed splint.

S.s., immoveable. These are made from materials which harden, such as plaster of Paris, the soluble silicates of sodium and potassium. They are usually the final application. Used in fractures when it is necessary to keep a part at rest.

S., Levis's. A splint of perforated metal extending from below the elbow almost to the distal ends of the metacarpal bones. It is hollowed to fit the arm and palm, and the metacarpal joints are flexed over it.

S.s., moveable. These are fixed with bandages, webbing, or strapping, and are easily removed and re-applied.

S., plaster of Paris. See *S., Bavarian*.

S., poroplastic. A splint made of material which is soft when moistened with hot water, and can then be moulded on the limb. It hardens as it dries, and retains the shape given to it when moist.

S.s., shaped. These may be moulded for any case in wire, poroplastic, gutta-percha, leather, or plaster, and very simple ones may be made of sheet lead.

S.s., starch. These splints are made of millboard with thinned edges, soaked in starch, and moulded to the shape of the limb.

Splintage. The application or the use of splints.

Splinter. (Mod. Eng. *splinteren*, to split.) See *Sequestrum*. Applied also popularly to a bit of wood or other metal that pierces the skin.

S.-bone. The *Fibula*.

Split cloth. A bandage for the head consisting of a central portion and 6 or 8 tails.

S. pelvis. A congenital want of union of the pubic bones at the symphysis.

Spodiomyelitis. (Σποδῖος, grey; μυελός, narrow; ιτις, inflammation.) An acute inflammation of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, in which the larger multipolar ganglion-cells are destroyed; it occurs usually in children during first dentition. Anterior polio-myelitis.

Spodium. (Σποδός, ashes.) An old term for animal charcoal.

Spodogenous. (Σποδός, ashes; γενῶν, to produce.) Arising from *débris*, or from the waste matters of the economy.

Spoke-bone. See *Radius*.

Spoliative. (L. *spoliare*, to plunder.) Applied to venesection for diminution of the amount of blood.

Spoliatorium. Ante-room where the bathers stripped themselves in the ancient gymnasium. Also, *Apodyterium*.

Spondle, foramen of, or Sphenofrontal foramen. A small hole in the cartilaginous basis of the skull, between the ethmoid and alæ parvæ of the splenoid and the anterior sphenoid.

Spondles. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra.) The vertebrae.

Spondyl, Spondyle. (Σπόνδυλος, a joint of the spine.) A vertebra.

Spondylalgia. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra; άλγος, pain.) Pain in the spine, rachialgia.

Spondylarthrititis. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra; ἄρθρον, a joint; ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of the vertebral articulations.

S. synovialis. Inflammation of the synovial cavities of the vertebral articulations.

Spondylarthrocacé. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακή, ill.) Caries of a vertebra.

Spondylexarthrosis. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra; ἔξ, out of; ἄρθρον, a joint.) Dislocation of the vertebrae.

Spondylsthetic. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra; δισσθήσις, a slip.) Relating to *Spondylolisthesis*.

Spondylitis. Arthritis of a vertebra; Pott's disease.

S. cervicalis. Arthritis of one or more cervical vertebrae.

S. deformans. Chronic inflammation of the vertebrae, of a gouty or rheumatic character, associated with deformity. Probably identical with osteo-arthritis.

S. tuberculo'sa. Tubercular inflammation of the vertebrae, usually associated with psoas abscess.

Spondylize'ma. (Σπόνδυλος, vertebra; ἔζμα, a subsiding.) Pelvic obstruction caused by partial or total loss of a vertebra, in consequence of which the vertebrae overhang the brim of the pelvis.

Spondylocacé. See *Spondylarthrocacé*.

Spondylo'dynia. (Σπόνδυλος, vertebra; δόνη, pain.) Pain in a vertebra.

Spondylolisthesis. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra; δισσθήσις, a slipping.) A displacement forward of the lumbar vertebrae, especially the last, on the sacrum, and consequent encroachment on the brim; in consequence of fracture of the articular processes, or of non-union of the ossific centres of the laminae of the vertebral bodies.

Spondylo-myelitis. See *Spondylitis*.

Spondylopathia. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra; πάθος, suffering.) Disease of the vertebrae.

Spondylopathy. (Σπόνδυλος, vertebra; πάθος, suffering.) Any disease of the vertebrae.

Spondyloptosis. See *Spondylolisthesis*.

Spondylopyosis. (Σπόνδυλος, vertebra; πύον, pus.) Suppurative inflammation of one or more vertebrae.

Spondyloschisis. Deficient ossification of the arch of the fifth lumbar vertebra. This is said to be one of the causes of spondylolisthesis.

Spondylotomy. (Σπόνδυλος, vertebra; τομή, section.) See *Rachiotomy*.

Spondylous. (Σπόνδυλος, a vertebra.) Of, or pertaining to, a vertebra.

Spondylus. A vertebra.

Sponge. (Σπόγγος, any spongy substance.) A Cœlentrate animal of the Class *Porifera*.

S. animal'cule. A sponge-cell.

S., antiseptic. A sponge that has been rendered aseptic.

SPONGIA—SPORADICALLY

S., burnt. Fine sponges incinerated, and the powder sieved.

S., compressed. A fine sponge cleansed, exposed to pressure, and dried. Used as sponge tents.

S. grafting. A method of treatment of chronic ulcers, by placing strips of sponge covered with protective on them.

S.-holder. A rod-like instrument for grasping a sponge, used for gynecological and throat operations.

S.-holder, finger. A holder having a thimble at one end; for throat operations.

S. method of Voltolini. The removal of soft tumours from the vocal cords by means of a soft sponge, firmly attached to a suitable handle.

S., prepared. A sponge soaked in cold water to separate the calcareous matter.

S. tent. A tent made of compressed dry sponge.

S., waxed. Prepared sponge soaked in melted wax, and pressed in a warm presser.

Spongia. *Sponge.* An organised marine substance, of the Class *Porifera*, met with in many seas, but especially in the Mediterranean and Arabian. It is supple, elastic, porous, and capable of absorbing fluids in which it may be placed, and of thus increasing in size. Employed in Surgery for cleansing or washing, for absorbing acrid discharges from ulcers, suppressing hemorrhage when the mouth of the vessel can be compressed by it, and for forming tents for dilating wounds, in which case the sponge is immersed in melting wax and cooled before being used. It is then called *Spongia cerata*, *Waxed*, *Cerated*, or *Prepared Sponge*, or *Sponge tent*. Sponges are rendered antiseptic for surgical use.

S. Adriatica. Turkey cup sponge.

S. as'sa. *S. usta.*

S. cera'ta. (L.) See *Spongia*.

S. compressa. (L.) Compressed sponge.

S. cynosba'ti. *Bedeguar.*

S. equ'ina. (L.) *Horse-sponge.*

S. gossyp'ina. (L. *gossypium*, the cotton tree.) *Sheepwool sponge.* The finest and toughest of the sponges found in the Bahamas.

S. officina'lis. Levant or common sponge.

S. pres'sa. Compressed sponge.

S. us'ta. (L.) Burnt sponge. Contains carbonate and phosphate of calcium, carbonate of sodium, charcoal, and iodine. Used in bronchocele, scrofulous affections, and herpetic eruptions. Its good effects seem to be dependent upon iodine. (Not official.)

Spongiform. Resembling, or having the physical characters of, a sponge.

Spongin. (Σπόγγος, sponge.) In *Biol.*, the horny substance forming the skeletal fibres of the keratose sponges.

Spongioblast. (Σπόγγος, a sponge; βλαστός, a germ.) Cells of ectodermal origin, producing the neuroglia cells in the spinal cord. In *Biol.*, a variety of cell derived from the invaginated ectoderm forming the neural tube.

Spongiola. (L. *spongiola*, a little sponge.) In *Biol.*, an old name for the root-tip, on account of its supposed function of absorbing like a sponge.

Spongiolin. See *Spongin*.

Spongiopiline. (Σπόγγιον, dim. of σπόγγος, sponge; πῖλος, felt.) Felted or woven cloth, into which tufts of sponge are incorporated;

one side is coated with rubber. It is a good substitute for a cataplasm.

Spongioplasm. (Σπόγγος, sponge; πλάσμα, anything formed or moulded.) The extremely fine, elastic, protoplasmic threads forming the intra-cellular reticulum, and containing between them clear homogeneous hyoplasm.

Spongiosa. Cancellous tissue.

Spongiose. Full of interstices, like a sponge.

Spongiosus. *Spongoid.*

Spongioblast. See *Spongioblast*.

Spongioid. (Σπόγγος, sponge; εἶδος, like.) Resembling sponge.

Spongosis. The *Tonsil*.

Spongy. Of open, loose, or compressible texture.

S. bones. Specifically the *Sphenoturbinals*.

S. cartilage. The same as *Yellow elastic cartilage*.

Also, a portion of the urethra; that in the *Corpus spongiosum*.

Spontaneity. (L. *spons*, of one's own accord.) Variation in structure or function attributable to some innate or hereditary condition of the organism, and not its environment.

Spontaneous. Voluntary, without extraneous impulse; instinctive; automatic.

S. ankle-clonus. A spontaneous rhythmic contraction of the muscles of the leg, producing a rhythmic movement of the leg and foot.

S. combustion. A supposed burning of the body without any extraneous means.

S. cretinism. See *Cretinism*.

S. evolution. A term expressive of the unaided occurrence, in childbirth, of a series of changes in which a breech and shoulder presentation is substituted for a shoulder presentation, and delivery effected.

S. generation. Same as *Abiogenesis*. The spontaneous generation (theoretical) of living out of non-living material.

S. version. The process by which a transverse presentation becomes a longitudinal one without any external agency.

Spoilworm. Synonym of *Oxyuris vermicularis*. This is found in the cæcum and the lower part of the ileum. No intermediate host is apparently necessary for the development of this worm.

Spoon. (Mid. Eng. *spoon*, a spoon.) A wooden or metallic instrument with an ovoid bowl on a handle. A spoon-shaped instrument; a curette.

S. nail. When the nail is thinned and concave from side to side, with everted edges. Seen in some wasting diseases.

S. saw. A curette with sharp serrated edges.

Spora. Spores.

Sporaceous. (L. *spora*, a spore.) Consisting of, or convertible into, spores.

Sporadic. (Σποραδικός, scattered.) Separate, single, scattered.

S. cholera. Isolated cases of acute gastroenteritis, with symptoms resembling cholera.

S. dysentery. Occurring in isolated cases.

Sporadical. Same as *Sporadic*.

Sporadically. In a sporadic manner; separately, singly, dispersedly.

SPORADICALNESS—SPOTTED

Sporad'icalness. The quality of being *Sporadic*.

Sporadic'ity. The state of being *Sporadic*.

Sporangid'ium. (Σπόρος, spore.) The theca or capsule of mosses.

Sporangif'erous. (Σπόρος, spore; *L. ferre*, to bear.) Bearing *Sporangia*.

Sporang'iform. (Σπόρος, a spore; *L. forma*, form.) Having the form of a *Sporangium*.

Sporan'goid. (Σπόρος, a spore; *ειδος*, like.) *Sporangiform*.

Sporan'gole. (Σπόρος, a spore; ἀγγέιον, vessel.) A capsule containing spores.

Sporan'glophore. See *Sporangio-phorum*.

Sporangio'phorum. (Σπόρος, spore; ἀγγέιον, vessel; φέρειν, to bear.) *Biol.* The stalk or receptacle of a sporangium, including the leaf-like organ which bears the spores in *Equisetaceae*, and the axis of the sporangia of certain ferns.

Spore. (Σπόρα, a sowing; seed-time.) A minute germ, motile or non-motile, capable of reproducing the parent organism. It arises asexually.

S.-cell. A spore or cell which gives rise to a spore.

S.-forma'tion. The vital process by which spores are reproduced; the origination of spores.

Sporif'erous. (Σπόρος, spore; *L. ferre*, to bear.) Bearing or producing spores.

Sporifica'tion. (Σπόρος, spore; *L. facere*, to make.) *S.-formation*.

Sporipar'ity. (Σπόρος, spore; *L. parere*, to produce.) Reproduction by spores.

Sporip'arous. (*L. spora*, spore; *parere*, to produce.) Reproducing by means of spores.

Spor'oblast. (Σπόρος, spore; βλαστός, germ.) The germ or rudiment of a spore.

Spor'oderm. (Σπόρος, spore; δέρμα, skin.) The enveloping material of a spore.

Spor'oduct. (Σπόρος, spore; *L. ducere*, to lead.) A passage for spores.

Spor'ogen. (Σπόρος, spore; γεννᾶν, to produce.) An organism which multiplies by producing spores.

Sporogen'esis. (Σπόρος, spore; γένεσις, producing.) Reproduction by spores.

Sporogen'ous. (Σπόρος, spore; γενής, production.) Spore-producing.

Sporogo'nium. (Σπόρος, spore; γονή, generation.) The non-sexual generation of a moss from a fertilised oosphere.

Spor'oid. (Σπόρος, spore; *ειδος*, like.) *Sporular*.

Spor'ophore. (Σπόρος, spore; φέρειν, to bear.) The part of a fungus thallus devoted to and adapted for bearing propagative bodies.

Sporophor'ic. Appertaining to a *Sporophore*.

Sporoph'orous. Spore-bearing.

Sporophyl. (Σπόρος, spore; φύλλον, leaf.) The fertile leaf of a vascular *Cryptogam*. It bears spores and spore-cases.

Sporophyte. (Σπόρος, spore; φυτόν, plant.) The non-sexual generation of certain *Cryptogams*.

Sporophyt'ic. Resembling a *Sporophyte*.

Spor'os. *Semen*.

Spor'osac. (Σπόρος, seed; σάκος, a bag.) A bud whose function is reproductive. Found in some *Hydrozoa*. It is medusiform.

Sporosper'mia. (Σπόρος, a spore; σπέρμα, seed.) *Psorospermia*.

Sporoste'gium. (Σπόρος, spore; στέγειν, to cover.) The oösporangium of *Characeae*.

Sporotrich'ium. (Σπόρος, spore; θρίξ, hair.) A Genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*.

S. dermat'o'des. A whitish mould that infests the *Arundo donax* in Provence, and contact with which causes the *Maladie des cannes*; a dermatitis of the face and genitals. It is common among basket-makers and others handling the reeds.

Sporozo'a. (Σπόρα, seed; ζῶον, an animal.) A Class of parasitic *Protozoa*, including five Orders:

The *Gregarinidia*, parasitic in various worms and Arthropods.

The *Coccididia*, or oviform psorosperms, parasitic in the hepatic and intestinal epithelium of various Mammals, including man.

Sarcosporidia, or tubuliform psorosperms, parasitic in the muscles of various animals.

Myxosporidia, the psorosperms of fishes.

Microsporidia, the psorosperms of *Articulata*.

Spor'ula. Spore.

Spor'ule. Spore.

Spor'ulus. Spore.

Spo'rum. Spore.

Spo'rus. Spore.

Spot. See *Macula* and *Spilus*. A more or less defined discoloration of the skin.

S.s., acoust'ic. The terminations of the auditory nerve in the sacculæ and utricle.

S., blind (of Mariotte). The entrance of the optic nerve into the fundus oculi.

S., cor'neal. An opacity of the cornea.

S., crib'riform. The perforation of the fovea hemispherica for the passage of the filaments of the auditory nerve.

S. dis'ease. An infectious disease of silkworms.

S.s., embryon'ic. The nucleolus of the ovum.

S., germ. See *S., embryonic*.

S., germ'inal. See *S., embryonic*.

S., hec'tic. The bright red flush on the cheeks of patients with hectic fever.

S.s., lentic'ular. *Ephelides*. Typhoid spots.

S., light. The projection of the membrana tympani inwards, causing the appearance of a bright spot.

S., Mar'iotte's. The optic disc.

S., milk. A mark found post mortem on the pericardium about half to one inch in diameter. Usually in persons over middle age.

S., moth'er's. Mother's mark, nevus.

S., Söm'mering's. The macula lutea, the yellow spot.

S., sun. A freckle, lentigo.

S., wine. Port-wine mark; strawberry mark.

S., yell'ow. See *S., Söm'mering's*.

Spotted. Marked with a spot or spots.

S. fever. See *Cerebro-spinal fever*.

S. kid'ney. Condition in chronic interstitial nephritis.

S. sick'ness. *Pinta* disease. A contagious disease producing dermal discolorations, occurring in the tropics. The colour of the patches is greyish blue, black, red, or dull white. The spots are scaly. The disease appears to be allied in its characters to *tinea versicolor*.

SPOTTEDNESS—SPUTUM

Spottedness. The state or quality of being spotted.

Sprain. (L. *exprimere*, press out.) To press, push. To over-strain the muscles or ligaments of a joint.

Also, result of straining of soft parts, such as muscles and ligaments.

S. fracture. Separation of a tendon, with detachment of a thin shell of bone.

S., rider's. Sprain of the tendon adductor longus, from a severe gripping effort in riding.

Spray. (G. *spreaden*, to spread.) To sprinkle with fluid in a fine state of division.

S., carbolic. Carbolic acid solution diffused by means of steam.

S. cure. A variety of douche consisting in the application of a spray.

S. instrument. An instrument for producing and projecting a fine division of a fluid. An atomiser.

S. produce'. An atomiser.

Spread. To scatter or disperse.

S. of dividers. The space including the image between the points of the dividers. This is measured in determining the magnification of a simple microscope.

Sprengel pump. A mercurial air-pump.

Screw. Also *Sprue*. A popular term for thrush.

Spring. The first of the four seasons of the year.

Also, a resilient apparatus.

S. conjunctivitis. Inflammation of the conjunctiva. Occurring in the young either in the spring or summer.

S. finger. When there is obstruction to movement from the adhesions of a teno-synovitis.

S. ligament. The inferior calcaneo-scapoid ligament which forms part of the articular cavity for the head of the astragalus.

S. nail. A hang-nail.

S. worm. *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

Sprout. (D. *spruite*, a sprout.) A young root or stem from a seed; a quickly grown branch.

S. chain. A chaplet of cells formed by that mode of multiplication in which the parent cell sends out a small process, which increases in size and is gradually separated by the formation of a septum at the point of junction.

Sprouw. *Aphtha tropica*.

Spruce. The name of certain species of *Abies*, or fir.

S. beer. A beverage made by boiling four ounces each of pimenta, ginger, and hops, and a half-pint of essence of spruce, in three gallons of water, for about ten minutes, straining, adding one pint of yeast, six gallons of molasses, and eleven gallons of water, and leaving it to ferment for twenty-four hours.

S. gum. A resinous exudate obtained from *Abies alba* and *A. nigra*.

Sprue. Same as *Thrush*.

Sprung knee. In the horse an alteration in the direction and articulation of the bones which form the various carpal joints, so that instead of forming a vertical line from the distal end of the forearm to the cannon-bone, the knee (wrist) is more or less bent forward.

Sputio. *Expectation*.

Spumes' cent. (L. *spuma*, froth.) Appearing like froth.

Spumose. Appearing like froth.

Spur. A sharp point or projection. The angle made by any branch with the main blood-vessel. *Biol.* A pointed spine-like outgrowth, either of the integument or a projecting appendage.

S.-blind. *Myopia*.

S. gall. A callous and hairless place on the side of a horse, caused by the use of a spur.

Spurge. (Mid. Eng. *spurgen*, spurge.) A general name for plants of the Genus *Euphorbia*.

S., caper. *Euphorbia lathyris*.

S., cy press. *Euphorbia cypriosias*.

S. flax. *Daphne gnidium*.

S., flowering, large. *Euphorbia corollata*.

S., gar'den. *Euphorbia lathyris*.

S., greater. *Euphorbia palustris*.

S., ipecacuan'ha. *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

S. laur'el. *Daphne laureola*.

S., marsh. *Euphorbia palustris*.

S., olive. *Daphne mezereum*; *Oncorum triccocum*.

S., pet'ty. *Euphorbia pephus*.

S., sea. *Euphorbia paralias*.

S., spotted. *Euphorbia maculata*.

S., sun. *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

S., wart wort. *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

Spurious. (L. *spurius*, false.) Not legitimate; bastard.

S. hydroceph'alus. See *Diarrhæa*.

S. la'bour. Applied to "false pains" that precede the true labour pains.

S. melano'sis. Same as *Miner's phthisis*.

S. pregnancy. The belief in pregnancy on the part of a woman, accompanied by certain signs. Same as *Pseudocyesis*.

Spurred. *Biol.* Having spurs.

Sputa. The plural of *Sputum*.

Sputa'men. (L. *spuo*, to spit.) *Saliva*; *Sputum*.

Sputamen'tum. *Saliva*; *Sputum*.

Sputatio. *Expectation*.

Sputato'rius. (L. *sputator*, one who spits.) Expectant.

Spu'tum. (L. *sputum*, spittle.) Any mucous discharge ejected from the mouth.

In abscess of the liver, discharging through the lung. Contains at times *Amœba coli*, thereby showing the abscess to be due to dysenteric disease of the intestines.

In asthma. At first scanty, thin, and containing Curschmann's spirals. In two or three days it becomes muco-purulent, and the spirals are absent.

In bronchiectasis. When allowed to stand separates into three layers, an uppermost, brown and frothy; a middle, thin and mucoid; a lowermost, granular and thick.

Of acute bronchitis. Largely consists of pus cells with a variable number of large round alveolar cells, many of which contain carbon grains.

In chronic bronchitis. Small in amount and muco-purulent. Excessive in amount, purulent, very thin, or greenish with green-yellow masses (*Bronchorrhœa*).

In putrid bronchitis. Abundant, thin, greyish white in colour, which separates into an upper fluid frothy layer, and a lower thick, containing dirty yellow masses the size of peas or beans. Nearly always caused by bronchiectasis, gangrene, abscess, decomposition of secretion in

phthisical cavities or empyema which has perforated the lung.

In new growths of the lung. Is dark, mucoid, and was once considered to be of great diagnostic value.

In pneumonia. Viscid, rusty, or more fluid, and the colour of prune juice.

In pneumonococcosis. Thick, purulent, and frequently coloured by inhaled particles, *e.g.* in chalicosis, siderosis, &c.

In tuberculosis. There may be none in the earliest stage, or it may not be characteristic. The earliest characteristic sputum contains grey or greenish-grey small masses. Its amount increases; finally it becomes nummular, each mass being airless, flattened, and greenish grey. It contains tubercle bacilli.

Certain diseases are marked by the specific character of their sputa, especially pneumonia and phthisis. Microscopically it may contain blood, oil-globules, pus corpuscles, connective tissue, epithelium, Curschmann's spirals, and Charcot-Leyden crystals.

S. æruginous. Very green expectoration.

S. albu'minous. Described by French writers as coming on after tapping the chest in cases of pleurisy. It is associated with dyspnoea and is fatal.

S. black pigment'ed. Colour due to inhaled particles of carbon.

S. cavernous. Nummular sputum from a cavity.

S. coc'tum. Purulent, yellowish or greenish, loose sputum, forming itself into masses.

S. cru'dum. Scant, tenacious expectoration, as in the early stages of bronchitis.

S. egg-yolk. Sputum having a yellow colour.

S. glob'ular. Yellowish spheric masses of sputum in the later stages of bronchitis.

S. green. Colour probably due to oxidation of hæmoglobin.

S. ic'terus. Yellow or green sputum from the presence of bile pigments.

S. num'mular. Heavy, whitish, round, coin-like masses of sputum. See *S. cavernous*.

S. prune-juice. See *S. rusty*.

S. puriforme. Sputum having the appearance of being mixed with pus.

S. rotun'da. See *S. nummular*.

S. rusty. Expectoration tinged with partially decomposed blood.

S. tuberculo'sum. A purulent or mucopurulent sputum, containing tubercle bacilli.

S. yel'low. Colour due to fungi or oxidation of hæmoglobin.

Spyrok'olon. (Gr.) Pustules on the nates. A form of syphilis prevalent in Greece. It commences in the nates or scrotum and genitals as an eruption of pustules.

Squal'or. Filth, disorder, and uncleanness.

Squa'ma. (*L. squama*, a scale.) A scab, as of the epidermis. It may be white and brawny, or large and thin. A thin expansive scale-like piece of bone, as the squama of the temporal bone.

S. fronta'lis. The vertical part of the Frontal bone.

S. occip'itis. The thin expanded part of the Occipital bone.

S. tempora'lis. Squamous part of the Temporal bone.

Squa'mæ. Scaly diseases.

Squa'mate. Scale-like. *Squamous* or *Squamiform*.

Squa'mated. Same as *Squamate*.

Squa'mation. The state of being *Squamate*.

Squa'me. A cataract in the eye.

Squamella. A very small scale.

Squamelliferous. (*L. squama*, scale; *ferre*, to bear.) Furnished with squamella.

Squamiferous. (*L. squama*, scale; *ferre*, to bear.) Provided with squamæ.

Squamiflorus. (*L. squama*, scale; *flos*, flower.) Having flowers like scales.

Squa'miform. (*L. squama*, scale; *forma*, form.) Same as *Squamate*.

Squamig'erous. Same as *Squamiferous*.

Squa'mo-cel'lular. Flat-celled.

Squa'mo-mandib'ular. (*L. squama*, scale; *mandibula*, jaw.) Of, or pertaining to, the squamosal and maxillary bones. Same as *Temporo-maxillary articulation*.

Squa'mo-mas'toid. (*L. squama*, a scale; *Gr. μαστός*, a rounded knoll; *εἶδος*, like.) Of, or pertaining to, the squamosal and mastoid elements of the Temporal bone.

Squa'mo-pariet'al. (*L. squama*, a scale; *paries*, a wall.) Of, or pertaining to, the squamosal and Parietal bones.

Squa'mo-petro'sal. (*L. squama*, a scale; *Gr. πέτρα*, a rock.) Of, or pertaining to, the Squamosal and Petrosal.

S. su'ture. Suture between the squamous portion of the Temporal and Parietal bones.

Squa'moid. (*L. squama*, a scale; *Gr. εἶδος*, form.) Resembling a *Squama*; scale-like.

Squamo'sal. Scale-like or *Squamous*.

Squamos'e. Scaly.

Squamosphenoid'al. (*L. squama*, a scale; *Gr. σφην*, a wedge; *εἶδος*, like.) Pertaining to the Squamosal and Sphenoid bones.

Squamotem'poral. (*L. squama*; *tempora*.) Squamosal part of the temporal bone.

Squamotympan'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the Squamosal and Tympanic bones.

Squa'mous. Covered with scales. Scab-like. Characterised by thickened laminae of morbid cuticle.

S. bone. The Squamosal.

S. cells. Flattened, dried, thin cells, as the superficial layers of the epidermis.

S. epithe'lium. Tessellated epithelium.

S. su'ture. The suture between the Squamosal, the Parietal, and Sphenoid bones.

Squamozygomatic. (*L. squama*; *ζυγόν*, a yoke.) Relating to the squamous and zygomatic portions of the temporal bone.

Squa'mula. A minute scale.

Squa'mulate. Having small scales.

Squa'mule. (*L. squamula*, a little scale.) A *Squamula*.

Squa'muliform. (*L. squamula*, a little scale; *forma*, form.) Having the form of a *Squamula*.

Squamulose'. (*L. squamula*, a small scale.) Covered with minute scales.

Square cap. A variety of provisional head-dressing.

S. lobe of cerebel'lum. *Lobus quadrangularis*.

S. mus'cle. *Quadratus lumborum*.

Squa'rious. Scurfy.
Squa'r'ra. (Ἐσχαρά, a scab.) A rough crust of tinea.

S. ton'dens. *Alopecia areata.*
Squarrose'. (L. *squariosus*, scurfy, scaly.) In *Biol.*, applied to stems or other organs that are roughened with closely arranged bracts or other spreading processes.

Squaw-root. See *Caulophyllum.*
Squeam'ishness. *Festidium cibi.*
Squeas'iness. Nausea.
Squibb's diarrhoe'a mixture. Contains compound tincture of opium, tincture of camphor, tincture of capsicum, of each half an ounce; pure chloroform, three drachms; alcohol (95 per cent.), five ounces. Dose, ten drops to a drachm.

Squill. See *Soilla.*
Squin'ancy. See *Quinsy.*
Squinan'thia. *Cynanche tonsillaris.*
Squinan'thus. *Juncus odoratus.*
Squins'y. Same as *Quinsy.*
Squint. (Ang.-Sax. *swican*, escape, avoid.) Looking different ways; to look askew, or with eyes not in coincidence of the optic axes. See *Strabismus.*

S. hook. Used for picking up a tendon of one of the external muscles of the eye, to put it on the stretch preparatory to its division in operating for strabismus.

Squir'rhus. See *Scirrhus.*
Squirting cucumber. See *Ela-terium.*

Srint. A disease endemic in Hungary, characterised by inflammatory swellings of the mouth, throat, or anus.

Staar. Applied to eyes which do not follow objects, because they do not see them.

Stab culture. A culture where the inoculating point is thrust into a tube of agar or other suitable solid culture material. It is used for the culture of *Anaërobic schizomycetes.*

Stabile. Not moving; permanent. In *Electro-therapeutics*, opposed to *Labile*, the electrode being held continually upon one point.

Stacca'to utterance. The same as *Scanning utterance.*

Sta'chys. (Στάχυς, an ear of corn, spike.) A Genus of labiate plants, including motherwort, a perennial herb growing in the West Indies and South America. The leaves and root are said to be tonic and stimulant.

S. palustris. Hedge-nettle. It grows in marshy places in Europe and North America. A surgical bandage to the lower part of the belly, the Hypogastrium.

Stachytarpha. (Στάχυς, an ear of corn, spike; ταφειός, thick.) A Genus of the *Verbenaceæ*. Bastard vervain; an aromatic shrub growing in the West Indies and South America. The leaves and roots are said to be tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and anthelmintic. The leaves are used to adulterate tea, and are called Brazilian tea.

Stachytarpheta. See *Stachytarpha.*
Stactometer. (Στάκτος, a dropping; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring drops.

Stadium. (L. *stadium*, period.) Stage or period.

S. ac'mes. The crisis of a disease.
S. annihilatio'nis. See *S. convalescentia.*

S. augmen'ti. Stage of increasing activity of a disease.

S. calo'ris. Stage in which there is fever.

S. conta'gii. The prodromal period of an infectious disease.

S. convalescen'tiæ. The period of recovery from disease.

S. decremen'ti. The defervescence of a febrile disease.

S. decrustatio'nis. The stage of an exanthem in which the lesions form crusts.

S. desquamatio'nis. The period of desquamation in a fever.

S. eruptio'nis. The stage of the appearance of the eruption in a fever.

S. exiccatio'nis. Same as *S. decrustationis.*

S. florescentiæ. The stage in an eruptive fever in which the exanthem develops.

S. frig'oris. The cold stage of fever.

S. incubatio'nis. See *Stage, latent.*

S. maniac'ale. The last stage of excitement in mania.

S. nervo'sum. The paroxysmal stage of a disease.

S. prodromum. The stage prior to the appearance of the eruption in eruptive fevers.

S. sta'seos. See *S. acmes.*

S. suppuratio'nis. The suppurative period in variola.

S. ultimum. The final stage of a febrile affection.

Staff. (Mid. Eng. *staff*, staff.) The instrument introduced into the bladder prior to lithotomy, to be used as a guide to the urethra.

S. tree. See *Celastrus.*

Staffa. *Stapes.* A figure-of-eight band-

Staffordshire knot. A knot used to ligature the pedicle in ovariectomy. The ligature is passed through the pedicle, the needle is withdrawn, and the loop is passed over the tumour; one of the free ends is drawn through the loop; both ends are then passed through the pedicle and the knot tied.

Stage. (Mid. Eng. *stage*, stage.) A definite period of a disease characterised by a certain group of symptoms. The horizontal plate projecting from the pillar of a microscope for the support of the slide or object.

S., algid. A condition of great exhaustion, with a feeble, flickering pulse and a sub-normal temperature. Occurs in diseases marked by exhausting intestinal discharges.

S., amphibolic. The stage subsequent to the crisis.

S., asphyx'ial. The preliminary stage of Asiatic cholera due to dehydration.

S., cold. The stage of rigors or chills.

S., expuls'ive. That period of labour after the dilatation of the cervix.

S., first. That period of labour antecedent to dilatation of the cervix.

S., flex'ion. That part of the expulsive stage of labour in which extrusion of the head occurs.

S., hot. The pyrexial stage of a malarial paroxysm.

S., infect'ive. The period in which an eruptive fever is infective.

S., init'ial. The prodromal stage of an eruptive fever.

S., la'tent. See *S. of latency.*

S. of invasion. The period in the course of a disease in which the system comes under the influence of the morbid agent.

S. of latency. The incubation period of an infectious disease.

S., placental. That period of labour after expulsion of the fœtus, occupied by the expulsion of the placenta and the fetal membranes.

S., pre-eruptive. The period of a fever prior to the eruption.

S., pyrogenetic. The stage of invasion in febrile diseases.

S., second. See *S., expulsive.*

S., sweating. The third or last stage of a malarial paroxysm.

S., third. See *S., placental.*

Staggers. (*M. D. staggeren*, to stagger.) One of the various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domestic animals, especially horses and cattle: enzootic cerebritis of horses, sheep, &c., blind staggers, loup-ill, gid, sturdy, turnside, stavers.

S., blind. Staggers due to cerebral dis-

S. bush. *Andromeda Mariana*, a plant allied to the mountain laurel, growing in the seaboard States of North America.

S., grass, lo'co, or lo'co disease' (q.v.). An epizootic disease of cattle and horses. Produced by eating various so-called loco-weeds, e.g. *Amaryllis atamasco*, *Astragalus mollissimus*, *A. Hornii*, *Oxytropis Lambertii*, &c.

S., sleepy. Staggers due to inflammation of the cerebral envelopes.

S., stom'ach. Staggers due to cerebral disturbance dependent on gastric disorder.

Sta'gium. The sixth part of an ounce.

Sta'gma. (*L. stigma*, a drop, a liquor.) Distilled liquid or liquor.

Stagmodeopsoriasis. (*Στάγμα*, a dropping; *ειδος*, like; *ψωρίασις*, psoriasis.) Psoriasis in which the lesions "look like drops of mortar on the skin." *Psoriasis guttata*.

Stagnation. (*L. stagnare*, to settle.) A cessation of motion. In *Pathol.*, stasis; a cessation of motion in any fluid.

Stagnum chylli. The *Receptaculum chylli*.

Stahl's ear. See *Ear, deformities of.*

S.'s theory. See *Animism.*

Stahlian. One who professes the doctrine of Stahl.

Stahlianism. The reference of the phenomena of the animal economy and its disorders to the soul, with the idea it is endeavouring to expel the deranging cause.

Stain. (*Dis-*, privative; *L. tingere*, to colour.) A discoloration. A liquid used to colour microscopic and other specimens to differentiate their component parts. Nuclear stains—stains acting on the nucleus more than on the rest of the cell.

Stainable. Capable of being stained.

Staircase. A continuous series of responses to nerve stimuli, varying from a minimal intensity to a maximum intensity. (*Romanes*.) See *Summation*.

Stair's sign. A sign in locomotor ataxy consisting in a difficulty in going upstairs.

Stalagma. Same as *Stagma*.

Stalagmometer. (*Στάγματος*, a dropping; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A contrivance for measuring the size of drops.

Stalagmus. Distillation.

Stalaxis. Same as *Staxis*.

Stalk. (*Mid. Eng. stalken*, to stalk.) Any lengthened support to an organ.

Stallion. The male of the horse.

Staltica. Repellents, astringents.

Stamen. (*Στήμων*, a thread as spun; the warp in the loom; pl. *Stamens*.) In *Biol.*, the pollen-bearing organ of the flower, when complete consisting of a stalk or filament and a pollen sac or anther.

Stamina. (*Στήμων*, a thread.) Natural strength of constitution. Inherent force.

Staminal. (*Στήμων*, a thread.) Pertaining to a stamen.

Staminate. (*Στήμων*, a thread.) Possessing stamens. Applied to flowers which have stamens but not pistils.

Staminidium. (*Στήμων*, a thread; pl. *Staminidia*.) An antheridium.

Staminiferous. (*Στήμων*, a thread; *L. ferre*, to bear.) Bearing stamens.

Staminigerous. Same as *Staminiferous*.

Staminode. Same as *Staminodium*.

Staminodium. (*Στήμων*, a thread; *ειδος*, like.) In *Biol.*, a stamen-like organ; a rudimentary or aborted stamen; a parastemon. See *Sepal*.

Staminody. (*Στήμων*, a thread; *ειδος*, like.) In *Biol.*, the conversion of various organs of a flower into stamens.

Stammer. (*Mid. Eng. stameren*.) To hesitate or falter in speech. To stutter. To articulate only after repeated attempts.

Stammer's cell. A variety of cell used in making electric batteries.

Stammerer. One who has defective utterance.

Stammering. Hesitating speech. Stuttering.

S. bladder. A bladder whose muscles act irregularly and spasmodically, causing painful urination.

Stamp. Cachet.

S., medicine. *Cachet*.

S., oculist's. *Cachet*.

Stamp out. Term used by Sir James Y. Simpson in the sense of to extirpate a disease.

Stanch. (*Mid. Eng. stanche*, stanch.) Specifically, to check or stop the flow of blood from a wound.

Stand. (*Mid. Eng. standen*, to stand.) To have an upright posture. Also, a frame or table to place things on.

S., microscope. The supporting mechanism of a microscope without the lenses.

Standard. (*L. extendere*, to spread out.) An established rule or model. A criterion for comparison.

Standardization. Regulated by a standard. Conformity to use as a standard of comparison. The bringing of a preparation up to a definite standard.

Standstill. A state of quiescence dependent upon suspended action.

S., expiratory. Suspension of action at the end of expiration.

S., inspiratory. A halt in respiration at the end of inspiration. The condition can be produced by the stimulation of the cut central end of the vagus.

S., respiratory. Suspended respiration as in *Apnœa*.

Staniol. *Tinfoil.*

Stanni oleas. (Not official.) A greyish coarsely granular powder, insoluble in alcohol, very slightly soluble in almond oil, completely disintegrated and partially dissolved by ether or oleic acid.

S. unguentum. Oleate of tin, 60 grains; lard, 1 ounce. Of great utility in diseases of the nails; it overcomes the brittle, split, and soft conditions of the nails, and gives them a brilliant lustre.

S. pulvis. Obtained by fusing tin and triturating in a hot iron mortar until it cools; separate by sifting. Action, anthelmintic, astringent, antispasmodic; stimulant to paralysed muscles. Uses, to remove tapeworm. Doses: bisulphuret, 10 to 20 grains; chloride, 1-10th to 7-8ths of a grain.

Stannic. (*L. stannum, tin.*) Pertaining to *Stannum* or tin.

S. acid. H_2SnO_3 . A gelatinous white precipitate, which, on drying, forms a semi-transparent vitreous mass. It is dibasic.

S. anhydride. *Tin oxide.*

S. hydroxide. See *S. acid.*

Stannius's experiments. Experiments showing the action of the various cavities of the frog's heart under stimulation.

Stannum. Tin. (Not official.) A bluish-white metal; softer than gold, harder than lead.

Stapedectomy. (*L. stapes, a stirrup; Gr. ἐκτομή, excision.*) Surgical removal of the *Stapes*.

Stapedial. Stirrup-shaped. Pertaining to the *Stapes*.

S. ligament. The annular ligament of the *Stapes*.

S. muscle. The *Stapedius*.

S. nerve. Tympanic branch of the facial nerve.

Stapedio-vestibular. (*L. stapes, a stirrup; vestibulum, a vestibule.*) Relating to the *Stapes* and margin of the *Fenestra ovalis*.

Stapedius. The small muscle arising from the cavity of the pyramid, and inserted into the neck of the *Stapes*.

Stapes. (*L. stapes, a stirrup.*) The innermost of the auditory ossicles in contact with the membrane of the internal ear.

Staph'a. *Stapes.*

Staphisagrie oleum. (Not official.) Soluble in absolute alcohol.

S. semina. Stavesacre seeds. The dried ripe seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*. They have been used many years as a parasiticide in ointment. The activity rests to a considerable extent in the oil.

S. unguentum. 1. (Not official.) Expressed oil, 60 minims; lard, 1 ounce. Used as a non-irritant remedy in scabies and in phtheiasis. 2. Stavesacre seeds, 1; benzoated lard, 2. Contains 10 per cent. of the oil.

Staphylagram. (*Σταφυλή, uvula; ἄρσεν, to take hold of.*) An old instrument formerly used to hold the uvula during amputation of that body.

Staphylē. (*Σταφυλή, uvula.*) The uvula.

Staphylede'ma. See *Staphyloedema*.

Staphylepar'tes. (*Σταφυλή, uvula; ἑκταπώ, to lift up.*) An instrument for laying hold of and removing the uvula.

Staphyle'us. Pertaining to the uvula.

Staphylhæmato'ma. (*Σταφυλή, the palate; αἷμα, blood.*) Hæmatoma of the palate or uvula.

Staphyl'ine. Pertaining to the uvula or the whole palate.

Staphyl'ino-pharynge'us. (*Σταφυλή, uvula; φάρυγξ, pharynx.*) Relating to the pharynx and palate.

Staphyl'ino-therapeu'tics. (*Σταφυλή, uvula; θεραπεία, to tend the sick.*) The grape cure. A treatment for pulmonary phthisis; the patients commence with a pound of grapes a day, and go on to four.

Staphyl'inus. Synonym of *Staphyleus*.

S. exter'nus. Abductor of the Eustachian tube.

S. inter'nus. Elevator of the palate.

S. me'dius. *Azygos uvulæ.*

Staphyl'ion. (*Σταφυλή, the uvula.*) The median point of the posterior nasal spine.

Staphyl'itis. (*Σταφυλή, the uvula; ιτις.*) Inflammation of the uvula.

Staphylium. (*Σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.*) The mammary nipple.

Staphy'lo-. A prefix used to denote connection with the uvula.

Staphylocaust'icum. (*Σταφυλή, the uvula; καυστικός, caustic.*) A caustic used for application to the uvula.

Staphylococ'ci. (*Σταφυλή, grape; κόκκος, a berry.*) A micrococcus. "Staphylococci are characterised by the fact that, for the most part, the individual cocci in a culture are solitary" (Sternberg). Found in pus and septic cases.

Staphylo'dial'ysis. (*Σταφυλή, uvula; διάλυσις, relaxation.*) Relaxation of the uvula.

Staphylo'ede'ma. (*Σταφυλή, uvula; οίδημα, œdema.*) (Edema of the uvula. Any morbid enlargement of the uvula.

Staphylo'ma. (*Σταφυλή, a uvula; ὄμα, a tumour.*) A name given to local bulgings of the eyeball.

S., an'nular. A staphyloma surrounded on all sides by atrophic choroid.

S. annula'rè. A local bulging in the ciliary region, extending round the entire corneal margin.

S. ante'rior or Keratoglo'bus. Distension and protrusion of the cornea. It is called buphthalmos when so extensive as to prevent closure of the lids; when it is cone-shaped, conical cornea. When it is opaque, and connected with synecchia of the iris, it is called staphyloma of the cornea, or anterior staphyloma; when due to increase of the fluids with increased tension, hydrophthalmos. Enlargement of the cornea is called megalocornea.

S. anti'cum. Protrusion of the sclerotic at the anterior part of the eyeball, with atrophy of the choroid over a corresponding area. The cornea may be attacked, and the staphyloma then consists of cicatricial tissue which has yielded to the intra-ocular tension; the iris is, to a variable extent, involved in this protrusion: there may be no anterior chamber.

S., cil'iary. A staphyloma in the region of the ciliary body.

S. con'icum. Same as *S. pellucidum*.

S. cor'neæ. Same as *S., anterior*.

S. cor'neæ pellu'cidum. Conical cornea. Also *Staphyloma pellucidum*.

S. cor'neæ racemo'sum. *S. corneæ* with perforation at several points, with protrusion of the iris.

S., intercalary. One in the corneo-sclerotic junction.

S. latera'le. One on the side of the eyeball.

S. post'icum. Protrusion of the sclerotic backwards at the margin of the optic disc, with atrophy of the choroid over a corresponding area.

S., project'ing. Same as *S. pellucidum*.

S. scl'e'ræ. Projection of any part of the sclerotic.

S. u'veæ. A protrusion of part of the uveal tract through a perforated sclera.

Staphylomatic. Characterised or affected by *Staphyloma*.

Staphylo'm'atous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, *Staphyloma*.

Staphylon'cus. (Σταφυλή, uvula; ὄγκος, tumour.) *Staphylœdema*.

Staphylon'ica. *Staphylœdema*.

Staphylo-pharyngo'r'haphy.

See *Passavant's operation*, in *Operations*, table of. The halves of the palate are stitched to the posterior pharyngeal wall in order to shut off the nose from the mouth.

Staphyloplas'ty. (Σταφυλή, uvula; πλασσειν, form, shape.) Operation for restoring deficiency in the soft palate.

Staphylopto'sis. (Σταφυλή, uvula; πτώσις, falling.) Abnormal elongation of the uvula.

Staphylo'r'haphy. (Σταφυλή, uvula; ράφη, a sewing.) The plastic operation for want of union of the soft palate.

Staphylo'tome. (Σταφυλή, uvula; τομή, section.) Knife for operating on the soft palate or uvula.

Staphylo'tomy. Amputation of the uvula.

Staphylygro'ma. (Σταφυλή, the uvula; υγρός, wet.) Same as *Staphylœdema*.

Star. (Mid. Eng. *starre*, star.) 1. A celestial body appearing as a luminous point. 2. In *Biol.*, applied to various radiate structures, granules, cells, groups of cells, or organs.

S. an'ise. See *Illicium*.

S. blind. (Ang.-Sax. *staerblind*.) Seeing obscurely, purblind, blinking.

S. cells. Endothelial cells of vessels, first described by Kupffer, and regarded as nervous elements on account of their shape, and thin elongated processes, but afterwards shown to belong to the endothelial tissues; they have the power of enclosing various granules, Kupffer's cells.

S., daugh'ter. See *Diaster*.

S. grass. See *Aletria*.

S. ridg'es. See *Sclerosepta*.

S.s of Verhey'en. The stellate veins.

Starch. (Original meaning, stiff and strong. *L. amyllum*.) A carbohydrate found in various vegetable tissues. Starch consists of variously shaped, often concentrically marked granules, having a wall of cellulose enclosing a carbohydrate granulose, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, where n is 2, 4, or more. Starch is converted by saliva and pancreatic juice into sugar (principally maltose), and is a readily digested and nutritious food. Hyperacidity of the gastric juice delays its digestion.

S. equiv'alent. A number expressive of the amount of oxygen which a given weight of fat will require for its complete combustion, as compared with the amount required by the same weight of starch. It indicates the heat-producing power of fat as compared with starch.

S., i'odised. (*Amylum iodatum*.) A mixture of 95 parts of starch and 5 of iodine; is used as a means of administering iodine, and as an antidote to poisons in doses of 3J (grm. iv).

S., wheat. (*Amylum*, U.S. Ph., B. Ph.; *Amylum tritici*, G. Ph.) Besides being used as a food, is employed as a dusting powder, and, in the form of *Glycerinum amyli*, U.S. Ph. (*Glycerinum amyli*, B. Ph., *Unguentum glycerini*, Ger. Ph.), and *S. paste* (*Mucilago amyli*, B. Ph.), as an emollient, especially in enemata.

Other varieties of starch employed like *S., wheat*, are—

S., arrowroot. *Amylum marantæ*.

S., can'na. *Amylum canne*.

S., corn. *Amylum maydes*.

S., pota'to. *Amylum solani*.

S., rice. *Amylum oryze*.

S., sa'go and sa'lep.

S., tapio'ca. *Amylum manihot*.

Stark mad. A popular expression for acute mania.

Start'ing pains in joints. An old criterion of cartilage destruction. They usually occur with great suddenness as the patient is dropping off to sleep. The suffering is very great, and the patient is quite unable to control them. They are alleviated by putting on "extension."

Startin's band'age. A combination of paraffin and stearine, impregnating a bandage, which sets after application.

S.'s lo'tion. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oxide of zinc, 4 scruples of prepared powdered calamine, 1 ounce of glycerine, 7 ounces of lime water. Used as a wet application for acute vesicular eczema.

S.'s mixture. 2 grains of sulphate of iron or $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of magnesium sulphate, 15 minims of dilute sulphuric acid, 1 ounce of infusion of quassia. To be taken three times a day after meals for acne vulgaris.

Starvation. (G. *sterben*, to die.) Deprivation of anything essential to nutrition or the proper discharge of the functions of the body.

S. cure. Same as *Nestiatricia*, *Hunger cure*. The treatment of disease by fasting.

Starve. (G. *sterben*, to die.) To die, perish. To perish from lack of food or nourishment.

Stasis. (Στάσις, standing.) An arrest of circulation of any of the fluids of the body, especially the blood.

S., diffu'sion. Stasis in which there is diffusion of serum or lymph.

S., ven'ous. Stasis due to venous congestion.

Stasobasopho'bia. (Στάσις, standing; βάσις, a step; φόβος, fear.) The peculiar fear in consequence of which the act of standing or walking becomes impossible.

Stas-O'to method. The method is applied as follows:—"Treat the mass with twice its weight of pure 90 per cent. alcohol, and from 10 to 30 grains of tartaric or oxalic acid; digest the whole for some time at about 70° C., and filter.

Evaporate the filtrate at a temperature not exceeding 35° C., either in a strong current of air or *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid. Take up the residue with absolute alcohol, filter, and evaporate again at a low temperature. Dissolve the residue in water, alkalise with sodium bicarbonate, and agitate with ether. After separation remove the ether and allow it to evaporate spontaneously. The residue may be further purified by redissolving in water and again extracting with ether. The method has been modified in some of its details, especially by Selmi and Marino-Zuco."

Stas's process. The separation of alkaloids from organic matter in analysis for poisons. It is based on the fact that the salts of the alkaloids are soluble in water and ethyl-alcohol, but not in ether, amyl-alcohol, benzene, chloroform, or acetic ether; while most of the uncombined alkaloids are nearly insoluble in water, but more or less soluble in ether and the other solvents named.

State. (L. *stare*, to stand.) A condition.

S. medicine. That department of medicine dealing with public health.

Statement. (L. *stare*, to stand.) A declaration.

S., ante-mortem. A declaration made in the presence of witnesses, and if possible a magistrate, immediately before death.

Static. (Στατικός, causing to stand.) At rest. In equilibrium.

S. ataxia. The failure of muscular coördination in standing still, or in any fixed position of the limbs.

S. breeze. A method of withdrawing static electricity by means of a pointed electrode from a patient. The most convenient method is by means of an insulated chair, the electricity being withdrawn from the hair.

S. electricity. Frictional electricity.

S. pel'vis. The bony pelvis.

S. shock. See *S. breeze*.

S. test Foderé's or Schmidt's test consists in ascertaining the absolute weight of the lungs. Foderé fixes the average weight of the lungs of stillborn children at 480 grains (one ounce), and 960 grains (two ounces) soon after breathing has been established. This test is obviously only of slight value.

S. theory, Goltz's. Teaches that every position of the head causes the endolymph of the semicircular canals to exert the greatest pressure on some one part of each canal, thus in varying degree exciting the nerve terminations of the ampullæ.

Statica medica'na. The daily weighing of the individual, his ingesta and egesta.

Statice. See *Marsh rosemary*.

S. caroliniana. Marsh rosemary. North America. Nat. Order *Plumbaginaceæ*. (Not official.) The thick, branched, wrinkled root of the perennial maritime plant is a powerful astringent. It contains 12 per cent. of tannic acid. Used in the United States. Action, astringent. Uses, diarrhœa, dysentery; aphthous and ulcerated sore throats; injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, &c. Dose of the fluid extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

Statics. (Στατική, the art of weighing.) Science relating to forces in a state of equilibrium.

Station. (L. *stare*, to stand.) Standing position or attitude.

Stationary. (L. *stationarius*, pertaining to a post.) Not moving. A term applied to certain diseases remaining in the same locality for a period, or those diseases that persist without growing better or worse.

S. air. The air that remains in the lungs after the deepest possible expiration.

S. cataracts. Anterior and posterior central capsular cataract. Circumscribed opacities of various kinds in the lens itself. Zonular cataract. Anterior and posterior cortical. After many years these pass on to total opacity of the lens (Fuchs).

S. myopia. That which develops during youth, and ceases to do so when the body ceases to grow.

S. pterygium. One which has undergone such changes that it is thin, pale, nearly devoid of vessels, tendinous, and has ceased to advance.

Statistics. (L. *status*, a state.) A numerical collection of facts relating to a subject.

S., medical. That part of medicine relating to mortality, the geographical distribution of disease, and climate.

S., vital. Those statistics relating to mortality.

Statobath'mism. (Στατός, standing; βαθμός, a step, threshold.) Cope's term for inherited growth-energy which has not been interfered with by physical energy; as distinguished from *Physiobathmism* and *Kinethism*.

Statoblast. (Στατός, standing; βλαστός, a bud-germ.) *Biol.* In fresh-water sponges and *Bryozoa*, a modified gemmule or parthenogenetic egg, provided with a protective horny envelope, and often with one or more layers of surrounding silicious spicules. These are produced on the approach of winter, or in tropical climates just before the dry season.

Statoblastic. (Στατός, standing; βλαστός, germ.) Pertaining to a statoblast.

Statogenesis. The same as *Statogeny*.

Statogenetic. (Στατός, standing; γένεσις, producing.) Of the nature of, or pertaining to, *Statogeny*.

Statogeny. (Στατός, standing; γένεσις, producing.) That department of Biology treating of the potential or static forms of energy involved in the adaptive processes or structure; modifications of living organisms. A form of ergogeny, as distinguished from *kinetogeny*.

Statometer. (Στατός, standing; μέτρον, measure.) Same as *Exophthalmometer*. An instrument for measuring the degree of exophthalmos.

Statosphere. (Στατός, standing, fixed; σφαίρα, a globe.) *Biol.* The envelope of the statoblast of fresh-water Sponges and *Bryozoans*.

Statospore. (Στατός, standing, fixed; σπορά, seed.) *Biol.* A resting spore, or hypnospore.

Stature. (L. *statura*, stature.) The height of any animal when standing.

Status. (L.) A condition, with the idea of permanence or continuance. A stage in which the disease having reached its height, it remains for a time before convalescence begins.

S. arthriticus. Nervous manifestations of suppressed gout.

S. convulsivus. Continuous convulsions in young children, producing marked disturbance of respiration, circulation, &c.

S. cruditas. Crudity.

S. eclampticus. *Eclampsia*.

S. epilepticus. Rapidly recurring epileptic paroxysms, associated with a high temperature and a very grave condition.

S. erethriticus. Nervous diathesis.

S. gastricus. *Embarras gastrique*; *Sabrina*.

S. hystericus. *Hysteria*.

S. nervosus. Same as *Neurasthenia*.

S. parturiendi. Parturition.

S. præsens. The condition when a case is described.

S. sthenicus. Strength.

S. typhosus. The marked prostration, muttering delirium, stupor, feeble dicrotic pulse, subsultus tendinum, involuntary discharge of faeces, &c., found in conditions of extreme gravity in fevers, such as typhoid.

S. verminosus. *Helminthiasis*.

S. vertiginosus. A condition of prolonged vertigo, in the course of which the patient for days and weeks together cannot move or turn in any fashion without being seized with extreme vertigo.

Statuvolence. (*L. status*, state; *volens*, willing.) Auto-hypnotism; voluntary somnambulism or clairvoyance.

Staub's fluid. A chloro-albuminous solution of mercury used in syphilis. It consists of the following:—20 grains each of bichloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium, 1 drachm of chloride of sodium, 4 ounces of distilled water, and 4 ounces of liquor ovi albi; 20 minims are injected as a dose.

Stauroplegia. (*Σταυρός*, cross; *πληγή*, a stroke.) Crossed hemiplegia, or paralysis of the upper extremity on one side, and the lower extremity on the other.

Stavers. See *Staggers*.

Star's. (*Στάζω*, to drop.) Slight defluxion of any humour, as nasal hæmorrhage.

Stay-knot. A term applied by Ballance and Edmunds. Two ligatures are used; in each the first hitch of a reef-knot is made and tightened, so that the loop lies in contact with the vessel. The two free ends are then tied on either side.

Steam. Water in the condition of a gas.

S. atomiser. An instrument converting a fluid into a spray by the agency of a steam jet.

S. doctor. An old name for a Thompsonian physician, from the extensive use of vapour-baths by physicians of this school.

S. tug murmur. The double murmur of aortic obstruction and insufficiency.

Steapsin. (*Στέαρ*, fat.) A ferment of the pancreatic juice which saponifies fat.

Stear. (*Στέαρ*, fat.) See *Adeps*.

Stearaldehyd. $C_{18}H_{36}O$. A substance appearing in tablets, and having a bluish lustre.

Stearate. A salt of stearic acid. The neutral stearates of the alkalies are soaps.

Stearentine. Sebaceous matter of greenish colour, resembling cholesterin, found in the stools of infants.

Stearerin. (*Στέαρ*, fat.) A fatty sub-

stance found in the oil of sheep's wool, and which is analogous to stearin.

Stearic acid. (*Στέαρ*, stiff fat.) $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$. A monobasic acid. Exists in combination with glycerine as stearin.

Steariform. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *L. forma*, form.) Having the appearance of or resembling fat.

Stearin. An ether or glyceride formed by the combination of stearic acid and glycerine. Natural stearin is the chief ingredient in suet.

Stearine. Cocoa-nut stearine. (Not official.) This substance melts at about 84° F. It is much better for suppositories than oil of theobroma, as the latter has a higher melting-point.

Stearocnote. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *ὄκνος*, inactive.) An insoluble but fusible solid substance found in brain tissue.

Stearoderma. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *δέρμα*, skin.) An affection of the sebaceous glands of the skin.

Stearol. A medicament having a fatty basis.

Stearone. $C_{35}H_{70}O$. Obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. It is a volatile liquid, and appears to be the same as stearic acid deprived of two equivalents of carbonic acid.

Stearoplastic acid. The same as *Stearic acid*.

Stearopten. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *πτηνός*, winged, volatile.) Any camphor-like crystalline substance held naturally in solution in a volatile oil.

Stearrhœa. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *ῥοιή*, a flow.) Same as *Seborrhœa*.

S. amianthaca. A form of seborrhœa in which the excess of solid constituents gives a scaly appearance.

S. congestiva. Same as *Seborrhœa congestiva*.

S. flavescens. A seborrhœa in which the sebaceous matter turns yellow after being deposited on the skin.

S. nigricans. Same as *Seborrhœa nigricans*.

S. simplex. Excess of facial sebaceous secretion.

Stearyl. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *ῥλη*, matter.) $C_{18}H_{35}O$. The radical of stearic acid.

Steatin. (*Στεάτινον*, pertaining to suet.) Any cerate containing a considerable proportion of tallow. Same as *Stearin*.

Steatinum. (*Στεάτινον*, pertaining to suet.) A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations similar to cerates.

Steatites. *Polysarcia*.

Steatilis. Inflammation of fatty tissue.

Steatocele. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *κύλη*, a tumour.) A tumour formed by a collection of fatty matter in the scrotum.

Steato-cryptosis. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *κρυπτή*, crypt.) Abnormality of function of the sebaceous glands.

Steatodes. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *εἶδος*, resemblance.) Fatty.

Steatogenous. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *γενής*, produced.) Tending to produce *Steatosis*.

Steatolysis. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *λύσις*, solution.) The emulsifying process by means of which fats are prepared for absorption and assimilation.

Steatolytic. (Στέαρ, fat; λύσις, a solution.) Accomplishing a *Steatolysis*.

Steato'ma. (Στέαρ, fat; ὄμα, tumour.) Kind of fatty tumour. A lipoma.

S. mellic'eris. A sebaceous cyst.

S. testic'uli. See *Steatocele*.

Steatom'atous. Of the nature of a lipoma.

Steatomy'ces. (Στέαρ, fat; μύκος, a mushroom.) A fatty fungous growth.

Steatopath'ic. (Στέαρ, fat; πάθος, disease.) Pertaining to diseases of the sebaceous glands.

Steatopy'ga or **Steatopy'gia.** (Στέαρ, fat; πύγη, buttock.) Hottentot deformity, enormous size of the buttocks.

Steatopy'gous. Characterised by, or pertaining to, abnormal size of the gluteal regions.

Steatopy'gy. See *Steatopyga*.

Steatorr'hæa, **Steatorrhœ'a.** (Στέαρ, fat; ροία, a flow.) *Seborrhœa*. The passage of fatty stools.

S. amian'thaca. See *Stearrhœa amianthaca*.

S. nigricans. See *Stearrhœa nigricans*.

S. simplex. See *Stearrhœa simplex*.

Steato'ses. Skin diseases in which the sebaceous secretion is faulty.

Steato'sis. Fatty degeneration or infiltration. Any disease of the sebaceous glands.

Steatospon'gus. (Στέαρ, fat; σπόγγος, a sponge.) Same as *Steatomyces*.

Steatozo'ön. (Στέαρ, fat; ζῶον, an animal.) The parasite, *Demodex folliculorum*, contained in comedones.

Stechiolog'ic, **Stœchiolog'ic,** **Stoicheiolog'ic.** (Στοιχείον, a first principle; λόγος, science.) Pertaining to *Stechiology*.

Stechiology, **Stœchiology,** **Stoicheiology.** The doctrine of elements.

Steel. (Mid. Eng. *steel*, steel.) Iron chemically combined with a certain proportion of carbon. It holds an intermediate position between white cast iron and wrought iron, partaking of the most valuable qualities of both. Steel of good quality is fine-grained, elastic, and tough. See also *Ferrum*.

S. bal'sam. Synonym of *Lin. ferri nitrici*.

S. blue. Same as *Berlin blue*.

S.-grind'er's phthi'sis. See *Pneumonoconiosis*.

S. pen pal'sy. See *Writer's cramp*.

S. wine. Synonym of *Vinum ferri*.

Steep. *Rennet*.

Stegé. (Στέγος, roof.) The inner layer of the rods of Corti.

Stegno'sis. (Στέγνωσις, a checking of a discharge.) Constipation; stenosis; the checking of a discharge; the closing of a passage.

Stegnotic. Astringent; effecting *Stegno'sis*.

Steiro'sis. (Στείρωσις, sterility.) Sterility.

Stella. (L. *stella*, a star.) A star-shaped bandage.

Stellate. Star-shaped, or with parts radiating from a centre.

S. band'age. One wound crosswise on the back.

S. fig'ure of lens. The figure formed by the lines of junction of the lens fibres.

S. frac'ture. A fracture in which there are numerous radiating fissures.

S. hair. Hair dividing at its end in a star-shaped manner.

S. lacera'tion. One involving the tissues in several directions.

S. lig'ament. The costo-central ligament.

S. veins. Minute star-shaped veins just under the renal capsule.

Stelliform. Having the form of a star.

Stell'ula. A plexus of veins in the renal cortex.

S. Verhey'nii. A stellate network; cortical renal veins.

Stell'wag's symp'tom. Slight retraction of the upper lid in exophthalmic goitre with drying of the cornea, because winking is less often performed.

S.'s meth'od by cor'neal flap ex-trac'tion. The upper third of the cornea is detached by entering the knife and bringing out its point through the limbus. The cut is made upwards. The cataract is delivered through the incision.

Stelochi'tis. *Osteocolla*.

Stem. (Mid. Eng. *stem*, stem.) The pedicle of a tumour; the shaft of a hair.

S. brain. The brain, less the fissured portion of the cerebrum.

S. gland. The duct of a gland.

S., herba'ceous. A stem that dies in winter.

S. of hair. Same as *Hair shaft*.

S. pes'sary. A pessary having a stem or rod entering the os uteri.

S. sick'ness. A parasitic disease of clover due to the stem worm, *Tylenchus devastatrix*.

Stema. The penis, especially the glans.

Stemma. (Στέμμα, a wreath, a garland; pl. *stemmata*.) In Biol. (a) one of the simple eyes of an Invertebrate, an ocellus; (b) one of the facets of a compound eye; (c) the tubercle giving attachment to the basal joint of an antenna.

Stem'matol. (Not official.) A Norwegian antiseptic containing, in water, turpentine, soap, glycerine, and aromatics.

Stenag'ma. (Στενάζειν, to sigh.) A sigh.

Stench. (Mid. Eng. *stench*, a smell.) A foul odour.

S.-pipe. A pipe reaching above the roof of a house to give exit to sewer gases.

S. trap. A depression or hollow in which water lies to prevent the passage of noxious gases.

Steno-. (Στενός, narrow.) A prefix denoting narrowing or constriction.

Stenobreg'mate. (Στενός, narrow; βρέγμα, the bregma.) The condition in which the upper and fore part of the head is narrow.

Stenocar'dia. (Στενός, narrow; καρδία, the heart.) Contraction of the heart or its orifices.

Also, *Angina pectoris*. Agonising heart pain which extends to the arms and neck. Said to be due to—(1) Neuralgia of the cardiac nerves. (2) Cramp of the heart muscle. (3) Extreme tension of the ventricular walls, in consequence of an acute dilatation associated in the majority of cases with an affection of the coronary arteries (Osler).

Stenocarp'in. (Στενός, narrow; καρπός,

a fruit.) A fraudulent anæsthetic and mydriatic, asserted to have been obtained from the leaves of *Gleditsia triacanthos*, the tear-blanket tree. It is a mixture of cocaine and atropine.

Stenocephalus. (Στενός, narrow; κεφαλή, the head.) Having a head narrow in one or more of its diameters.

Stenochasmus. (Στενός, narrow; χάσμα, opening.) Term applied to skulls having a sector of from 94° to 74° for cavum nasopharyngicum.

Stenochoria. (Στενός, narrow; χώρος, space.) Narrowness, stricture, or partial obstruction. Also, contraction of the vagina.

S. sacellacrimalis. Stenosis of the lachrymo-nasal duct.

Stenocoria. (Στενός, narrow; κόρη, pupil.) Narrowing of the pupil.

Stenocrotaphia or **Stenocrotaphy.** (Στενός, narrow; κρόταφος, the temple.) A narrowing of the temporal region in the skull.

Stenodon. (Στενός, narrow; δόντις, a tooth.) Having narrow teeth.

Stenomycteria. (Στενός, narrow; μυκτήρ, the nose.) Nasal stenosis.

Stenonian duct. See *Stenson's duct*.

Stenopæic. (Στενός, narrow; πᾶσις, pierced.) Applied to lenses only allowing the passage of light through a straight narrow slit.

S. glasses. Glasses with a slit so arranged as to allow only the transparent portions of the cornea to be used. Useful when there are corneal opacities.

Stenopetalous. (Στενός, narrow; πέταλον, a leaf.) In *Biol.*, furnished with narrow petals.

Stenophyllous. (Στενός, narrow; φύλλον, a leaf.) In *Biol.*, possessing narrow leaves.

Stenoraic. See *Stenopæic*.

Stenosed. Characterised by stenosis. Morbidly narrowed.

Stenosis. (Στενός, made narrow, straitened.) The pathological narrowing of a passage.

S., aortic. A constriction of the aortic orifice accompanied by valvular changes, and especially calcareous degeneration of the arteries in old men.

S., cardiac. A narrowing of the conus arteriosus in the right and left ventricles in consequence of contraction after myocarditis.

S., cicatricial. Narrowing due to contraction of a cicatrix.

S., granulation. Narrowing in consequence of the encroachment of granulations.

S., mitral. A narrowing of the mitral orifice of the heart.

S. of os internum, congenital, anatomical, and physiologic. The anatomical form is due to cicatrization or fibroid induration. The physiological form is due to spasm.

S. of ostium tubæ. Occurs frequently in tubercular salpingitis.

S. of vagina. Is due to partial arrest of the developmental process or to failure of one Müllerian tube to develop.

S., post-tracheotomy. A narrowing of the trachea after tracheotomy.

Stenostegnosis. Narrowness or constriction of Steno's duct.

Stenostosis. The same as *Stenostegnosis*.

Stenostomatous. (Στενός, narrow; στόμα, mouth.) Having a small mouth.

Stenostomia. (Στενός, narrow; στόμα, mouth.) A narrowing or closure of the mouth.

Stenostomy. The contraction of any mouth or aperture.

Stenothermal. (Στενός, narrow; θερμός, heat.) Capable of sustaining a small range of temperature.

Stenothorax. (Στενός, narrow; θώραξ, thorax.) Having a straight, short thorax.

Stenotic. Relating to *Stenosis*.

Stensen, canals of. The lateral and larger orifices of the four foramina of the anterior palatine fossa in the meso-palatine suture of the maxilla; they lodge recesses of the mucous membrane and the remains of Jacobson's organs, and transmit the palatine arteries.

S.'s duct. The duct of the parotid gland opening into the cheek at the level of the upper third molar tooth, named after Meolau Stenonianus of Copenhagen (1636—86).

S.'s experiment. Compression of the abdominal aorta of an animal, so as to cut off the blood-supply to the lumbar region of the spinal cord. It leads to rapid paralysis of the posterior portion of the body.

S., foramen of. See *Foramen*.

Stentorin. (Στέντωρ, Greek of powerful voice in the army before Troy. A blue pigment obtained by E. Ray Lankester from infusorians of the Genus *Stentor*.

Stentorophonous. (Στέντωρ; φωνή, voice.) Having a powerful voice.

Stephané. Crown.

Stephanial, Stephanic. (Στέφανος, a wreath.) Pertaining to the *Stephanion*.

Stephanic diameter. Superior frontal diameter of Broca.

S. index. Frontal index.

Stephanion, inferior. The point where the ridge for the temporal muscle intersects the coronal suture.

S., superior. The point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge.

Step-mother's blessing. A popular term for hang-nail.

Steppage. (Mid. Eng. *steppe*, a step.) The peculiar gait seen in dorsal tabes, arsenical, alcoholic, and other forms of neuritic paralysis.

Steppe disease. Same as *Rinderpest*.

S. murrain. Same as *Rinderpest*.

Stepticus. *Slyptic*.

Stercobillin. (L. *stercus*, dung; *bilis*, bile.) The brown colouring matter of the feces. It is the same as *Hydrobilirubin*.

Stercometry. The art of measuring the specific gravity of solid bodies.

Stercoraceous. (L. *stercus*, dung; -aceous.) Composed of, resembling, or relating to feces.

S. vomiting. Fæcal vomiting.

Stercoræmia. See *Stercoremia*.

Stercoral. Same as *Stercoraceous*.

S. ulcer. Ulcer produced by the pressure or irritation of fecal masses.

Stercorary. (L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung.) Relating to feces.

Stercoremia. (L. *stercus*; Gr. αἷμα, blood.) Contamination of the blood by absorption from retained feces.

Stercorin. A fecal extractive resembling biliary cholesterolin.

Sterculia. (L. *stercus*, dung.) A Genus of some eighty-five species of tropical trees. *S.*

STERCULIACEOUS—STERNAL

urens, of India, and *S. tragacantha*, of Africa, afford some part of the gums known as tragacanth. *S. acuminata* produces the kola-nut. See *Kola*.

Sterculia'ceous. (L. *stercus*, excrement.) Of, or pertaining to, the Genus *Sterculia*.

Stercus. *Fæces*.

Sterelmin'thia. (Στερεός, solid; ἔλμιν, worm.) Solid worms, as the *Bothriocephalus*, *Tenia solium*, &c., found in the human intestines and other organs.

Stereoblastula. (Στερεός, solid; βλαστός, a germ; pl. *Stereoblastula*.) Biol. A solid blastula. Also spelled *Sterroblastula*.

Stereo-chemistry. (Στερεός, solid; χημία, chemistry.) Stereo-isomerism; theoretic explanations of close isomerisms, by which it is assumed that the differences between the various isomers are due to the different positions of the same atoms or radicals in tri-dimensional representations of the molecules. Ordinary structural formulæ involve only two dimensions, length and breadth, but these are not sufficient to explain numerous cases of isomerisms now known, and a "spatial" or "solid" conception of the molecule is necessary. The term allo-isomerism has been proposed for these cases.

Stereocyst. (Στερεός, solid; κύστις, cyst.) A hard cyst, or cystic growth.

Stereogastrula. (Στερεός, solid; γαστήρ, stomach; pl. *Stereogastrula*.) Biol. A solid gastrula. Also spelled *Sterrogastrula*.

Stereognostic. (Στερεός, solid; γνώσις, knowledge.) Pertaining to the cognition of solidity, or tri-dimensional forms.

Stereogram. (Στερεός, solid; γράμμα, a writing.) A stereoscopic picture.

Stereograph. Same as *Stereogram*.

Stereographic'ic. (Στερεός, solid; γραφείν, to write.) Pertaining to *Stereography*.

S. dermatoneurosis. *Urticaria facitita*. That form which can be produced by very slight irritation in some individuals.

Stereography. Graphic representation of the skull; a branch of *Cranionometry*.

Stereom. The strength-giving fibres of fibro-vascular tissue.

Stereom'eter. (Στερεός, solid; μέτρον, measure.) Instrument for the determination of the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders as well as solids.

Stereomon'oscope. (Στερεός, solid; μόνος, single; σκοπεῖν, to view.) An instrument with two lenses for producing a single picture giving the effect of solidity.

Stereoneura. (Στερεός, solid; νεῦρον, nerve.) A term proposed by Wilder for the Invertebrates whose nervous axis, when it exists, presents no cavity as in the Vertebrates or *Celoneura*.

Stereophan'toscope. (Στερεός, solid; φάντασμα, to appear.) A panorama-stereoscope using rotating discs in place of pictures.

Stereoph'roscope. (Στερεός, solid; φέρειν, to carry; σκοπεῖν, to see.) A stereoscopic zoetrope. An instrument for producing a series of images apparently in motion, and in stereoscopic relief.

Stereoplan'ula. (Στερεός, solid; L. *planula*, from *planus*, flat.) Biol. A solid planula. Also spelled *Sterroplanula*.

Stereoplasm. (Στερεός, solid; πλάσμα, anything formed.) The solid insoluble portion of plasma. A secretion of the basal

membrane of certain Actinia, superseding and supplementing the dissepiments.

Stereoplasma. (Στερεός, solid; πλάσμα, plasma; something formed or moulded.) See *Stereoplasm*.

Stereoscope. (Στερεός, solid; σκοπεῖν, to see.) An instrument by which two similar pictures of the same object are made to overlap so that the reflected images are seen as one, thereby giving the appearance of solidity and relief. It is used in strabismus as an exercise for the affected muscles.

Stereoscop'ic. Pertaining to *Stereoscopy*.

S. vision. Visual appreciation of the three dimensions of a body.

Stereos'copy. The use of the *Stereoscope*.

Stereot'ica. Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the hard parts of the body.

Ster'esol. (Not official.) An antiseptic benzoinated collodion. A brown limpid liquid, consisting of tolu, gums, phenol, alcohol, &c., with an aromatic odour, leaving on evaporation a resinous, isolating, antiseptic varnish on the skin.

Ster'ile. (L. *sterilis*, unfruitful.) Barren. Incapable of reproducing. Free from micro-organisms or spores.

Sterilisa'tion. See *Sterilization*.

Ster'il'ity. Unfruitfulness.

S. facultative. Sterility caused by the prevention of conception.

S. relative. Sterility due to other causes than abnormality of the sexual organs.

Steriliza'tion. The act of making sterile. The process of killing micro-organisms and their spores. In most cases a temperature of 100° C. devitalises the organisms as well as the spores. In some cases—for instance, *Bacillus tenuis*—it resists 100° C., and the spores 115° C.

S. Hueppe's method of. The repeated exposure to a temperature of from 52° C. to 65° C.

S. intermit'tent. A method in which an interval of time is allowed to elapse so as to give spores the time to develop into mature organisms, which are killed by a lower temperature.

S. test, Hoch'enege's. The surgical dressings are impregnated with a mixture of 150 parts of a solution of acetate of aluminium of the Austrian Pharmacopœia, 150 parts of water, and 5 parts of a 21 per cent. paste of alizarin. This is a yellowish-brown mixture, but on exposure to the temperature of boiling water it becomes bright red.

Steriliza'tor. An instrument for sterilising by heat.

Ster'ilize. To free from living germs and spores.

Ster'ilized. (L. *sterilis*, sterile.) Rendered sterile.

Ster'ilizer. The apparatus that sterilizes.

Ster'num ceta'ceum. *Cetaceum*.

Ster'nad. (Στέρνον, breast-bone.) Toward the sternal aspect.

Ster'nal. (Στέρνον, the breast-bone.) Of, or pertaining to, the *Sternum*.

S. arteries. Small twigs from the internal mammary. The internal mammary arteries.

S. aspect. That aspect turned toward the sternum.

S. fora'men. *Foramen sternale*. Perforation occasionally found owing to want of union of the two lateral portions.

STERNALGIA—STERNOMOIDEUS

S. glands. A chain of glands along the course of the internal mammary vessels.

S. groove. The depression shown on the surface of the body over the sternum and between the pectorals.

S. line. Median line drawn on the sternum; used for reference in physical examination.

S. nerves. Descending cutaneous branches of the third and fourth cervical nerves.

S. re'gion. Region between sternal lines.

S. rib. A true or fixed rib.

Sternal'gia. (Στέρνον, sternum; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain above the sternum. Specifically, *Angina pectoris*.

Sternal'gic. Pertaining to, or affected with, *Sternalgia*.

Sternalis. Connected with the sternum. *Rectus sternalis.* An abnormal vertically disposed muscle on the outer side of the sternum.

S. bruto'rum. The *Sternalis* muscle.

S. rectus. *Rectus sternalis.* A small muscular slip sometimes found on the front of the chest, and belonging to the same layer of muscles as does the *Rectus abdominis*.

Sterneber. A bony segment of the sternum, or sternal element.

Sternebra. (L. sternum, sternum; vertebra, vertebra.) Any one of the serial segments of the sternum.

Sternebral. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a *Sternebra*.

Sternen. Belonging to the sternum in itself.

Sterniform. (L. sternum, sternum; forma, shape.) Shaped like a sternum.

Ster'no-abdominalis. The triangular sterni and the transversus abdominis considered as a single muscle.

Sternochondro-scapula'ris. (Στέρνον, sternum; χονδρόν, cartilage; L. scapula, scapula.) An anomalous muscle arising from the first costal cartilage and the sternum, and inserted into the superior border of the scapula.

Sternoclavic'ular. (Στέρνον, sternum; κλείς, a key.) Pertaining to the *Sternum* and *Clavicle*.

S.ibro-cartilage. The interarticular fibro-cartilage of the sternoclavicular joint.

S. ligament. The capsular ligament of the sternoclavicular joint.

Sternoclavicula'ris. One or two anomalous muscles extending over the sternoclavicular articulation.

Sternoclaviobrachia'lis. (Στέρνον, sternum; κλείς, a key; βραχίον, arm.) The *Pectoralis major*.

Sternoclaviohumeral. (Στέρνον, sternum; κλείς, a key; L. humerus, the humerus.) The *Pectoralis minor*.

Sternoclaviohyoid'eus. (Στέρνον; κλείς; υῖδης [v, εἶδος, like the letter v].) The *Sternohyoid* muscle.

Sternocliavomastoid'es. (Στέρνον; κλείς; μαστός, a knoll; εἶδος, like.) *Sternocleidomastoid*.

Sternocleidomastoid. Pertaining to the sternum, clavicle, and mastoid process.

Sternocleidomastoid'eus. The *Sternocleidomastoid* muscle.

Sternocli'dal. Same as *Sternoclavicular*.

Sternocor'acid. (Στέρνον; κόρυξ,

like a raven's beak.) Of, or pertaining, to the sternum and the coracoid.

Sternocostal. (Στέρνον, the sternum; L. costa, a rib.) Of, or pertaining to, the sternum and the ribs or costal cartilages.

Sternocosta'lis. Same as the *Transversus thoracis*.

Sternocostocarot'icus. An abnormal insertion of the sternothyroid on the carotid sheath.

Sternocostoclaviohumeral. The *Pectoralis major*.

Sternocostocoracoid'eus. *Pectoralis minor*.

Sternocostoeptirochlea'ris. (Ἐπί, above; τροχός, a wheel or pulley.) A muscular strip occasionally attached to the lower border of the pectoralis major, and inserted into the epitrochlea.

Sternocostofascia'lis. Abnormal insertion of some of the fibres of the sternothyroid into the sternal fascia.

Sternocostoglos'sus. *Sternoglossus*.

Sternocostohyoid'eus profun'dus. Portion of the sternothyroid which occasionally passes to the great cornu of the hyoid bone. Also, the muscle formed by the union of the sternothyroid and the thyrohyoid.

Sternocostothyroid'eus. The *Sternothyroid* muscle.

Sternodymia. (Στέρνον, sternum; ὄδυμ, form of ὄδυα, two.) Union by the sternum.

Sternodynia. (Στέρνον, sternum; ὄδυνη, pain.) Same as *Sternalgia*.

S. syncop'alis. *Angina pectoris*.

S. synco'ptica et palpitans. *Angina pectoris*.

Sternoglos'sal. (Στέρνον; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Pertaining to the sternum and the tongue.

Sternoglos'sus. Fibres of the sternohyoid which sometimes extend up into the tongue, uniting with the hyoglossus.

Sternohumeral. The *Pectoralis major*.

Sternohy'oid. Of, or pertaining to, the sternum and the hyoid bone.

S. muscle. A muscle arising from the hinder part of the sternal end of the clavicle and the sternum, and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone.

Sternohyoid'eum. Same as *Sternohyoid*.

Ster'noid. (Στέρνον, the breast-bone; εἶδος, like.) Resembling the *Sternum*.

Sternomas'toid. Of, or pertaining, to the sternum and the mastoid process.

S. artery. Muscular branches of the superior thyroid and the occipital arteries.

S., hæmato'ma of. The so-called congenital tumour of the sternomastoid, which is due to injury probably sustained during parturition. It generally results in wry-neck.

S. muscle. See *Sternocleidomastoid'eus*.

Sternomastoid'eus. See *Sternocleidomastoid'eus*.

Sternomaxilla'ris. The *Sternomaxillary*, an anomalous muscle.

Sternomaxillary. Pertaining to the sternum and the mandible.

Sternomoid'eus. The *Sternoclavicularis superior*.

Ster'non. Same as *Sternum*.

Ster'no-omphalody'm'ia. (Στέρ-
νον, sternum; ὀμφάλος, navel; δύο, form of
δύω, two.) A double monstrosity where the
union is both by the sternal and umbilical
regions.

Sternopa'gia. The condition of *Sterno-
pagus*.

Sternop'agus. (Στέρον, breast, chest;
πάγος, that which is firmly set.) A double
monster with union at the sternum.

Sternopericar'diac lig'aments.
(Στέρον; περί, around; καρδία, heart.) Bands
uniting the sternum and the pericardium.

Sternoscap'ular. Of, or pertaining to,
the sternum and the scapula.

Sternothyroid. (Στέρον, sternum;
θυρεός, oblong shield; εἶδος, form.) Of, or per-
taining to, the sternum and the thyroid car-
tilage.

Sternothyroid'eus. A muscle arising
from the hinder part of the manubrium, and in-
serted into the oblique line on the outer side of
the thyroid cartilage.

Sternotra'cheal. (Τραχεία, trachea.)
Connected with the sternum and trachea.

Sternotrype'sis. (Στέρον, sternum;
τρύψις, perforation.) Perforation of the ster-
num.

Sternoxiph'oid lig'aments.
(Χίφος, a sword.) Bands connecting the ster-
num and the ensiform appendix.

Sternum. (Στέρον.) The breast-bone,
consisting of the manubrium, the gladiolus, and
the ensiform cartilage; the true ribs and the
clavicle articulate with it.

Sternu'tament. (L. *sternutare*, to
sneeze.) A substance causing sneezing.

Sternuta'tion. (L. *sternutare*, to
sneeze.) The act of sneezing.

Sternu'tative. Same as *Sternutatory*.

Sternu'tativeness. The character of
being *Sternutatory*.

Sternu'tatory. Anything causing
sneezing, like snuff; an errhine.

Sternu'tory. Same as *Sternutatory*.

Stertor. (L. *stertere*, snore.) A heavy
snoring sound accompanying inspiration, pro-
duced by vibration of the soft palate, in profound
unconsciousness.

Sterto'rious. Same as *Stertorous*.

Stertor'iousness. Same as *Ster-
torousness*.

Stertorous. Characterised by the deep
snoring sound of *Stertor*.

Stertorously. In a stertorous manner.

Stertorousness. The quality or state
of being *Stertorous*.

Stetha'mia. (Στήθος, chest; αἷμα,
blood.) Hyperæmia of the lungs. Congestion
or accumulation of blood in the pulmonary
vessels.

Stetharteri'tis. (Στήθος, heart; ἀρ-
τηρία, artery; τσις, inflammation.) Inflamma-
tion of the thoracic arteries.

Steth'o-. (Στήθος, chest.) A prefix de-
noting connection with the chest.

Stethocathar'sis. Same as *Expec-
toration*.

Steth'ocele. (Στήθος, chest; κηλή,
hernia.) Same as *Pneumonocele*.

Stethocelodyspnœ'a. (Στήθος,
chest; κηλή, hernia; δύσπνοια, dyspnœa.)
Dyspnœa due to hernia of the lung.

Stethochy'sis. (Χύσις, a pouring.)
See *Hydrothorax*.

Stethodes'mis. **Stethodes'-
mium,** or **Stethodes'mus.** (Στήθος,
chest; δεσμός, bandage.) Corset.

Stethogoniometer. (Στήθος, chest;
γωνία, angle; μέτρον, measure.) An instru-
ment for measuring the curvature of the chest.

Steth'ograph. (Στήθος, chest;
γραφείν, to record.) An instrument for re-
cording the respiratory movements of the chest
wall.

Stethograph'ic. Pertaining to the
Stethograph or *Stethography*.

Stethog'raphy. The art of recording
graphically the movements of the chest wall.

Stethokyr'tograph. (Στήθος, chest;
κυρτός, curved; γραφείν, to write.) An ap-
paratus for measuring and recording the dimen-
sions of the chest.

Stethomen'ia. (Στήθος, chest; μήν,
month.) Vicarious menstruation by means of
the bronchial tubes.

Stethom'eter. (Στήθος, chest; μέτρον,
measure.) An instrument for measuring the
amount of expansion of the chest, and the rela-
tive expansibility of the two sides.

Stethom'etry. The measuring of re-
spiratory movements by means of a stethometer.

Stethomi'tis. (Στήθος, chest; μύς,
muscle; τσις, inflammation.) Inflammation of
the muscles of the chest.

Stethoparal'ysis. (Στήθος, chest;
παράλυσις, paralysis.) Palsy of the muscles of
the chest.

Stethophonom'eter. (Στήθος, chest;
φωνή, sound; μέτρον, measure.) An instru-
ment to measure the phenomena elicited by
auscultation.

Stethopolysco'pium. (Στήθος,
chest; πολὺς, many; σκοπεῖν, to view.) A
stethoscope having many tubes for the simul-
taneous use by several observers.

Stethorheu'ma. (Στήθος, chest;
ῥεύμα, rheum.) Rheumatism of the thorax.

Steth'oscope. (Στήθος, chest; σκοπεῖν,
to examine.) The instrument used for auscul-
tation. It is a hollow tube; one end is placed
over the part examined, and the broader end to
the ear.

Also (verb), to examine by means of a *Stetho-
scope*.

S., binau'ral. The single end has a Y-
shaped bifurcation, to which two tubes are fixed,
so that both ears of the auscultator can be em-
ployed.

Stethoscop'ic. Of, or pertaining to,
Stethoscopy; obtained by means of the *Stetho-
scope*.

Stethoscop'ical. The same as *Stetho-
scopic*.

Stethoscop'ically. By means of the
Stethoscope.

Stethoscopist. One who is skilled in
Stethoscopy.

Stethos'copy. The examination of the
chest by a *Stethoscope*.

Steth'ospasm. (Στήθος, chest; σπασ-
μός, spasm.) Spasm of the pectoral muscles.

Steven's saline' mixture. A
mixture of sodium chloride 20 grains, potassium
chlorate 7 grains, sodium carbonate 30 grains,
water 12 fluid drachms. Recommended to be
taken every half-hour in malignant cholera.

Sthenia. (Σθένος, strength.) Normal or excessive force or vigour.

Sthenic. Strong, active.

S. fever. A high temperature; full, quick, tense, and vigorous pulse, and highly coloured urine.

Sthenopyra. (Σθένος, strength; πυρ, fever.) *Sthenic fever.*

Stibiace. (Στίβι, antimony sulphuret; ἀκνή, acne.) Acne caused by the use of antimony.

Stibial. Pertaining to *Stibium* or antimony sulphuret.

Stibialism. Poisoning by antimony.

Stibium. See *Antimonium*.

Stibogram. (Στίβος, a beaten path; γραμμα, a writing.) Written record of footsteps.

Sticheulture. See *Stab culture*.

Sticking-plaster. See *Plaster*.

Stictacne. (Στικτός, punctated; ἀκνή, acne.) *Acne punctata.* Acne in which the pustules have a red, raised base, with a central black point.

Stiff. Inflexible, unyielding.

S. joint. See *Ankylosis*.

S. neck. See *Torticollis*.

Stifle. (Mid. Eng. *stifle*, to choke.) To kill by arresting or impeding respiration.

Stifling. Close or oppressive.

Stigma. (Στίγμα, point.) A minute cicatrix. A *nævus*.

S. of Graafian follicle. Spot where the blood-vessels of the wall are wanting, and where it finally ruptures.

Stigmal. Pertaining to *Stigmata*.

Stigmata. Corn silk. Widely distributed. Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*. (Not official.) Indian corn. The green pistils are collected when the tassels are well shed of their pollen. Action, diuretic, emulcent. Uses, catarrhal inflammation of the kidneys. Doses: fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; the vinum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm; the syrup, 1 to 2 drachms.

S., baker's. Nodules on the backs of the fingers from kneading dough.

S. hereditatis. Marks of heredity. Term applied by Morel to various abnormalities of physical conformation observed in the insane and in criminals.

S., hysterical. (Υστερά, the womb.) Anæsthetic, hyperæsthetic, and hysterogenic zones, reversal of the colour-field, impairment of hearing, taste, muscular sense, &c., occurring in hysterical subjects.

S. Malpighii. Small mouths of venules appearing in considerable numbers along the sides of the larger veins of the spleen.

S. maydis. See *Zea mays*.

S., neurasthenic. (Νεύρον, nerve; ἀσθένεια, weakness.) See *S., hysteric*.

S. nigra. The black pigmented spots produced by the presence of gunpowder under the skin.

S. ovariorum. (L. *ovarium*, an egg-producing organ.) The small cicatrices seen in the ovaries after the escape of the ova.

S., psychic. (Ψυχή, mind, soul.) Certain mental states characterised by susceptibility to particular suggestions.

S. rubra. Petechiæ due to various causes.

S., somatic. (Σωμα, body.) The objective symptoms of certain neuroses.

S., venous. *Varicose veins*.

Stigmatal. *Stigmatic*.

Stigmatic. Belonging to, or pertaining to, a *Stigma*; characterised by *Stigmata*.

Stigmatiform. (Στίγμα, spot; L. *forma*, shape.) Like a *Stigma*.

Stigmatisation. The formation of ecchymotic spots on the body, especially on the palms of the hands, the backs of the feet, the left side, and the forehead, usually connected with ecstasy.

Stigmatism. Same as *Emmetropia*. See *Asigmatism*.

Stigmatodermia. (Στίγμα, a prick; δέρμα, the skin.) Disease of the prickle-cell layer of the skin.

Stigmatoid. (Στίγμα, point; εἶδος, like.) Resembling a *Stigma*.

Stigmatoses. (Στίγμα, point.) Superficial forms of inflammation of the skin, due to erosion of the epidermis.

Stilbene. (Στίλβειν, to glitter.) $C_{14}H_{12}$. Toluylene. A substance produced by the action of sodium on bitter almond oil or benzol chloride. It crystallises in large monoclinic leaflets or prisms.

Stilet', Stilette. (L. *stilus*, a point.) The small sharp-pointed instrument contained in a cannula. Also, the wire of a flexible catheter.

Still. (Mid. Eng. *stille*, still.) Quiet; at rest.

S.-born. Born lifeless.

S. layer of Poiseuille. Space of *Poiseuille*. Thin stratum of liquid in contact with the capillary vessels, in which the white corpuscles of the blood seem retarded, while the red blood-corpuscles are in the axial stream.

Stilla sanguinis e naribus. Bleeding at the nose.

Stillation. Passage of a liquid drop by drop.

Stillacidium. (L. *stilla*, a drop; *cadere*, to fall down.) The flow of a liquid drop by drop. Also, the flow of the urine in strangury. Same as *Epiphora*.

S. lacrimarum. (L. *lachryma*, tear.) Overflow of tears from obstruction of the nasal duct.

S. narium. (L.) *Coryza*.

S. sanguinis. (L.) See *Stasis*.

S. urinæ. (L.) Dribbling of the urine.

S. uteri. (L.) See *Menses*.

S., virulent. (L. *virulentus*, from *virus*.) *Gonorrhœa*.

Stilligoute. (L. *stillare*, to let fall; *gutta*, a drop.) A dropper; a pipette that lets a liquid fall in drops.

Stillling, canal of. See *Hyaloid canal* and *Central canal of spinal cord*.

S.'s sacral nucleus. An island of nerve-cells in the sacral region of the spinal cord. The red nucleus.

Stillingia. Queen's delight. Southern United States. Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*. (Not official.) A perennial shrub, two or three feet high. It has a thick, large, tapering root, with a strong odour and bitter taste. It contains an acrid resin, *Sylvestrol*, but no alkaloid. Action, alterative, emetic, and cathartic in large doses. Uses, syphilis, scrofula, chronic cutaneous diseases, hepatic disease. Doses: ethereal extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drops; fluid extract, 20 to 40 drops; compound fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops; syrup, 1 to 4 drachms; compound syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; tincture, 1 drachm; stillingin (resinoid) 2 to 5 grains.

Stillin'gin. (Named after Benjamin *Stillingleet*, a botanist.) A precipitate from a tincture of the root of *Stillingia sylvatica*. Resolvent, stimulant, antisiphilitic. Dose, 1 to 3 grains. (Unofficial.)

Stilus. (L.) A small tube or piece of wire left in the lachrymal canal after dilatation for stricture. Same as *Stylus*.

Stimato'sis. (Στάσις, priapism.) Hæmorrhage from the male organ, with or without priapism.

Stimulant. (L. *stimulans*.) The agent causing temporary quickening of some functional process. Stimulants have been divided into general and topical.

S. balsam. Oil of turpentine 8 parts, flour and mustard 1 part.

S., car'diac. (Καρδία.) One increasing the heart's action.

S., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*.) One exalting the action of the cerebrum.

S., cuta'neous. One causing increased sweating.

S., diffu'sive. One having a prompt and transient effect, as ether or ammonia.

S., hepatic. (Ήπαρ.) One acting on the liver.

S., intes'tinal. One acting on the intestinal tract.

S., lo'cal. One acting directly on the end-organs of the sensory nerves.

S., re'nal. One producing diuresis.

S., spi'nal. One acting on the spinal cord.

S., stomach'ic. One giving tone to the stomach.

S., va'so-mo'tor. One exciting flushing, like *Amyl nitria*.

Stimulate. (L. *stimulo*.) To quicken some functional process. To affect by the use of general stimulants, such as ether, ammonia, alcohol.

Stimula'tion. The act of stimulating or the state of being stimulated. The effect of the administration of a stimulant.

Stimulative. Having the property of *Stimulation*.

Stimulator. One who or that which stimulates.

Stimuli. (L. *stimulus*.) Adequate or homologous, those for whose actions the sense-organs are specially adapted.

S., chem'ic. (Χημεία, chemistry.) Irritation caused by a chemic agent.

S., heterologous. (ἑτερος, other; λόγος, relation, analogy.) One acting on the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their whole course.

S., homologous. (ὁμός, the same; λόγος, relation, analogy.) A stimulus only acting upon the end-organ.

S., mechanical. Irritation caused by mechanical means.

S., summation of. See *Summation*.

Stimulus. Something evoking a functional or trophic reaction on the tissues on which it acts.

S. difference. Difference in activity between two stimuli.

S. min'im'al. The lowest limit of illumination with which an object is still visible.

S. receptivity. Ability of appreciating and receiving the highest degree of stimulation.

S. susceptibility. Ability of the perception of a stimulus.

S. value. Term applied in psycho-physics to point out sign or formula indicating the intensity of the stimulus.

Sting. (Mid. Eng. *stingen*, to sting.) A minute punctured wound produced by some insect, animal, or plant. The sharp-pointed defensive organ of reptiles and insects.

Stinge. Variety of urticaria affecting the mouths of cattle in hot weather.

Sting'ing. Producing a burning pain. Wounding by means of a sting.

S. cell. One of the urticating cells of a Cnidarian.

Stink. (Mid. Eng. *stinken*, to stink.) To emit a strong offensive smell. A disgusting odour.

S.-trap. See *Stench-trap*.

Stipa'tio. (L. *stipo*, to stop up.) Narrowness or constriction.

S. tel'æ cellul'osæ infan'tum. (L. *tela*, a web.) Induration of the cellular tissue of children.

Stirling and Brit'to's meth'od. A method of preparing hæmoglobin crystals. Mix a drop of blood with a few drops of water on a glass slide, and seal the preparation. After a few days crystals are developed.

Stiro'sis. Same as *Sterility*.

Stir'rup-bone. The *Stapes*.

Stitch. (Mid. Eng. *stiche*, twinge.) A sudden, sharp, lancinating pain. See *Suture*.

S. in the side. *Pleurodynia*. Also, a symptom of pleurisy or pneumonia.

Stitchwort. Common chickweed.

Stlen'gis. (Στλεγγίς, a scraper.) A flesh-brush. An instrument used in ancient baths for scraping off the sweat.

Stocking, elastic. (Ang.-Sax. *stoca*, covering.) A stocking mainly composed of elastic fibres to cause compression of a limb affected with varicose veins.

Stœchiology. (Στοιχείον, an element; λόγος, a treatise.) The study of the chemic elements of the gases, fluids, and solids of the body. Physiological chemistry.

Sto'erck's blennorrhœ'a. A form of *Laryngitis sicca* ending frequently in adhesion between the anterior portions of the vocal bands.

Stoicheiology. Same as *Stœchiology*.

Stoichio'metry. (Στοιχείον, a first principle; μέτρον, measure.) The determination and estimation of the elements contained in a compound body.

Stokes's disease'. See *Exophthalmic goitre*.

S.'s expect'orant. A preparation used in bronchitis. It consists of pulverised carbonate of ammonium 16 grains, fluid extract of senega and squills, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm, paregoric 3 drachms, syrup of tolu sufficient to make two ounces. A teaspoonful when required.

S.'s law. "The rays that a substance absorbs are precisely those that it emits when made self-luminous." Also called *Amystrom's law of absorption spectra*.

S.'s lens. An apparatus consisting of a concave cylindrical and a convex cylindrical lens of equal strength, which can be revolved on one another so as to produce a refractive effect varying from zero to that of the combined strength of the two lenses. Used in the diagnosis of astigmatism.

S.'s lin'im'ent. A stimulating liniment containing oil of turpentine 100, acetic acid 15,

STOLIDITY—STOMATITIS

rose water 80, linseed oil 4, and the yolk of an egg.

S.'s reagent. A reducing agent used in physiological experiments. It is a solution of ferrous sulphate with a little tartaric or citric acid; ammonia is then added till the solution is alkaline.

S.'s sign. Violent throbbing of the abdomen in cases of acute enteritis. It is felt to the right of the umbilicus, and is very painful.

Stolidity. A phlegmatic or immovable temperament. Inanity or gross stupidity.

Stolon. (L. *stolo*, a shoot.) A slender prostrate branch bearing root or having a bulb at the tip, where it forms more or less new plants.

Stolonate. *Stoloniferous*.

Stoloniferous. Producing stolons.

Stoma. (Στόμα, the mouth.) An opening between lymphatic endothelial cells.

Stomacea. (Στόμα, mouth; κακός, evil.) Ulcerative stomatitis.

Stomach. (Στόμαχος, the throat, gullet.) That part of the intestinal canal between the œsophagus and the small intestine, situated under the dome of the diaphragm, above the transverse colon, below the liver, and chiefly on the right side.

S.-ache. Pain in the stomach or abdomen.

S. brush. A brush designed to be introduced into the stomach by way of the œsophagus to stimulate secretion.

S. bucket. A small silver vessel attached to a thread, used for obtaining specimens of the contents of the stomach.

S., can'cer of. Cancer is very common in the stomach, and is nearly always primary. It assumes the form of an epithelioma.

S., can'cer of, treatment by curetting. Treatment practised by Dr. Bernays; as much as fourteen ounces of growth have been removed.

S. cough. A form of reflex cough probably excited by irritation of the pneumogastric nerve.

S. drops. Same as *Bitter tincture* of the German Pharmacopœia. A tincture of gentian, bitter orange peel, centaury, orange berries, and zedoary.

S. fistula. (L. *fistula*, a tube.) Gastric fistula.

S., for'ign bod'ies in the. The list of objects is remarkable; plates of teeth, knives, forks, spoons, nails, wire, coins, &c.

S., hæmorrhagic erosion of. (Ἄγμα, blood; ῥοή, a flow; L. *erodo*, to consume.) A form of chronic ulcerative gastritis occurring in habitual drunkards.

S., hon'eycomb. See *Reticulum*.

S., perfora'tion of. Nearly always the result of a simple ulcer of the stomach.

S.-pump. A syringe having two orifices controlled by taps, one attached to an œsophageal tube capable of being introduced into the stomach, and the other with a tube used either for ejecting fluids or filling the syringe with suitable fluids for introduction into the stomach.

S.-qualmed. Same as *S.-sick*.

S., rupt'ure of. This is usually produced by a sudden, well-localised, and violent blow, such as a kick from a horse, especially if the stomach contain solid matter.

S.-sick. Nauseated, qualmish.

S., stric'ture of. This is occasionally not malignant, but is due to ulceration or from swallowing caustic fluids.

S. tooth. A lower canine, especially of the first dentition.

S. tube. A long flexible tube capable of being introduced through the œsophagus into the stomach.

S. verti'go. Vertigo ascribed to a gastric origin.

S.-worm. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the common round-worm sometimes found in the stomach.

S., wound of. This is usually readily diagnosed from the position of the wound in the abdominal parietes associated with hæmatisis.

Stomachal'gia. (Στόμαχος, stomach; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the stomach.

Stomachi resolutio. Weakness of the stomach. *Dyspepsia*.

Stomach'ic. (Στόμαχος, the stomach.) Of, or pertaining to, the stomach.

S. bals'am. A mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and other volatile oils.

S. calculus. (L.) A concretion, usually hair, found in the stomach.

S. fe'ver. See *Gastric fever*; *Typhoid*.

Stomach'ical. Same as *Stomachic*.

Stomachos'copy. (Στόμαχος, the stomach; σκοπεῖν, to view.) Examination of the stomach.

Stom'achus. Word used in several different acceptations; for example, for the œsophagus, for the cardiac end of the stomach, and the stomach itself.

Stomadæum. See *Stomodæum*.

Stomata. Plural of *Stoma*.

Stomatal'gia. (Στόμα, mouth; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the mouth.

Stomatatroia'tria. (Στόμα, mouth; ἱατρεία, treatment.) The medical treatment of diseases of the mouth.

Sto'mate. Having a stoma or stomata; *Stomatous*.

Stomatel'cia, Stomatelco'sis. (Στόμα, mouth; ἕλκος, ulceration.) Ulceration of the mouth.

Stomat'ic. A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

Stomatiferous. (Στόμα, mouth; φερεῖν, to bear.) Provided with *Stomata*.

Stomatit'is. Inflammation of the interior of the mouth, including the mucous membrane of the lips, gums, tongue, cheeks, and palate.

S., aph'thous. Stomatitis characterised by small superficial ulceration, with a foul condition.

S., catar'hal. A simple local or general inflammation of mouth. Same as *Oral catarrh*, *Simple stomatitis*, and *Erythema neonatorum*. The mucous membrane is swollen, there is salivation, and pain on sucking or chewing.

S., corro'sive. (L. *corrosivus*.) See *S., gangrenous*.

S. cremo'sa. (L. *cremo*.) See *Thrush*.

S. diphtherit'ica. (Διφθέρια, membrane, leather.) Diphtheritic inflammation of the mouth.

S. epidem'ica. (Ἐπίδημος, prevalent among people.) An acute infectious form of stomatitis.

S., epizoot'ic. (Ἐπί, on; ζῶον, animal.) *Aphtha epizootica*.

STOMATOCACĒ--STOMOSTYLA

S., erythem'atous. (Ἐρύθημα, a blush.) Simple stomatitis.

S. exudati'va. (L. *ex*, out of; *sudare*, to sweat.) *Aphthæ*.

S., follic'ular. Same as *Aphthæ*.

S., gan'grenous. See *Trauma*.

S. mater'na. Stomatitis occurring during pregnancy.

S., mercu'rial. Stomatitis from mercury poisoning.

S. myco'sa. See *Thrush*.

S. parasit'ica. See *Thrush*.

S., phleg'monous. (Φλέγμα, heat.) See *S., ulcerative*.

S. pseu'do-membrano'sa. (Ψευδής, false; L. *membrana*, membrane.) See *Thrush*.

S., pul'a'ceous. (Πόλτος, thick pap.) See *Aphthæ*.

S., saturnine. Stomatitis due to lead-poisoning.

S., scorbu'tic. The stomatitis of scurvy.

S., sim'ple. Simple erythema of the mucous surfaces of the mouth.

S., syphilit'ic. A form of general stomatitis accompanied by mucous plaques and ulceration.

S., ul'cerative. A grave form of catarrhal stomatitis which is characterised by the formation of small ulcers on the cheeks, lips, and tongue, with copious salivation, pain, fetid breath, slight fever, and at times great prostration.

S. ulcero'sa. Same as *S., ulcerative*.

S., vesic'ular. Same as *Aphthæ*.

Stomatoc'acē. (Στόμα, mouth; κακός, evil.) Fetid ulceration of the mouth.

Stomatocathar'sis. Same as *Salivation*.

Stomatoden'dron. (Στόμα, mouth; δένδρον, a tree; pl. *Stomatodendra*.) *Biol.* One of the branches of a complex tree-like mass suspended from the middle of the umbrella in the *Rhizostomida*. These branches end in and are covered with minute polypites interspersed with clavate tentacula.

Stomatodyn'ia. (Στόμα, mouth; δόνη, pain.) Pain in the mouth.

Stomatodyso'dia. (Στόμα, mouth; δυσώδης, foul odour.) A foul odour of the breath; ill-smelling breath.

Stomatogas'tric. Of, or pertaining to, the mouth and stomach.

Stomatolog'ical. Relating to *Stomatology*.

Stomatologist. One skilled in *Stomatology*.

Stomatology. (Στόμα, mouth; λόγος, science.) Science of structure, function, and diseases of the mouth.

Stomatomali'cia. (Στόμα, mouth; μαλάκια, softening.) Sloughing or softening of parts of the mouth.

Stomatome'nia. (Στόμα, mouth; μήν, month.) Vicarious menstruation by way of the mouth.

Stomato'mia. (Στόμα, mouth; τεμείν, to cut.) A general term for incision of a mouth such as that of the uterus.

Stomatomyco'sis. (Στόμα, mouth; μύκης, fungus.) A disease of the oropharynx due to the development therein of the *Oidium albicans*.

S. oid'ica. See *Thrush*.

Stomatonecro'sis. (Στόμα, mouth;

νέκρωσις, deadness.) *Cancrum oris*. Gangrenous stomatitis.

Stomatono'ma. Same as *Stomacauca*.

Stomatopan'us. (Στόμα, mouth; πῆνος, thread.) Enlargement of the glands of the mouth.

Stomatop'athy. (Στόμα, mouth; πάθος, disease.) Any disease of the mouth.

Stomatoph'yma. (Στόμα, mouth; φύμα, growth.) Any enlargement or growth in the mouth.

Stomatoplas'tic. (Στόμα, mouth; πλάσσειν, to form.) Relating to *Stomatoplasty*.

Stomatoplasty. Plastic surgery of the mouth.

Stomatopoe'is. (Στόμα; ποιέειν, to make.) See *Stomatoplasty*.

Stomatopy'ra. (Στόμα, mouth; πύρ, fire.) See *Aphthæ*.

Stomatorrha'gia. (Στόμα, mouth; ῥήγνυμι, to break, burst.) Hæmorrhage from the mouth.

Stomatorrhœ'a. (Στόμα, mouth; ροιά, a flow.) A discharge of liquid from the mouth.

Stom'atoscope. (Στόμα, mouth; σκοπεῖν, view.) Any instrument for keeping the mouth open.

Stomatosep'sis. (Στόμα, mouth; σήψις, sepsis.) Stomatosis due to septic infection.

Stomato'sis. Disease of the mouth.

Stomatospas'mus. (Στόμα; σπασμός, convulsion.) See *Trismus*.

Stomatosyrinx. (Στόμα; σὺριγξ, a tube.) The *Eustachian tube*.

Stomatotheca. (Στόμα, mouth; θήκη, box, chest; pl. *Stomatothecæ*.) *Biol.* That part of a pupa-case which covers the mouth.

Stomatoty'phus. (Στόμα, mouth; τυφος, stupor.) A form of typhus in which the initial lesions are in the mouth.

Stomatous. Provided with *Stomata*.

Stomenceph'alus. See *Stomococephalus*.

Stomenorrha'gia. (Στόμα, mouth; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Bleeding from the mouth.

Stomococeph'alus. (Στόμα, mouth; κεφαλή, head.) A variety of single autositic monsters of the Species *Cyclocephalus*, in which the deformity is similar to rhinocephalus or in cyclocephalus, associated with a defect of the maxillary bones, causing the excess of skin to hang in folds, somewhat like that of the proboscis of rhinocephalus.

Stomodæ'al. Having the characters of a *Stomodæum*.

Stomodæ'um. (Στόμα, mouth; ὁδᾶιος, by the way.) The primitive mouth cavity of the embryo. It is formed by a depression of the ectoderm.

Stomoman'icon. *Platysma myoides*.

Stomorrha'gia. (Στόμα, mouth; ροιά, flow.) Bleeding from the mouth.

Stomoschi'sis. (Στόμα, mouth; σχίσις, fissure.) Fissure of the mouth, particularly of the soft palate.

Stomostaur'us. (Στόμα, mouth; σταυρός, cross.) *Biol.* The cross-shaped mouth of *Medusa*.

Stomostyla. (Στόμα, mouth; στυλός, a pillar; pl. *Stomostylæ*.) *Biol.* One of the aural styles of the *Anthomedusæ*.

STOMOTICOUS—STRABISMUS

Stomoticous. Relating or pertaining to the mouth.

Stomotosyrinx. (Στόμα, mouth; οὖς, ear; σφύριξ, tube.) The *Eustachian tube*.

Stonck's blennorrhœa. Mucous discharge from the upper air-passages.

Stone. A hardened mass of mineral matter. Fourteen pounds weight.

S. bind'er. *Osteocolla*.

S., blue. Copper sulphate crystals.

S.-break. A member of the Genus *Saxifraga*. Supposed to be efficacious in the treatment of stone.

S.-crop. Sedum.

S.-crop, bit'ing. Sedum.

S. crusher. See *Lithotrite*.

S.-dead. Lifeless.

S.-deaf. Absolutely deaf.

S., fruit. Same as *Drupe*.

S., gall. Same as *Biliary calculus*.

S. in the kidney, solvent treatment of. Sir William Roberts advised citrate of potash in doses of half a drachm to a drachm every three hours in a tumblerful of water.

S., liv'er. A mixture of bitumen and barium sulphate.

S.-ma'son's neuro'sis. Loss of control of the hand in the use of the chisel. There is frequently spasm and neurosis, with painful points.

S.-ma'son's phthi'sis. A form of fibroid phthisis, supposed to be due to the irritation resulting from the inhalation of minute particles of dust.

S. mint. *Cunila Mariana*.

S. moss. Rock lichens in arctic regions, eaten as food.

S. pine. *Pinus cembra*.

S.-pox. Acne vulgaris.

S. sweat. *Hydracum*.

Stones, the. The testes.

Stool. The evacuation of the bowels. A chair or seat.

S.s, bil'ious. Fæces after large doses of calomel.

S.s, cad'dy. Yellow fever stools, resembling dark sandy mud.

S.s, fat'ty. Stools in which globules of fat are present.

S., in'sulated. A stool used in electrotherapy, having insulated legs.

S.s, mu'cous. The discharge in enteritis, mixed with mucus.

S.s, pea-soup. More particularly applied to the stools of typhoid fever.

S.s, rice-water. The clear copious evacuations of cholera.

Stop. To plug up; to hold back.

S. need'le. A needle with a shank, used in the operation of dissection.

S. spec'ulum. (L. *specere*, to look.) A speculum with a controlling device to prevent its branches spreading out too much.

Stoppage. Cessation of flow or action; closure or stegnosis.

Stopper. A plug or other closure for a bottle.

S. drop'per. A combination of stopper and medicine pipette in one.

Stopping. The operation of filling the cavity of a decayed tooth to arrest decay.

Stopple. See *Stopper*.

Storage albumen. Albumen remaining in the circulation.

Stor'ax. Same as *Styrax*.

Stout. Hardy, sturdy, corpulent. A variety of beer.

Strabism. Same as *Strabismus*.

Strabism'al. Same as *Strabismic*.

Strabism'ic. Pertaining to, affected by, or involving *Strabismus*.

S. devia'tion. *Primary*.—The difference between the position assumed by a squinting eye when used with its fellow and when used alone to fix objects. *Secondary*.—The difference between the position assumed by a healthy eye when used in binocular vision, and when covered up, while the other and squinting eye is used for fixing objects.

Strabism'ical. Same as *Strabismic*.

Strabismom'eter. (Στραβισμός, squint; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument for measuring the degree of squint.

Strabismom'etry. (Στραβισμός, a squint; μέτρον, measure.) The measurement of the degree of *Strabismus*.

Strabism'us. (Στραβισμός, a squinting.) The failure of the visual axis to pass through the fixation point. Squint caused by the inco-ordinate action of the ocular muscles.

S., absolute. Squint occurring for all distances.

S., appa'rent. Due to the size of angle α.

S., concom'itant. Squint remaining the same for all distances from fixation point.

S., con'stant. When the condition is permanent.

S., conver'gent. The visual axes cross in front of fixation point.

S. deor'sum ver'gens. (L.) The axis of vision of the squinting eye is directed downwards.

S., diver'gent. The visual axes do not meet or cross beyond the fixation point.

S., down'ward. The squinting eye is directed below the point of fixation of the other eye.

S., dynam'ic. A disturbance of the equilibrium of the ocular muscles; as it is overcome by binocular vision it does not produce squint.

S., exter'nal. See *S., divergent*.

S., intermit'tent. Develops quite suddenly, and after a time disappears again as suddenly. Recurs at regular intervals, and is probably referable to purely nervous disturbances.

S., inter'nal. See *S., convergent*.

S., la'tent. Squint occurring only when one eye is occluded.

S., man'ifest. Squint occurring when both eyes are open.

S., monoc'ular or unilat'eral. When the same eye always deviates.

S., monolat'eral. Squint with visual axis of same eye always failing to pass through the fixation point.

S., paraly'tic. Due to paralysis or weakness of one or more muscles. It is marked in proportion to the need of working the affected muscle.

S., period'ic. Occurring sometimes for near, but not distant vision.

S., relat'ive. Squint occurring for some and not for other distances of the fixation point.

S., spas'tic. (Σπαστικός, drawn.) Due to spastic contraction of an ocular muscle. It occurs in connection with central nervous disease.

STRABITISMUS—STRATIFORM

S. sur'sum ver'gens. (L.) The axis of vision of the squinting eye is directed upward.

S., up'ward. The affected eye turns up beyond the point of fixation of the sound eye.

Strabitis'mus. (Στραβισμός, squint.) See *Strabismus*.

Strabom'eter. An instrument for measuring the degree of squint.

Strabon'es or **Strabo'ni.** (L. *strabo*, one who squints.) Those affected with squint.

Straboscop'io. (Στραβός, crooked; σκοπεῖν, to see.) Pertaining to the appearance of objects seen by one who squints.

S. disc. An instrument for producing distortion of objects.

Strabos'itas. See *Strabismus*.

Strabotomy. (Στραβός, crooked, distorted; τομή, cut.) Division of one or more ocular muscles whose action is distorting the eyeball.

Straight. Direct.

S. si'nus. This collects the blood from the inferior longitudinal sinus, the vena Galeni, the superior cerebellar veins. It runs along the base of the falx cerebri, and empties itself into the torcula herophili.

S. tu'bule. The central stem of the *Tubuli uriniferi*.

S. tu'bules of tes'tis. Short tubules receiving the semen from the seminiferous tubules, and discharging into the rete testis.

Strain. forcible and excessive stretching of the soft parts in consequence of an effort to separate insoluble substances from liquid.

Strain'er. Pharm. An instrument for straining.

Strain'ing. Muscular effort.

Strait-jack'et. A strong canvas jacket capable of being tightly laced, with long sleeves that can be tied together, used for the restraint of lunatics, &c. *Camisole*.

S.-waist'coat. See *Strait-jacket*.

Straits of the pelvis. The superior and inferior planes of the inlet and outlet.

Stramin'eous. (L. *stramen*, straw.) Straw-coloured or straw-like.

Stramonii extract'um. An evaporated ethereal extract. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, gradually increasing.

S. fo'lia. (Official.) Thorn-apple leaves. Asia. A coarse annual weed with an erect stem. It is much used for asthma, in the form of cigarettes and smoking mixtures.

S. gut'tæ daturin'æ. (Not official.) Sulphate of daturine 2 grains, water 1 ounce.

S. pul'vis compos'itus. (Not official.) Stramonium, datura tatula, cannabis indica, and lobelia inflata, all in powder, of each 6 drachms; nitre, in powder, 1 ounce; eucalyptus oil 30 minims. Mix thoroughly. It burns well, gives off dense fumes, and affords great relief in asthma.

S. sem'ina. (Official.) The dried ripe seeds of *Datura stramonium*, Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*. The mixed alkaloids of stramonium are generally called daturine, but are the same as those contained in belladonna, viz. a mixture of hyoscyamine and atropine. Action, narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic; dilates the pupils. Uses, pertussis, asthma, chronic constipation, dysmenorrhœa, retention of urine; locally in chronic articular and muscular rheumatism. An ointment of the fresh leaves relieves cancer.

S. tinct'u'ra. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. Antidotes, the same as *Poisoning with belladonna*.

S. unguen'tum daturin'æ. (Not official.) Four grains to the ounce of vaseline.

Strangalæsthes'ia. (Στραγγαλή, a halter; αίσθησις, sensibility.) Morbid sensation of the constriction of a part as if by a rope or band.

Strangalæsthes'ia. See *Strangalæsthesia*.

Strangallion. Tubercle.

Strangalis. (Στραγγαλή, a hard kernel.) A small hard induration of the breast.

Stranger's cold. *St. Kilda cold.* A form of influenza in the Hebrides, supposed to be due to the presence of strangers on the arrival of a ship.

Strang'ling. (L. *strangulare*, to choke.) See *Strangulation*.

Stranguary. (Στράξ, a drop; οὔρον, urine.) Same as *Strangury*.

Strangulate. (L. *strangulare*, to strangle.) To compress so as to suppress the function of a part or arrest the circulation. Same as *Strangulated*.

Strangulated. Compressed so as to suppress the function of a part.

S. her'nia. See *Hernia*.

Strangula'tio. *Strangulation*.

S. uter'ina. Same as *Hysteria*.

Strangulation. The state of a part too closely constricted. Excessive or abnormal constriction. Choking. Constriction of the trachea from any cause, resulting in a more or less complete impediment to respiration.

Strangula'tor. A species of *Cynanche*.

Strangu'ria. See *Strangury*.

S. cruen'ta. Discharge of blood in the urine.

Strangu'rious. Affected with strangury. Of the nature of strangury.

Strangury. (Στράξ, a drop; οὔρον, urine.) Retention of urine. Scanty micturition with painful sense of spasm. Occurs in local inflammatory affections, and as the result of irritant poisoning by turpentine, cantharides, &c.

Strapping. See *Plaster*.

S., hos'pital. Strong soap plaster.

Strass'burg tur'pentine. A variety obtained by puncturing the vesicles forming in the bark of *Abies pectinata*.

Strass'burg's test. A test for biliary acids in the urine. Add a little cane-sugar to the urine, dip in a filter-paper, dry it, and add a drop of sulphuric acid. A violet colour is obtained after a short time if biliary acids are present.

Strass'burger's cell-plate. The equatorial plate produced in karyokinesis.

Stratification. (L. *stratum*, a layer; facere, to make.) The thickening of a cell wall by deposition of successive thin layers. The arrangement of such layers. The deposition of layers of clot in an aneurism.

Stratified. (L. *stratum*, layer; fieri, to be made.) Arranged in layers.

S. car'tilage. White fibro-cartilage.

S. epithe'lium. See *Epithelium*.

Strat'iform. (L. *stratum*, layer; forma, form.) Forming or formed into layers.

S. car'tilage or **fibro-car'tilage.** Car-

STRATIFY—STRETCH

tilage covering the bone in an osteo-aponeurotic canal for a tendon.

Stratify. (L. *stratum*, layer; *feri*, to be made.) To arrange in layers.

Stra'tum. A layer, lamina lamella, or a membrane.

S. arsyndes'micum. *Syndesmo-arytenoideus*.

S. bacilla'tum, bacillo'sum, or bacillo'rum. Bacillary layer. Same as *Tunica Jacobi*.

S. Bow'mani. The anterior elastic layer of the cornea.

S. cellula'rum pyramida'lum. Large pyramidal layer.

S. choriocapilla're. *Tunica Ruyschiana*.

S. cine'reum. The second layer of the anterior lobes of the corpora quadrigemina, consisting of grey matter and small cells in a network of nerves.

S. cor'neum. The *Epidermis*.

S. cuta'neum. The dermoid layer of the tympanum.

S. cylindro'rum. Layer of rods and ~~rods~~.

S. episclera'ta. (Επί, on; σκληρός, hard.) That part of the capsule of Tenon on the sclerotic coat.

S., flesh. The *Parietal mesoblast*.

S. granulo'sum. (L.) Granular layer of retina; the upper portion of the rete mucosum. A narrow layer of pyramidal cells in the fascia dentata of the brain which corresponds to similar cells on the outer surface of the brain.

S. horizonta'le. (L.) Superficial arcuate fibres over the surface of the anterior pyramid of the medulla.

S. interme'dium. (L.) A layer of fibres in the crura cerebri.

S. lu'cidum. (L.) One of the epidermal layers.

S. Malp'ighi. The rete mucosum. The three deepest epidermal layers.

S. of O'ehl. The layer in the *S. cor-neum* where there are traces of a nucleus.

S. of Re'mak. A layer of medullated nerve-fibres beneath the first layer of the cerebral cortex.

S. of vis'ual cells. A layer of cells in the retina.

S. op'ticum. (L.) A mass of grey matter forming the third layer of the anterior lobes of the corpora quadrigemina.

S. thyreomembrano'sum. (Θυρίος, an oblong shield; L. *membranosus*, membranous.) The *Thyro-epiglottideus muscle*.

S. vascula're. (L.) The middle muscular coat of the uterus.

Strause. Drop.

Strawberry mark. A vascular nævus of reddish colour and soft consistency.

S. tongue. Prominence of the fungiform papillæ, the rest of the tongue being white. Occurs in scarlet fever.

Streak. A line, band, or stripe.

S. culture. One which is arranged in a streak or streaks on the surface of the medium.

S., medul'lary. Same as *Medullary groove*. A longitudinal groove at the anterior part of the blastoderm.

S., prim'itive. An opaque band extending some distance forward from the posterior margin of the area pellucida, and forming the

first noticeable sign of differentiation in the blastoderm of Amniota.

S., re'flex. A shining streak seen on the centre of the retinal vessels, due to reflection from the convexity of the contents.

Stream'less. Lacking in electrical activity.

Streblo'sis. (Στρεβλώ, to wrench.) See *Dislocation*.

Strem'ma. (Σπρέμμα, a sprain.) Same as *Sprain*.

Strength. Physical power.

Strengthen. To make strong.

Strengthen'ing. Making stronger.

S. plas'ter. *Emplastrum roborans*.

Strep'otome. (Στρεφείν, to twist; τμήν, to cut.) An instrument resembling a corkscrew, used by Spanton for the radical cure of hernia.

Strepito'sus mor'bus or affec'tus. (L. *strepitus*, a noise.) A kind of flatulent disease said to have been not uncommon in the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous tumours formed on different parts of the body, and were accompanied by the sonorous excretion of gas from the anus and mouth.

Strep'itus. A sound or noise.

S. au'rium. See *Tinnitus aurium*.

S. coria'ceus. (L. *corium*, leather.) An auscultatory sound resembling the creaking of leather.

S. u'teri. The uterine soufflé.

S. uteri'us. The uterine bruit.

Strep'sis. (Στρέψις, a turning.) See *Torsion*.

Streptobacte'ria. (Στρεπτός, twisted; βακτηρία, a stick, a staff.) Short rod-shaped bacteria associated in chains.

Streptococchæ'mia, Streptococ'hæ'mia. (Streptococci; αἷμα, blood.) The presence of Streptococci in the blood.

Streptococ'ci. (Στρεπτός, twisted; κοκκός, a berry.) A chain of micrococci linked together. Most of the species are said to be pathogenic.

Streptococ'cus. A micrococcus.

S. diphthe'riæ. (Διφθέρια, leather.) A streptococcus found by Prudden in diphtheritic membranes.

S. erysipel'atis or erysipelato'sus. (L.) *Micrococcus erysipelatosus*.

S. lanceola'tus. (L.) *Micrococcus Pasteuri*.

S. of Fehle'sen. *Micrococcus erysipelatosus*.

S. plicat'ilis. (L. *plicare*, to fold.) A streptococcus found in drinking-water, and a disease affecting the lips of children.

S. punico'sus psittaco'rum. (L.) Coccus of a disease very common in the grey parrot.

S. pyoge'nes. (Πύον, pus; γενέσθαι, to beget.) Micrococcus found in acute abscess.

S. sept'icus. (L.) A streptococcus found in polluted soil.

S. septopyæm'icus. (Σηπτόν, putrid; πύον, pus.) Pathogenic streptococcus like *S. erysipelatosus*; found in human saliva.

S. vacci'næ. Found in vaccine lymph.

Strep'tothrix. (Στρεπτός, twisted; θρίξ, hair.) A Genus of *Schizomycetes*, the cells uniting into simple or branching threads.

Stretch. (Mid. Eng. *strecchen*, to stretch.) To draw out to its full length.

STRETCHER—STRICTUROTOME

S. walk. A position in walking for physical development, with the arms stretched upward.

Stretch'er. A portable cot or litter for the transport of the sick.

Stretch'ing. Pandiculation, or the movements occurring on waking. The operation of tearing adhesions of the sciatic nerve in sciatica.

S. convuls'ions. Same as *Tetanic convulsions*.

S.-nerve. An operation practised for neuralgia, peripheral neuritis, hyperæsthesia, &c. &c.

Stria. (L. *stria*, a furrow.) A stripe or streak, a line or linear marking, whether of elevation or depression, as a ridge or furrow. In *Pathol.*, a linear hæmorrhagic macula.

S. latera'lis. A lateral stria on the surface of the corpus callosum.

S. longitudina'lis, or **S. Lancisi.** Same as *Nerve of Lancisi*.

S. medulla'ris thalami. A band of white fibres running backward along the junction of the median and superior surfaces of the thalamus.

Striæ. Plural of *Stria*.

S. acus'ticæ. Transverse white lines on the floor of the fourth ventricle. Same as *Lineæ transversæ*, *Striæ medullariæ*.

S. atroph'icæ. (A, privative; τροφή, nourishment.) Whitish lines caused by stretching of the skin (chiefly on lower abdomen) after pregnancy, rapid deposition of fat, abdominal tumour, &c.

S., callo'sal, or **S. longitudina'les et laterales.** (L. *callosus*, hard.) Striæ on the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

S. cor'næ. A narrow white streak interpolated between the thalamus and the caudatum on the ventricular floor. It resembles a bluish translucent horn in colour.

S. gravi'darum. (L.) The atrophic striæ observed after stretching of the skin in pregnancy, &c.

S. muscula'rës. (L.) The transverse striæ of striped muscle.

S. of Hei'denhain. The rod-like cells of the renal tubules.

S. of Ret'zius. Brown stripes on a tooth parallel to its edge. They are indications of enamel formation.

S., pine'al. The *Habena* or *Habenula*.

S. vascula'ris. (L.) The vascular layer of the cochlea.

Striate. Marked with fine ridges.

S. body. See *Corpora striata*.

Striated. Marked with furrows.

S. hair. A very rare form of canities, in which the hairs are white or coloured in rings or bands.

Stria'tion. An arrangement of lines. A striated structure.

S. of Hei'denhain. See *Striæ of Hei'denhain*.

Striatum. Same as *Corpus striatum*.

Striature. (L. *striare*, to furrow.) Mode of striation.

Stribill'go. Efflorescence.

Stribling springs. Chalybeate and alum springs in Augusta Co., Virginia; sometimes called Augusta springs.

Strich culture. See *Streak culture*.

Strictu'ra. (L.) A stricture.

S. a'ni. Stricture of the rectum.

S. intest'ini rect'i. Stricture of the rectum.

S. intes'tini rect'i spasmod'ica. (L.) Spasmodic stricture of the rectum.

S. œsophagi. (L.) Stricture of the œsophagus.

S. œsophagi spasmod'ica. (Οισοφαγός, œsophagus.) *Œsophagismus*.

S. præpu'tii. (L.) Phimosis.

S. pylo'ri. (L.) Stricture of the pyloric end of the stomach.

S. ventric'uli. (L.) Stricture of the stomach.

S. ves'icæ urina'riæ. (L.) A sacculated contraction of the bladder.

Stricture. (L. *strictura*, a contraction.) A constriction of a mucous canal, such as part of the intestinal canal, the vagina, urethra, uterus, &c.

S., an'nular. A ring-like obstruction produced by a fold of mucous membrane, the result of localised cicatricial contraction in the urethra.

S., bri'dle. A crescentic fold that may be perforated.

S., cicatri'cial. Due to contraction of scar tissue.

S., congest'ive. A temporary inflammatory obstruction from subacute prostatitis, or some temporary condition.

S. cut'ter. An instrument for the division of a stricture.

S. fe'ver. The condition resulting from the passage of a catheter through a stricture.

S., func'tional. See *S., spasmodic*.

S., hour-glass. See *S., bri'dle*.

S., impass'able. A stricture through which the finest bougie cannot be passed.

S., imper'meable. See *S., impass-able*.

S., intes'tinal. Congenital. Rare. Simple cicatricial stenosis from ulceration due to tubercle, syphilis, dysentery (rare), typhoid (rarer), new growths, compression, and traction. (Osler.)

S., irreg'ular. Any variety that is complicated or peculiar.

S., ir'ritable. Where the passage of a catheter causes great pain and spasm.

S., lin'ear. Named from its appearance.

S. of the lach'rymal duct. Closure of the lumen by œdema of the submucosa, contraction of cicatrices of ulcers, pressure by tumours, &c.

S., organ'ic. Narrowing of a canal, due to tissue change, to deposits, or pressure from without.

S., pack-thread. Named from its appearance.

S., per'meable. One permitting the passage of an instrument.

S., recur'rent or contrac'tile. One in which the constriction returns after dilatation.

S., simple. One causing no alteration in the passage of urine.

S., spasmod'ic. A stricture due to muscular spasm, and not organic change.

S., tor'tuous. Same as *S., irregular*.

S., val'vular. Named from its appearance.

Strictureot'omy. (L. *strictura*, stricture; Gr. τεμνω, to cut.) See *Strictureotomy*.

Stricturetome. See *Stricturetome*.

Stric'turotome. (L. *strictura*, a stric-

ture; Gr. *τεμνῖν*, to cut.) A cutting instrument used to divide a stricture.

Strictureotomy. A cutting operation for the relief of stricture.

Stridor. (L. *stridere*, to make a creaking sound.) A harsh, vibrating noise produced by some bronchial, tracheal, or laryngeal obstruction.

S. den'tium, or **Odontopri'sis.** Grinding of the teeth.

S., inspiratory. A noisy inspiration in spasm of the glottis.

S., laryngeal. Stridor due to laryngeal stenosis.

S. serraticus. A sound like that of sharpening a saw, heard during expiration through a tracheotomy tube.

Stridulate. (L. *stridulus*, creaking.) To suffer from stridor.

Stridulation. Making a stridulous sound.

Strid'ulous. (L. *stridulus*, creaking, rattling, hissing.) Making a small harsh sound; having a thin squeaking sound; creaking.

S. angina. (L. *angere*, to strangle.) Same as *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Striga cartilaginosa cordis. (L.) The isthmus of the fossa ovalis.

Strigil. (L. *strigilis*, a scraper.) A flesh-brush.

Strigillation. Friction with a brush.

Strigilis. (L. *strigilis*, a scraper: pl. *Strigiles*.) Biol. A comb-like organ on the first tarsal joint of the fore-leg of the bee, employed to clean the antennæ and to clear from the eye-hair all pollen grains or foreign bodies; the eye-brush, eye-comb.

Strigilose. (L. *striga*, a furrow.) Biol. Minutely strigose.

Strig'is. See *Strigil*.

Strigmentum. (L. a scraping.) The rolls of dirt and epithelium rubbed off moist skin.

S. cap'itis. (L.) See *Pityriasis*.

Strigose. (L. *striga*, a furrow.) Strigous. Armed with sharp hairs; having bristles.

String method. The plan of dilating a stricture canal by passing a strand of braided silk and drawing it back and forth.

Stringent. (L. *stringens*, *stringere*, to draw tight, compress.) Tightening or binding.

Striola. (L.) A little furrow, a delicate stria.

Striolate. Having *Striolæ*.

Striolated. Somewhat striated.

Stripe. (Mid. Eng. a stripe.) A discoloured mark, a streak.

S.s of Ret'zius. Dark lines extending more or less parallel to the free surface of the tooth, due to inequalities in growth and density of the enamel.

Striped muscle. Striated muscle.

Stripping. (Mid. Eng. *stripen*, to rob.) Uncovering, unsheathing. In the plural, the last and richest milk given at any one milking.

S. of the pleu'ra. Removal of the parietal pleura to take away traces of tuberculosis in an animal used for food.

Strob'ic. (Στροβός, a top.) Resembling, or pertaining to, a top.

S. discs. Discs drawn with concentric circles, so as to produce an illusory impression that they are revolving.

Stro'bila, or **Stro'bile.** (Στροβίλος, a pine cone.) An adult tapeworm.

Strobilation. (Στροβίλος, a pine cone.) Biol. The formation of zooids, discs, or joints by metameric division, gemmation, or fission.

Strobillsa'tion. The same as *Strobilation*.

Strobiloid. (Στροβίλος, a pine cone; είδος, like.) Like a *Strobile*.

Strobilophagous. (Στροβίλος, pine cone; φάγνν, to eat.) Living on pine cones, as a bird.

Stroboscope. (Στρόβος, a twisting; σκοπεῖν, to view.) See *Zoetrope*.

Stroboscopic. (Στρόβος, a twisting; σκοπεῖν, to view.) Pertaining to the *Stroboscope*. A term applied to a plate used in the study of the contractions of striated muscular fibre.

Stroke. A sudden seizure. A popular term for apoplexy. To pass the hands gently over the body.

S., apoplec'tic. See *Apoplexy*.

S., back, of the heart. The supposed "reaction impulse" at the moment the blood is discharged into the aorta. The diastolic impulse.

S., heat. See *Hyperpyrexia*; *Heat apoplexy*.

S., paralyt'ic. A sudden loss of muscular power from a lesion in the brain or spinal cord.

Stroma. (Στρώμα, a covering.) The fibrous connective sustentacular tissue of an organ.

S., can'cer. The fibrous tissue element of cancer.

S. a'brin. Landois' term for fibrin formed directly from stroma instead of plasma.

S., intertubular. The connective tissue supporting the tubules of the kidney, containing the blood-vessels, nerves, &c.

S. of red blood-corpuscles. That part which remains when the hæmoglobin is removed.

S. plexus. A plexus of axis-cylinders formed by the corneal nerves.

Stromatic. Of the nature of a *Stroma*.

Stromatiform. (Στρώμα, a covering; L. *forma*, form.) Like a stroma.

Stromatous. Of, or pertaining to, *Stroma*.

Strombuliform. (L. *strombulus*, a little top; *forma*, form.) Twisted into a spiral form.

Strogmurh. (Ger.) See *Rheometer*.

Strongle. (Στρογγύλος, globose.) A worm of the Genus *Strongylus*.

Strongullion. *Strangury*.

Strongyl. See *Strongle*.

Strongylus. (Στρογγύλος, globose.) A Genus of Nematode *Entozoa*.

Strontia spring. Alkaline saline water, Brooklandville, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Stront'ium. (Not official.) The iodide and bromide are prescribed in the same manner as are similar salts of sodium, but in larger doses—from 2 to 4 drachms a day.

S., lac'tate of. Is administered in doses of 90 to 120 grains a day. In nephritis the lactate reduces the quantity of albumen without causing diuresis. The nitrate is prescribed in cases of articular rheumatism. The

STROPHANTHI—STRYCHNIA

dose of nitrate is 6 drachms or more a day. Strontium bromide, which, like strontium lactate, is so valuable in dyspepsia as a sedative gastric analgesic, has been found useful in the vomiting of pregnancy, in 15-grain doses with the two principal meals. Given in powder with bread.

Strophanthi, tinctura. An ethereal extract is first made, evaporated, and the resulting powder dissolved in alcohol. Dose, 2 to 10 minims.

Strophanthin. (Not official.) Recommended as a heart tonic. Dose, 1-300th to 1-200th of a grain.

Strophanthus. (Official.) The ripe seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*, freed from the awns. Africa. Nat. Order, *Apocynaceae*. A weedy climber reaching to the top of the highest trees. The active principle is a glucoside, *Strophanthin*. $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. A white crystalline powder, soluble in water, with a neutral reaction. Action, cardiac, stimulant, and tonic; diuretic; similar to digitalis. Uses, same as digitalis, but probably a better diuretic in heart dropsy.

Strophium. (*Στρόφος*, a cord.) A bandage.

Strophocephalus. (*Στρόφος*, twisted; *κεφαλή*, head.) A monster having displacement of the parts forming the head and face.

Strophocephaly. The condition of having a distorted head.

Strophulus. (*Στρόφος*, a twisted band or cord.) A papular eruption of the skin, exhibiting a variety of forms.

S. albidus. (L.) See *Milium*.

S. confertus. (L.) See *S. intertinctus*.

S. intertinctus. (L.) A variety of papular eczema in children.

S. pruriginosus. (L.) Disseminated, itching, erythematous papules occurring in the young.

S. volaticus. (L.) A typical erythema papulatum, characterised by slight macules.

Strophus. Tormina.

Strough-ton's elixir. *Tinctura abanthii composita*. A tincture of wormwood, germander, gentian, rhubarb, orange-peel, cascarrilla, and aloes; used as a flavour in alcoholic drinks and as a general tonic.

Structural. (L. *structura*, a fitting together.) Of, or pertaining to, structure.

S. disease. One involving tissue and causing change visible to the naked eye or the microscope; also, organic disease in contradistinction to functional disease.

Structurally. In a structural manner, with regard to structure.

Structure. (L. *structura*, a fitting together.) Any organic form; the combination of parts in any natural production; an organisation of parts or elements.

Structureless. Devoid of distinct parts; unorganised, unformed, without structure; having no distinction into parts or organs; homogeneous.

Struma. (L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumour.) Scrofula, tubercular disease, goitre (rare).

S. adipo'sa. (L.) Prominence of the neck from obesity.

S. follic'ular. *Bronchocoele*.

S. fungo'sa. (L.) *Encephaloid*.

S. lipomato's aberra'tae re'num.

(L.) Small fatty tumours found beneath the renal capsules.

S. malign'a. (L.) Carcinoma of the thyroid gland.

S. pulsans. (L.) Pulsating goitre.

S. vasculo'sa. (L.) Same as *S. pulsans*.

Strumatic. (L. *strumatics*, pertaining to struma.) Same as *Strumose*.

Strumec'tomy. (L. *struma*; *ἐκτομή*, excision.) Excision of a large or strumous gland, or of a goitre.

Strumiferous. (L. *struma*; *ferre*, to bear.) *Strumose*.

Strumiform. Having the appearance of *Struma*.

Strumipriva, cachex'ia. (L. *struma*, bronchocoele; *prustus*, deprived of; Gr. *κακος*, bad; *ἕξις*, state.) Loss of the thyroid gland and the resulting condition of myxœdema.

Strum'itis. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Strumoderma. (L. *struma*, tuberculous tumour; *δέρμα*, skin.) See *Scrofuloderma*.

Strumose. (L. *strumosus*, characterised by struma.) Scrofulous. Of, pertaining to, or affected by, *Struma*. Possessing a wen-like protuberance.

Strumo'sis. Same as *Strumosis*.

S. cer'e'br'i. Tubercular meningitis.

S. pulmo'num. Tubercle of the lung.

Strumos'itas. Strumous diathesis or goitrous diathesis.

Strum'ous. Having the nature of *Struma*.

S. bu'bo. Hyperplastic lymphadenitis of the inguinal glands.

S. inguinal lymphadenit'is. Same as *S. bu'bo*.

S. node. The tuberculous node or the scrofulous gumma. A localised tuberculous focus in the subcutaneous tissue. It is commonly fixed, is not painful, but may be tender.

Strumpell's disease. Acute primary hæmorrhagic encephalitis.

Strumulose. Furnished with a small *Struma*.

Strut. Swelling out, bulging, protuberant.

Struve's lotion. Tartar emetic 1 drachm, tincture of cantharides 1 fluid ounce, water 2 fluid ounces. Used as a counter-irritant in whooping-cough.

S.'s method. Add ammonia, tannic acid, and afterwards glacial acetic acid to a dilute solution of hæmoglobin; a black precipitate is thrown down, which is washed and dried on a slide; two or three drops of glacial acetic acid and a granule of chloride of ammonium are added. Gentle heat is applied; on cooling the crystals appear.

Strychnia, Strych'nine. $C_8H_7N_2O_2$, eq. 334. (Official.) An alkaloid, from ignatia or nux vomica, occurring in colourless, prismatic, or octohedral crystals, in a white, odourless, crystalline powder, permanent in the air. Taste intensely bitter; reaction alkaline; insoluble in ether; soluble in 6 parts of chloroform, 12 parts boiling alcohol, 2600 parts of boiling water, and in 6700 of cold water. It is prepared by macerating nux vomica in water with muriatic acid for twenty-four hours, boiling and straining through muslin; boil residue again with the same quantity of acidulated water, and again

STRYCHNIC—STUPOR

repeat the process; mix the three decoctions, evaporate to the consistency of syrup, add a mixture of lime and water; boil (stirring constantly) for ten minutes; strain through muslin, thoroughly wash the precipitate, dry, powder, and wash repeatedly with dilute alcohol (to free from brucine) until washings are only faintly reddened with nitric acid: boil with alcohol till bitterness is lost; mix these several tinctures together and distil off the alcohol; wash the residue, add water, and drop in sulphuric acid to neutralise; then add animal charcoal; boil, filter, evaporate, and crystallise; dissolve in water, and precipitate by adding liquor ammoniac; dry on blotting-paper. Dose, 1-30th to 1-12th of a grain.

Strychnia is a violent poison, destructive alike to vegetable and animal life; half a grain is the smallest quantity that has caused death. The symptoms of poisoning are dilated pupils, constriction of fauces and jaws, slight shuddering, pallor of the face, followed by flushing; tetanic convulsions. Cases of poisoning should be treated by artificial respiration, animal charcoal or tannic acid, followed by an emetic, or the stomach pump. Bromide of potassium, in half-ounce dose in water, with 30 grains of chloral. Nitrite of amyl inhalations. The patient may be kept under chloroform or ether. Curare one third grain, by hypodermic injection (Murrell). Belladonna, tincture of aconite, and morphine are also antidotes. Eight grains of morphine are said to be an antidote for one of strychnine. Actions, stimulant to the medulla and spinal cord; tonic; diuretic; increases venereal appetite; causes uterine contractions. Uses, functional paralysis, paralysis of diphtheria, chlorosis, impotency, amenorrhœa.

Strychnic. Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or including *Strychnia*.

Strychninæ acetās. (Not official.) Neutral. Soluble in 16 parts of chloroform and 100 parts of water. Dose, 1-60th to 1-8th of a grain.

S. hydríodas. (Not official.) $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2HI$, eq. 462. White scales, containing 72 per cent. of strychnia. Slightly soluble in water. Dose, 1-60th to 1-8th of a grain.

S. hydrobromas. (Not official.) $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HBr$ = 415. It occurs in prismatic needles, contains 80 per cent. of strychnia. It is soluble in 32 parts of water. Dose, 1-60th to 1-10th.

S. hydrochlorās. (Not official.) $2(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HCl).3H_2O$, eq. 795. Crystallises in silky needles. It is soluble in 60 parts of cold water. It contains 84 per cent. of strychnia. Dose, 1-60th to 1-10th of a grain.

S. liquor hydrochlorātis. *Liquor strychnicæ.*

S. nítras. (Not official.) $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HNO_3$, eq. 397. Contains 84 per cent. of strychnia. It forms colourless needles of silky lustre. Soluble in 3 parts of boiling water. Dose, liquor, 5 to 10 drops.

S. sulphas. (Not official.) $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2).2H_2SO_4.7H_2O$, eq. 892. Occurs in prismatic, colourless crystals, shining, odourless, efflorescent, with an intensely bitter taste. Soluble in 4 parts of boiling and 10 of cold water. Dose, 1-60th to 1-8th of a grain.

Strychninisa'tion. The condition produced by large doses of strychnia or nuxvomica.

Strych'ninism. The hyper-excitabile condition of the spinal cord produced by strychnia. The state of being affected by strychnia.

Strychninoma'nia. Delirium produced by strychnia or nuxvomica.

Strychnised. Brought under the influence of strychnia.

Stryphna. (*Στρυφνός*, sour.) Astrin-gents.

Stryph'nos. Same as *Stryphna*.

Strypteria. Alumen; styptics.

Studium inanē. (L.) Brown study or listless musing.

Stuffing. *Cynanche trachealis*.

Stultitia. (L. *stultus*, a fool.) Foolishness, dullness of intellect.

Stump. The extremity, pedicle, or basis of a part left after surgical amputation, excision, or ablation.

S.-foot. Same as *Club-foot*.

S. of eye'ball. The remainder of the globe after the excision of whole or part of the eyeball.

S. of tooth. That part remaining after removal of the crown.

S., sugar-loaf. Same as *Conical stump*.

Stun. (Ang.-Sax. *stunian*, to make a din.) To stupefy or bewilder with a loud noise, or distracting noises. To strike with stupor, as by a blow or violence. To benumb, stupefy, deaden.

Stun'ing. Stupefaction. The act or condition expressed by the verb to stun.

Stunt. (Mid. Eng. *stunt*, dull.) An undeveloped state.

Stunted. Undeveloped, generally from unhygienic environment and food.

Stupe. (*Στύπη*, the coarse part of flax, tow.) A pledget of tow or flannel, used as a dressing in the treatment of a wound. The material with which hot fomentations are applied. It may be sprinkled with turpentine or opium.

Stupefa'cient. (L. *stupefacere*, to make stupid or senseless.) A medicine producing stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

Stupefaction. The act of being stupefied. A stolid or senseless state, torpor, insensibility.

Stupefiedness. Stupefaction; insensibility.

Stupefer. One who, or that which, stupefies.

Stupefy. (L. *stupefacere*, to make senseless.) To make stupid or torpid; blunt the faculties; deprive of sensibility by any means; make dull or dead to external influences.

Stupe'lon. *Stupa*. The coarse parts of the stalks of flax or hemp placed next the bark.

Stupema'nia. (L. *stupor*, stupor; Gr. *mania*, mania.) Mental stupor with insanity.

Stup'ha. Stove.

Stup'pia. Tin.

Stupid. (L. *stupere*, to be amazed.) In a state of stupor. Having the faculties deadened or dulled; benumbed.

Stupiditas. Same as *Idiocy*.

Stupidity. (L. *stupidus*, senseless.) A state of stupor or stupefaction.

Stupidly. In a dazed or foolish manner.

Stupor. (L. *stupor*, insensibility.) Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; torpidity of feeling.

STUPOROUS—STYLOPHARYNGEUS

S., anergic. Same as *Stuporous insanity*. Acute dementia.

S., delusional. Melancholic dulness of mind, with delusions. It is sometimes a kind of auto-hypnotism.

S., epileptic. The stupor following an epileptic fit.

S., fornicans. (L.) Formication.

S., lethargic. See *Trance*.

S., melancholicus. (L.) The stupor of melancholia.

S., milliaris. (L.) Paræsthesia of the fingers and toes in connection with miliary fever.

S., post-convulsive. Same as *S., epileptic*.

S., vigilans. (L.) Catalepsy.

Stuporous. Characterised by *Stupor*.

S., insanity. A psychoneurosis, usually of young adults, characterised by extreme apathy and dementia, ensuing usually on conditions of exhaustion from shock, and generally resulting in recovery. Also called acute dementia, primary dementia, primary curable dementia, and anergic stupor.

Stupose. Like tow.

Stuprate. (L. *stupare*, to defile.) To debauch; to ravish.

Stupration. Rape.

Stuprum. (L. *stuprum*, defilement, dishonour.) Stupration. Any union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

Sturdy. Vigorous, hardy.

Stut. To stutter.

Stutter. To speak with a marked stammer; to utter words with frequent breaks and repetitions of parts, either habitually or occasionally during excitement. A marked hesitating or broken utterance.

S. spasm. See *Lalophobia*.

Stutterer. One who stutters, a stammerer.

Stuttering. A hesitation in speaking, in which there is spasmodic and uncontrollable reiteration of the same syllable.

Stutteringly. In a stuttering manner.

Styan, Styany. See *Sty*.

Sty. (Ang.-Sax. *stigen*, a sty.) A circumscribed inflammatory swelling of the eyelid. *Hordeolum*.

Stylamblys. (Στυλος, a pillar; ἀμβλός, blunt.) *Biol.* A small process attached to the inner branch of the pleopod of a Crustacean. (Bate.)

Stylar. (Στυλος, a pillar.) Pertaining to, or resembling, a *Style*.

Style. (Στυλος, a pillar.) That part of the pistil, in plants, which is above the ovary and supports the stigma.

Stylet. See *Stilet*.

Styletiform. (L. *stilus*, a stake; *forma*, shape.) Shaped like a *Stilet*.

Styliform. (Στυλος, a pillar; L. *forma*, shape.) Shaped like a *Style*.

Stylisæus. (Στυλίσκος, a small pillar.) A slender cylindrical tent.

Stylo-. The prefix used to denote connection with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Styloceratomyoidæus. *Stylohyoideus*.

Styloglossal. (Στυλος, a pillar; γλῶσσα, tongue.) Of, or pertaining to, the styloid process and the tongue.

Styloglossus. A muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted into the tongue.

Stylogonidium. (Στυλος, a pillar; γονί, generation.) *Biol.* A gonidium formed by abstriction on the ends of special branches of the thalamus in certain Fungi.

Stylohyal. One of the bony elements of the hyoid arch; constitutes the styloid process. The stylohyoid ligament and the epiphyal or lesser cornu of the hyoid bone constitute the rest of the cartilaginous element.

Stylohyoid. (Στυλος, a pillar; υ, up-silon; εἶδος, like.) Of, or pertaining to, the stylohyal or the stylohyoid process of the temporal bone and the hyoid bone.

S. ligament. The ligament connecting the styloid process and lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

S. muscle. See *Stylohyoideus*.

S. nerve. The branch of the facial supplying the stylohyoid muscle.

Stylohyoidæan. Same as *Stylohyoid*.

Stylohyoidæus. A muscle arising from the styloid process of the temporal bone and inserted into the lesser cornu and the adjacent part of the body of the hyoid bone.

Styloid. (Στυλος, a pillar; εἶδος, form.) Like a style.

S. cornua. The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone, the epiphyls.

S. process of fibula. Pointed eminence on posterior superior part of the upper extremity. Serves for the attachment of the short external lateral ligament of the knee-joint.

S. process of radius. The pointed process at the radial side of the lowest part of the bone.

S. process of temporal bone. A sharp prominent process supported by the vaginal process, and serving for the attachment of the stylohyoid ligament and muscle, the stylopharyngeus, and the styloglossus muscles.

S. process of third metacarpal bone. The pointed process on the radial side and dorsal aspect.

S. process of ulna. The pointed extremity of the inner side of the lower end of the ulna.

Stylomas'toid. (Στυλος, a pillar; μαστός, a rounded knoll.) Common to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone.

S. artery. A branch of the occipital artery passing into the *S. foramen*.

S. foramen. A foramen between the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone.

S. vein. A vein coming out of the *S. foramen*.

Stylomaxillary. (L. *stylus*, a stake; *maxillaris*, relating to the maxilla.) Of, or pertaining to, the styloid process of the temporal bone and the mandible or lower jaw-bone.

S. ligament. A strong band of deep fascia separating the parotid and submaxillary glands, connecting the styloid process and the mandible.

Stylopharyngeal. (Στυλος, stake, pillar; φάρυγξ, pharynx.) Of, or pertaining to, the styloid process of the temporal bone and the pharynx.

S. muscle. See *Stylopharyngeus*.

Stylopharyngeus. A muscle arising from the styloid process of the temporal bone,

separating the superior and middle constrictions of the pharynx.

Stylopodium. (Στύλος, pillar; πούς, foot; pl. *Stylopodia*.) *Biol.* A disc-like enlargement occurring at the base of the style in some flowers, e. g. *Umbelliferae*.

Stylosanthes. (Στύλος, pillar; άνθος, a flower.) Pencil flower. United States. *Nat. Order Leguminosae.* (Not official.) Shrub one foot high. Action, uterine tonic and sedative. Uses, to relieve irritability of the uterus in the later months of pregnancy; to increase the expulsive pains of parturition. Dose, of the fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops.

Stylospore. (Στύλος, a pillar; σπορά, seed.) Same as *Rhynchospora*.

Stylostaphylin. (Στύλος, a pillar; σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.) Connected with, or relating to, the styloid process of the temporal bone and the velum palati.

Stylostegium. (Στύλος, a pillar; στέγος, cover; pl. *Stylostegia*.) *Biol.* The corona covering the style peculiar to Asclepiads.

Stylostemon. (Στύλος, pillar; στήμων, stamen.) An epigynous stamen.

Stylostephyte. (Στύλος, a pillar; φυτόν, a plant.) A style-shaped exostosis.

Stylostixis. (Στύλος, a style; στιξίς, puncture.) See *Acupuncture*.

Stylus. (L. *stilus*, a pen.) A pointed instrument formerly used for writing on wax tablets.

Also, in *Surg.*, a sound.

Styma. See *Priapism*.

Stymatosis. (Στύμα, a stiffness.) A violent erection of the penis attended with bleeding. Chordee.

Stymmata. (Στυμμα, that which thickens.) The most solid ointments; also, the ingredients for increasing their consistence.

Stypage. (F.) The production of local anæsthesia by means of a *Stype*.

Stype. (F. Στυπή, tow.) A tampon or pledget, especially that used for *Stypage*.

Stypsis. (Στυπτική, astringent.) Constipation. The use of a styptic.

Styptic. (Στυπτικός, astringent.) Astringent, constrictive, binding. Having the quality of checking hæmorrhage; a hæmostatic.

S., Binell's. *Aqua binellis.* Creasote water.

S., Broeche's. A supposed styptic once used in Paris.

S. collo'dion. A mixture of 100 parts of collodion, 10 parts of carbolic acid, 5 parts of pure tannin, 3 parts of benzoic acid.

S., col'loid. Xylostyptic ether. Ether saturated with tannin and gun-cotton. Also made by mixing collodion, carbolic acid, tannin, and benzoic acid. Styptic and antiseptic.

S. cotton. Absorbent cotton dipped in a solution of ferric chloride or sulphate and dried.

S., Helvétius's. *Ferrum tartarissatum.*

S. powder. A mixture of equal parts of alum, gum acacia, and calophony.

S., Ruspi's. A nostrum said to consist of gallic acid, a small quantity of sulphate of zinc and opium, dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and rose water.

S. weed. *Cassia occidentalis.*

Styptical. Same as *Styptic*.

Stypticine. $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O.HCl$. Hydrochlorate of cotarnine. (Not official.) Cotarnine is a base, chemically related to hy-

drastinine, obtained by oxidising narcotine. In yellow crystals, soluble in water. In metrorrhagia as a hæmostatic injection. This alkaloid has been used lately with considerable success to stop uterine hæmorrhage, in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain five times daily. Dr. S. Gottschalk reports that it has a sedative influence.

Stypticity. The property of being styptic; astringency.

Styracin. Cinnamic ester with potassium hydrate. It crystallises in shining needles, is sparingly soluble in water, and possesses a hyacinth-like odour.

Styracol. $C_6H_5CH.CH_3COOC_6H_4OCH_3$. (Not official.) It is used chiefly in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is the cinnamic ether of guaiaacol, split up when taken internally. The resulting component part, guaiaacol, is supposed to be the effective agent. Internally, good results are looked for in cases of chronic catarrh of the bladder, stomach, and intestines.

Styrax præparatus. Asia Minor. *Nat. Order Balsamifera.* (Not official.) A balsam prepared from the inner bark of *Liquidambar orientalis*; purified by solution in rectified spirit. A semi-transparent, brownish-yellow, semi-fluid balsam, about the consistency of thick honey, with a strong agreeable odour and balsamic taste. It yields styrol, C_8H_8 , a thin colourless liquid of fragrant odour; cinnamic acid and styracin, $C_9H_8O_2$. Action, similar to copaiba; parasiticide. Uses, chronic catarrhs, gonorrhœa; locally in scabies, frost-bite. Dose, 10 to 20 grains a day, gradually increasing. Contained in *Tinctura benzoati composita*, *Unguentum styracis* (not official). Prepared styrax 2 fluid drachms, prepared lard 1 ounce. Used in scabies.

Styrene. (Στύραξ, storax.) $C_8H_{10}O$. Styryl-alcohol: Cinnamyl-alcohol. A substance obtained by saponifying.

Styrol. C_8H_8 . Cinnamene; phenylethylene. A colourless, strongly refractive liquid hydrocarbon, with an odour like that of benzene, and obtained by heating benzene with calcium hydrate.

Styrolene. The same as *Styrol*.

Styrone. (Not official.) A compound formed with styrax and balsam of Peru. Thin needles, with a hyacinth odour, soluble in alcohol. A deodorising non-toxic antiseptic. Use, 4 per cent. alcohol solution; a teaspoonful of this in a glass of lukewarm water for injections and washings.

Sty'sis. See *Priapism*.

Sua'veolens. (L.) Sweet-scented, as a medicine.

Sub. A Latin preposition used as a prefix to denote under or beneath.

Subabdominal. Situated below or beneath the abdomen.

Subacetas. *Subacetate*.

Subacetate. A basic acetate.

Subac'id. Moderately acid or sour.

Subac'rid. Moderately acrid, sharp, or pungent to the taste.

Subacro'mial. Situated below the acromion.

S. bur'sa. A large bursa between the acromion process and the shoulder-joint.

Subactio. (L. *subigo*, to prepare.) Operation of making plasters, extracts, &c., with the hand or with the pestle and mortar.

SUBACUMINATE—SUBCLAVIAN

Subacu'minate. (L.) Moderately acuminate.

Subacute. (L.) A condition below that of acuteness, in any sense.

S. myel'i'tis. An affection of the myelin of the spinal cord. It reaches its height in from two to six weeks.

S. spinal atrophy. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Subacutely. In a subacute manner.

Subaffect'io. (L.) Hydropathy.

Subagita'trix. (L.) One who practises *Tribadism*.

Subala'ris ve'na. (L.) Axillary vein.

Suba'nal. (L.) Situated under the anus.

Subances'tral. Of collateral ancestry or derivation; not in the direct line of descent.

Subancone'al. Situated under the anconeus.

Subancone'us. A small muscle inserted into the posterior ligament of the elbow-joint under the anconeus.

Subapical. Beneath the apex.

Subaponeurotic. (L. *sub*; *aponeurosis*.) Situated under an aponeurosis.

Subarach'noid. (L. *sub*; *ἀράχνη*; a spider's web; *εἶδος*, like.) Under the arachnoid membrane of the cerebro-spinal system.

S. flu'id. The cerebro-spinal fluid.

S. hæmorrhage. In the majority of cases the delicate arachnoid membrane is ruptured. It may, however, result from hæmorrhage from the pia mater.

S. space. The space between the arachnoid membrane and the base of the brain that acts as a protective water-pillow to the important parts of the brain found there.

Subarachnoid'al. Same as *Subarachnoid*.

Subarachnoid'ean. Same as *Subarachnoid*.

Subarcuate. (L.) Slightly arcuate.

S. fos'sa. A depression on the postero-internal surface of the temporal bone, beneath the arched prominence for the superior semicircular canal.

Subare'olar. (L.) Situated under the mammary areolar.

S. ab'scess. A furuncular subcutaneous abscess of the areolar of the nipple.

Subastrag'alar. (L. *sub*; *αστραγάλος*, ankle bone.) Situated beneath the astragalus.

S. amputa'tion. Amputation of the foot through the astragalo-navicular and the calcaneo-astragaloid joints.

Subastrag'aloid. Situated beneath or below the astragalus.

S. amputa'tion. Disarticulation at the astragalo-scapoid and astragalo-calcaneal joints. The astragalus forms the summit of the stump.

S. disloca'tion. Dislocation of the ankle in which the astragalus remains fixed to the leg bones, and is displaced forwards over the tarsus.

Subastrin'gent. (L.) Slightly astringent.

Subatloid'eus. (L. *sub*; *ἄτλας*, the bearer; *εἶδος*, like.) Situated beneath the atlas. The second pair of spinal nerves.

Subaudition. (L. *subauditio*, the supplying of a word omitted.) The act of understanding something not expressed; that which

is understood or implied from that which is expressed; understood meaning.

Subaur'al. (L.) Beneath the ear.

Subax'ial. (L. *sub*; *axis*, the axis of the earth.) Lying ventral to the axis.

Subax'illary. (L.) Situated beneath the axilla.

Subaxoid'eus. (L. *sub*; *axis*, axis of earth; Gr. *εἶδος*, form.) Below the axis. The third pair of cervical nerves.

Subbra'chial. (L.) Under the pectoral muscles.

Subbrachycephal'ic. (L. *sub*; *βράχιον*, the arm; *κεφαλή*, the head.) Having a cephalic index from 80° to 84°.

Subcœ'cal. (L.) Lying under the cæcum.

S. fos'sa. A peritoneal pouch behind the cæcum.

Subcalcare'ous. (L. *sub*; *calx*, lime.) Somewhat calcareous.

Subcal'carine. (L. *sub*; *calcar*, the calcaneum.) Situated ventral to the calcarine fissure.

Subcap'sular. Situated under a capsule; being in the cavity of a capsule.

S. epithe'lum. An epitheloid lining of the inside of a capsule of a spinal ganglion.

Subcarbonate. A neutral or basic carbonate.

Subcartilag'inous. (L. *sub*; *cartilago*, cartilage.) Situated below or beneath cartilage; lying under the costal cartilages; hyochondrial.

Subcaud'al. (L.) Situated under the tail.

Subcaud'ate. (L.) Same as *Subcaudal*.

Subcent'al. (L.) Situated beneath the centre, or ventral to the central fissure of the brain.

S. arch. *Hæmal arch*.

Subcerebell'ar. (L.) Situated beneath the cerebellum.

Subcer'ebral. Below the cerebrum; specifically below the supposed seat of consciousness, or not dependent on volition. Applied to involuntary or reflex action in which the spinal cord, but not the brain, is concerned.

Subchon'dral. (L. *sub*; *χόνδρον*, cartilage.) Lying under cartilage.

Subchor'dal. (L.) Situated under the notochord or chorda dorsalis.

Subchorion'ic. (L. *sub*; *χόριον*, the chorion.) Lying under the chorion.

Subcho'roid. Same as *Subchoroidal*.

S. drop'sy. Morbid accumulation of fluid between the adherent choroid sclerotic and the retina.

Subchron'ic. More chronic than subacute.

Subcla'vian. (*Sub*, under; *clavis*, a key.) Lying or extending under or beneath the clavicle. Pertaining to the subclavian vessels.

S. artery. The trunk of the main vessel of the upper extremity arising on the right from the innominate artery, on the left side from the aorta, and being continued as the axillary. It supplies large branches to the neck.

S. groove. A groove made by the *S. artery* on the first rib. It is separated from the groove for the *S. vein* by the tubercle for the insertion of the scalenus anticus. The groove

SUBCLAVICULA—SUBDERMAL

for the insertion of the subclavius muscle on the under surface of the clavicle.

S. muscle. See *Subclavius*.

S. nerve. A branch of the brachial plexus supplying the subclavius muscle.

S. triangle. See *Triangle*.

S. vein. The main vein of the upper extremity, the continuation of the axillary vein emptying into the innominate veins.

Subclavicula. (L. *sub*; *clavis*, the collar-bone.) The first rib.

Subclavicular. Situated under the clavicle.

S. an'eurism. An aneurism of the third part of the subclavian or the first part of the axillary artery.

S. disloca'tion. A dislocation of the head of the humerus under the pectoralis major just below the clavicle.

S. fos'sa. The surface depression below the outer end of the clavicle.

S. re'gion. Same as *Infraclavicular region*.

Subclavius. A muscle passing from the first rib to the under surface of the clavicle.

Subcollateral. (L. *sub*; *con*, together; *lateralis*, lateral.) Ventral to the collateral fissure of the brain.

Subconcho'idal. (L. *sub*, under; *κόχυν*, shell; *εἶδος*, like.) Imperfectly conchoidal.

Subconjunctival. (L.) Situated under the conjunctiva.

S. ecchymo'ses. Suffusion of blood under either the conjunctiva covering the eyeball or under the transitional conjunctiva. They follow injuries, operations on the conjunctiva, violent inflammations; they occur in old people whose vessels have brittle walls. Special significance attaches to them when they to all appearances spontaneously develop after injury to the skull, since they indicate fracture of the base.

Subcon'scious. (L. *sub*; *conscius*, knowing.) Partially or feebly conscious. Of, or pertaining to, subconsciousness. Being or occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.

Subcon'sciously. In a subconscious manner; with faint consciousness; without consciousness.

Subcon'sciousness. In a condition in which there is little strength or distinctness of perception or mental action in general. Mental processes conceived as taking place without consciousness.

S., hypothe'sis of. The assumption that there is "a system of persisting modifications of consciousness of so extremely low a degree of intensity that they have no appreciable power to influence the direction of the attention." They are experienced as a complex totality, but their differences are not distinguished.

Subcontin'ual fe'ver. Malarial fever.

Subcor'acoid. (L. *sub*; *κόραξ*, a crow; *εἶδος*, like.) Situated or occurring below the coracoid process.

Subcor'date. (L. *sub*; *cor*, the heart.) Having nearly the shape of a heart.

Subcor'diform. (L. *sub*; *cor*, the heart; *forma*, shape.) The same as *Subcordate*.

Subcor'neous. (L.) Somewhat horny.

Subcortical. (L. *sub*; *cortex*, cortex.) Situated beneath the cerebral cortex.

Subcostal. (L.) Situated below a rib; extending from one rib to a succeeding one; infracostal.

S. muscles. See *Subcostalis*.

Subcostalis. (L.) A subcostal muscle. Any one of the muscles which extend from the lower border or inner surface of a rib to the first, second, or third succeeding rib.

Subcran'ial. (L. *sub*; Gr. *κρανιον*, cranium.) Situated beneath the skull; in general, situated below the cranial axis or cranium proper.

S. hæmorrhage. This is due to rupture of the middle meningeal artery. It causes cerebral compression unless the flow ceases, or be stopped, very soon after its commencement.

Subcrep'itant. (L. *sub*; *crepitare*, to creak, crackle.) Approaching in character to a crepitant rale.

Subcrepita'tion. The noise of subcrepitant râles.

Subcruentus. (L. *sub*, under; *cruentus*, bloody.) Having the colour or nature of blood. A term applied to certain excreted substances mixed with blood.

Subcru'reus. (L.) A small muscle arising from the fore part of the femur, beneath the crureus, and inserted into the synovial pouch of the knee. Also called the subcru'ialis, subfemorialis, and articularis genu.

Subculture. (L.) *Bacteriol.* A culture derived from a previous culture.

Subcuneus. (L.) The area of the occipital lobe ventral to the cuneus, and caudal to the collateral fissure.

Subcuta'neous. Situated beneath the skin in general; subdermal; lying in the true skin or cutis under the cuticle; subcuticular, placed or performed under the skin; hypodermic.

S. feed'ing. A mode of artificial feeding by large hypodermic injections of nutrient substances.

S. frac'ture. Simple fracture.

S. meth'od. The manner of operating subcutaneously through a small puncture, as in tenotomy, &c.

Subcuta'neously. In a subcutaneous manner.

Subcuta'neus colli. (L.) The *Platysma myoides*.

S. ma'ise. (L.) The malar branch of the orbital nerve. A part of the superior maxillary division of the fifth cranial nerve.

S. nu'chæ. (L.) A tensor muscle of the nuchal fascia occasionally found arising from the outer part of the curved line of the occipital bone, and inserted into the fascia over the serratus posticus superior.

Subcuticular. Situated under the cuticle.

Subcu'tis. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) The deeper part of the cutis, corium or true skin.

Subdelir'ium. (L.) Mild delirium with lucid intervals.

Subdelto'idal. (L. *sub*; Δ , delta; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Approaching in shape the Greek letter delta; also, deltoid.

Subdental. (L.) Situated beneath the teeth.

Subder'mal. (L. *sub*; *δέρμα*, skin.) Beneath the skin. Hypodermal; subcutaneous.

Subdicrotic. (L. *sub*; *δικοτος*, double beating.) Partially or obscurely dicrotic.

Subdita. (L. *subdo*, to put under.) Medicines introduced into one of the natural orifices, as suppositories, pessaries, &c.

Subditi'tia. See *Subdita*.

Subdolichocephalic. (L. *sub*, under; *δοχιος*, long; *κεφαλη*, head.) *Cranium*. Having a cephalic index ranging between 75.01 and 77.77 in Broca's classification.

Subduc'tio. (L.) Dejection.

Subdural. (L.) Situated beneath the dura mater, between it and the arachnoid.

S. hæmorrhage. This is usually caused by rupture of one of the cranial sinuses on its inner aspect.

S. space. The interval between the dura mater and the arachnoid of the brain and spinal cord. It is filled with a somewhat scanty greasy fluid.

Subectoder'mal. (L. *sub*; Gr. *ἐκτος*, outside; *δέρμα*, skin.) Beneath the ectoderm.

Subectopic. (L. *sub*, under; Gr. *ἐκ*, out; *τροπεῖν*, to turn.) Applied to gestation in which the ovum is implanted in the lower zone of the inner surface of the uterus.

Subencephalon. (L. *sub*, under; Gr. *ἐγκεφαλον*, brain.) The medulla oblongata, the pons and corpora quadrigemina.

Subendocardial. (L. *sub*; Gr. *ἐνδον*, within; *καρδια*, the heart.) Lying or occurring beneath the endocardium.

S. tissue. The substance of the heart immediately under the endocardium.

Subendothelial. (L. *sub*; Gr. *ἐνδον*, within; *θηλή*, the nipple.) Lying or occurring beneath the endothelium.

S. plexus. Sympathetic plexus of the subepithelial tissues.

Subendothelium. Delone's name for an almost continuous layer of connective-tissue cells between the mucous membrane and the epithelium of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine.

Subepider'mal. (L. *sub*; Gr. *ἐπι*, upon; *δέρμα*, skin.) Lying or occurring beneath the epidermis in any sense.

Subepithe'liat. Lying or occurring beneath the epithelium.

Suber. Cork.

Suberic acid. $C_8H_{14}O_4$. A dibasic acid obtained by boiling corks or fatty oils with HNO_3 . Small granular crystals.

Suberin. Pulverised cork used as a dressing for wounds.

Subesopha'geal, Subœsopha'geal. (L. *sub*; Gr. *οισόφαγος*, œsophagus.) Situated below or beneath the œsophagus.

Subfal'cial. (L. *sub*; *falx*.) Running along the under edge of the falx cerebri.

Subfal'ciform. Somewhat falciform.

Subfas'cial. (L. *sub*; *fascia*.) Situated under any fascia.

Subfeb'rile. (L.) Somewhat, but not decidedly, febrile.

Subfemor'al'is. (L.) Same as *Subcrureus*.

Subfis'sure. A cerebral fissure that is concealed by the folds of the gyri.

Subfla'vor. A subordinate flavour, a secondary flavour.

Subfla'vous. (L. *sub*, under; *flaveo*, yellow.) Yellowish.

S. lig'ament. Short ligaments of yellow

elastic tissue connecting the lamina of the vertebra.

Subfor'nical. (L. *sub*; *fornix*.) Beneath the cerebral fornix.

Subfront'al. (L.) Applied to a fissure and gyrus (Broca's) in the ventral region of the frontal lobe of the brain.

Subgal'lato. A basic gallate.

Subgelatinous. Partly gelatinous.

Subgener'ic. (L. *sub*; *genus*, a race, class, species.) Of, or pertaining to, a sub-genus; having the rank, grade, or value of a sub-genus.

Subgener'ical. Same as *Subgeneric*.

Subgener'ically. So as to be subgeneric.

Subgenic'ulate. (L. *sub*; *geniculatus*, with bended knee.) Imperfectly geniculate or elbowed.

Subgen'ital. (L.) Situated under the genital organs.

S. ves'tibule. See *Syndemnum*.

Subgenus. (L. *sub*, under; *genus*, kind.) A subordinate genus; a section or subdivision of a genus higher than a species.

Subger'minal. (L.) Situated under a germinal structure.

Subgle'noid. (L. *sub*; Gr. *γλήνη*, a cavity; *ειδος*, form.) Lying or occurring immediately below the glenoid fossa of the scapula.

S. disloca'tion. A dislocation of the humerus immediately under the glenoid fossa.

Subglossi'tis. (L. *sub*, under; Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue; *ιτις*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the tissues under the tongue.

Subgrunda'tion. (F.) The intrusion of one part of a cranial bone under another.

Subgu'lar. Same as *Subjugular*.

Subgyrus. (L. *sub*; Gr. *γῑρος*, a gyrus.) A gyrus that is encroached on or covered.

Subhepatic. (L. *sub*; Gr. *ήπαρ*, the liver.) Of doubtful or disputed hepatic character. Lying under the liver, on the ventral side of the hepatic lobules, sublobular as ramification of the portal vein.

Subhu'meral. (L.) Situated under the humerus.

Subhu'merate. To take or bear on one's shoulder.

Subhumera'tis. *Calomismus*. Reduction of dislocation of the shoulder in raising the body by the affected arm.

Subhy'aloid. (L. *sub*; Gr. *υαλος*, glass; *ειδος*, likeness.) Situated beneath (on the attached side of) the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

Subhy'oid. (L. *sub*; Gr. *υ*, upsilon; *ειδος*, likeness.) Situated below the hyoid bone; coming next in order to the hyoid branchial arch.

Subhyoid'ean. Same as *Subhyoid*.

Subicter'ic. (L. *sub*, under; Gr. *ικτερος*, jaundiced.) Moderately or slightly jaundiced.

Sibiculum. (L. *subex*, a layer.) 1. In *Biol.*, the thickened part of the leaf or stem of a host bearing the mycelium of a parasite fungus. 2. The uncinate gyrus.

S. cor'nu ammo'nis. (L.) Sigmoid convolution of the cornu ammonis.

S. promonto'rii. Ridge of bone on the median wall of the tympanum, extending downward from the promontory to the floor between the foramen rotundum and the sinus tympani.

Subgita'trix. *Tribas*.

SUBILIAC—SUBMAMMARY

Subil'iac. (L.) Pertaining to the *Subilium*.
Subil'ium. The lowest portion of the ilium.

Subimag'inal. Having the character of a sub-image.

Subinflammation. An incipient or undeveloped inflammatory condition.

Subinflammatory. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a slight inflammatory condition.

Subintegumentary. (L. *sub*; *integumentum*, integument.) Situated under the integument.

Subintes'tinal. Situated beneath the intestine.

Subin'trant. (L. *subintrare*, to enter secretly.) Applied to malarial fevers, in which a new paroxysm begins before the termination of the preceding one.

Subin'voluted. (L. *sub*; *involutio*, a rolling-up.) Exhibiting incomplete involution of the uterus.

Subinvol'ution. Incomplete involution.

S., men'strual. A subinvolution of the mucous membrane of the uterus after menstruation.

S. of the uterus. A condition in which the uterus fails to return to its proper size after delivery. Due to debility, prolonged and severe labour, resuming work too soon after labour, abundant hæmorrhage, endometritis.

Subi'odide. An oxyiodide.

Subja'cent. (L. *sub*, under; *jacere*, to lie.) Underlying, lying beneath.

Subject. (L. *sub*, under; *jacere*, to throw.) A person or thing regarded as the recipient of a certain treatment; one who, or that which, is exposed or liable to something specified. A body that is bisected or operated on.

Subjective. Any thing that affects the senses and arises in the individual as opposed to objective; that which is caused by an object outside the body. By Kant (following some of his earliest contemporaries) it was restricted to the subject of a thought.

S. meth'od of es'timating. 1. Hypermetropia: the method of correcting the manifest hypermetropia by convex lenses.

2. Myopia: the method of correcting myopia by concave lenses.

3. Orientation: the mental process by which we assign to objects their correct relative positions to one another and to our body. It depends on our power of arranging things of the external world in their places just as their images are on our retina, except that they are in reverse order; and on our knowledge of the position of our body in space as well as the position of our eyes in our body.

S. neces'sity. Any association between A and B through which the idea of A calls up the idea of B.

S. selec'tion. A psychological name implying the possession of the power on the part of the mind to choose subjects for its own consideration.

S. sensa'tion. A sensation produced by internal influences.

S. symp'toms. Those symptoms that are not capable of demonstration to, or observation by, others.

Subjectively. In a subjective manner.

Subjectiveness. The state of being subjective.

Subjectivism, or **Pas'sivism.** Consists in humiliations and self-abasements before women. It may accompany sexual inversion. The complete subjugation of the will of one person to another.

Subjectivity. The absence of objective reality; illusiveness.

Subjee. *Cannabis indica*.

Subjug'al. (L. *sub*, under; *jugum*, yoke.) Below the malar bone.

Subla'tio. (L. *sublatio*, removal.) Sublation, ablation, depression, or couching of the lens in cataract.

S. ret'inæ. Detachment of the retina.

Subligac'ulum. (L. *sub*, under; *ligare*, to bind.) Truss.

Sublig'amén. (L. *sub*, under; *ligare*, to bind.) A form of truss used in hernia.

Subligat'ura. Truss.

Sublimate. (L. *sublimare*, to lift up on high, raise.) To bring a solid substance by heat into a state of vapour, which on cooling returns again to the solid state.

Sublima'tion. The vaporisation and condensation of a solid substance.

Sublime'. To undergo sublimation.

Sublimed'. Distilled, prepared or purified by sublimation.

Sublim'al. (L. *sub*, under; *limen*, threshold.) Below the threshold of consciousness, or of sensation.

Sublimis. (L.) Elevated; superficial.

Sublimophe'no'l. (Not official.) In white crystals. A mixture of mercuric carbolate and mercuric chloride; the reddish precipitate is dissolved in, and then crystallised from, alcohol; melts at 210° C. Antiseptic.

Sublingual. (L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) Situated under the tongue or on the under side of the tongue.

S. artery. A branch of the lingual artery supplying the parts in the neighbourhood of the *S. gland*.

S. cal'culus. A salivary calculus in the duct of the sublingual or submaxillary glands.

S. cyst. Same as *Lamula*.

S. fos'sa. A shallow fossa on the inner side of the mandible, lodging the sublingual gland.

S. gland. The smallest salivary gland, situated behind the fore-part of the mandible under the tongue.

Sublingui'tis. (L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue; Gr. *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

Sublingui'um. Uvula.

Sublingu'um. Epiglottis.

Sublob'ular. (L.) Situated beneath a lobule.

S. veins. Branches of the hepatic vein, on which the hepatic lobules lie and into which the intra-lobular veins discharge.

Sublum'bar. (L. *sub*, under; *lumbæ*, loin.) Situated under the loins.

Sublux'ate. To partially dislocate.

Subluxa'tion. (L.) Partial dislocation.

S. of lens. A. von Graefe's name for partial displacement of the lens.

Submalle'olar. Under the malleoli.

S. amputa'tion. Removal of the foot at the ankle-joint.

Submammary. Under, or below, the mammary gland.

S. ab'scess. An abscess between the deep

SUBMARGINAL—SUBPEDUNCULATED

fascia and the deep layer of the superficial fascia under the mammary gland.

S. re'gion. The same as *Infra-mammary region*.

Submar'ginal. Situated near the border or margin.

Submar'ginate. Bordered with a mark which is slightly separated from the edge.

Submaxilla. The mandible.

Submaxillary. Pertaining, or relating to, the mandible or submaxillary gland, or the mandible itself.

S. ar'tery. One of the branches of the facial artery in the neck supplying the *S. gland*.

S. duct. Wharton's duct.

S. fos'sa. A fossa of the mandible lodging the submaxillary gland.

S. gan'gion. A ganglion receiving fibres from the lingual and chorda tympani nerves supplying the submaxillary gland.

S. nerve. The infra-mandibular branch of the fifth nerve.

S. re'gion. The same as the *Suprahyoid region*, that region under the mandible.

S. tri'angle. See *Triangle*.

S. vein. A tributary of the facial vein, draining the submaxillary gland.

Subme'dial. Situated beneath, or near, the middle.

Submem'branous. Somewhat membranous.

Submening'eal. (*L. sub, under; Gr. μνινγξ, a membrane.*) Situated under the meninges.

Submen'tal. (*L.*) Situated beneath the chin, or under the edge of the mandible.

S. ar'tery. The largest branch of the facial artery in the neck.

S. vein. A branch of the facial vein.

Submerge'. (*L. sub, under; mergere, to dip.*) To immerse; to place under the surface of a liquid.

Submers'ion. The state of being under the surface of a liquid.

Submesaticephalic. Having a cephalic index of 75 to 76.

Submetal'lic. (*L. sub, under; metallum, metal.*) To a certain extent metallic.

Submin'im'al. Less than minimal.

S. stim'ulus. A stimulus which is not strong enough to produce any obvious effect.

Submis'sio. (*L.*) A lowering.

S. cor'dis. The *Cardiac systole*.

Submorphous. (*L. sub, under; Gr. μορφή, form.*) Partaking of the characters of a crystal and an amorphous body; of calculi, &c., forming more or less regular bodies produced by the union of molecules of a crystalline salt with molecules of a colloid medium in which the former is precipitated.

Submuco'sa. (*L. sub, under; mucosus, mucous.*) The layer of areolar tissue underlying a mucous membrane; submucous tissue.

Submu'cous. Lying beneath the mucous membrane; or of a character between that of skin and mucous membrane.

S. coat. Same as *Submucosa*.

S. cystit'is. (*Gr. Κύστις, a bladder, cyst.*) Cystitis affecting the submucosa of the urinary bladder.

S. râles. Râles produced in medium-sized bronchial tubes of an indistinctly mucous character.

Submus'cular. Situated beneath a muscle.

Subnarcot'ic. Moderately narcotic.

Subna'sal. Situated at the bottom of, or under, the nose. Specifically, at the base of the nasal spine.

S. point. In *Cranimetry*, the middle of the inferior point of the anterior nares, or the root of the anterior nasal spine.

Subnerv'ian. Same as *Subneural*.

Subneural. (*L. sub, under; νεύρον, nerve.*) Situated beneath a main axis or nervous cord.

Subni'trate. A basic nitrate.

Subno'dal. (*L.*) Behind, or under, a node.

Subnor'm'al. (*L.*) Less than normal. Abnormal by defect or deficiency.

Subnu'cleus. (*L.*) Any one of the subdivisions into which a group of nerve-cells is divided by the passage through it of intersecting bundles. (*Spitzka.*)

Subnu'de'. (*L. sub, under; nudus, naked.*) In *Biol.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

Suboccip'ital. Situated under the occipital bone.

S. nerve. The first cervical nerve.

S. tri'angle. See *Triangle*.

Suboccipita'lis. The *Transversarius nucha*.

Suboccip'ito-bregmat'ic. (*L. sub; occiput; Gr. βρέγμα, bregma.*) In the region extending from the occiput to the bregma.

Suboc'ellate. (*L. sub, under; ocellus, eye.*) In *Biol.*, applied to the spots on the wings of butterflies which resemble ocelli.

Suboc'ular. (*L. subocularis, underneath the eye.*) Situated under the eye.

Subesopha'geal. (*L. sub; Gr. οισοφάγος.*) See *Subesophageal*.

Suboper'cular. Pertaining to the *Suboperculum*.

Suboper'culum. A part of the orbital gyrus which to some extent covers the island of Reil.

Subopt'ic. Same as *Suborbital*.

Subora'l. Placed under the mouth or oral orifice.

Suborbic'ular. Almost orbicular.

Subor'bital. Under, or on the floor of, the orbit.

S. fora'men. The infraorbital foramen.

S. canal'. The infraorbital canal.

S. fos'sa. The canine fossa.

Subor'bitary. Infraorbital.

Subordina'tion. The state of organs that are dependent on, or controlled by, other organs.

Subox'ide. (*L. sub, under; ὀξύς, acid.*) An oxide containing less acid than a protoxide.

Subparalytic. (*L. sub; παράλυσις, paralysis.*) Slightly paralytic.

Subpari'etal. Beneath the parietal bone, convolution, or fissure.

Subpatel'lar. Under the patella.

Subpec'tinate. (*L. sub, under; pecten, a comb.*) Imperfectly pectinate.

Subpectoral. Situated beneath the chest.

Subpedun'cular. Situated beneath a peduncle.

S. lobe. The flocculus.

Subpedun'culated. Slightly pedunculated.

Subpericar'dial. (L. *sub*; *περί*, around; *καρδιά*, heart.) Situated or occurring beneath the pericardium.

Subpericra'nial. (L. *sub*; Gr. *περί*, around; L. *cranium*.) Situated or occurring under the pericranium.

Subperios'teal. (L. *sub*; Gr. *περί*, around; *ὀστέον*, the bone.) Situated or occurring under the periosteum.

S. amputa'tion. An operation in which the periosteum is dissected up from the bone before amputation.

S. blaste'ma. (Βλάστη, a bud.) The osteogenetic layer of the periosteum.

S. exci'sion. (*Méthode de la rugine*.) Consists in endeavouring to remove the capsular ligament and its attachment to the periosteum intact. Owing to the preservation of the capsule the new articulation is much stronger.

Subperios'teally. In a subperiosteal manner.

Subperitone'al. (L. *sub*; *περιτόνιον*, peritoneum.) Situated beneath the peritoneum, that is on its outer or attached surface.

S. abs'cess. An abscess between the peritoneum and the abdominal parietes.

S. fas'cia. The fascia transversalis, the diaphragmatic psoas, and iliac fascia.

Subpetiolar. (L. *sub*, under; *petiolus*, a petiole.) Beneath the petiole.

Subpetiolate. (L. *sub*, under; *petiolus*, a petiole.) Having a very short petiole.

Subpharyngeal. (L. *sub*; *φαρύγξ*, pharynx.) Lying under, or beneath, the pharynx.

Subphren'ic. (L. *sub*; Gr. *φρήν*, midriff.) Lying under, or beneath, the diaphragm.

S. abs'cess. An abscess under the diaphragm.

Subp'al. Situated under the pia mater.

Subpilose'. (L. *sub*, under; *pilus*, hair.) Thinly pilose.

Subplacenta. The decidual membrane.

Subplantigrade. (L. *sub*; *planta*, sole; *gradis*, to walk.) Not quite plantigrade; walking with the heel a little raised.

Subpleural. Situated beneath the outer or attached side of the pleura.

S. emphyse'ma. (ἰμφυσάιν, to inflate.) That form of interstitial emphysema in which the air is found in the subpleural connective tissue.

Subplex'al. Lying under a plexus of the brain.

Subpontile. Situated or occurring beneath the pons.

Subpontine ar'teries. Branches of the basilar artery to the pons Varolii.

Subpreputial. Placed beneath the prepuce and the glans penis.

S. cal'culus. A calculus consisting of calcified smegma between the prepuce and the glans penis.

Subprostat'ic. Situated under the prostate gland.

Subpubes'cent. Slightly pubescent.

Subpub'ic. Situated beneath the pubes.

S. arch. The angle formed by the junction of the pubes.

S. dislocat'ion. Dislocation of the hip-joint under the pubes.

S. her'nia. Obturator hernia.

S. lig'ament. The ligament connecting

the pubes on the under surface of the symphysis.

Subpu'bio femoralis. Adductor brevis.

S. prostat'icus. *Compressor prostatae*.

Subpul'monary. Ventral to the lungs.

Subputris. Becoming putrid.

Subpyram'idal. (L. *sub*; *pyramis*, a pyramid.) Approximately pyramidal.

S. fos'sa. A depression on the inner wall of the middle ear, below the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda.

Subrad'ular. (L. *sub*, under; *radula*, a scraper.) Situated beneath the radula.

Subramose', Subra'mous. (L. *sub*, under; *ramus*, branch.) Slightly ramose.

Subren'iform. (L. *sub*; *ren*, a kidney; *forma*, shape.) Somewhat resembling a kidney.

Subret'inal. Lying beneath the retina.

Subsac'ral. Situated ventral to the sacrum. Same as *Presacral*.

Sub'salt. Same as *Basic salt*.

Subsatur'ated. Not completely saturated.

Subsatura'tion. The condition of not being completely saturated.

Subscap'ular. Under, or ventral to, the scapula.

S. aponeuro'sis. The aponeurosis covering the subscapularis.

S. ar'tery. A branch of the axillary running along the ventral side of the axillary border of the scapula. A small branch of the suprascapular artery.

S. fas'cia. See *S. aponeurosis*.

S. fos'sa. The venter of the scapula.

S. mus'cle. The subscapularis.

S. nerve. One of the three branches of the posterior trunk of the brachial plexus: (a) the upper supplies the subscapularis, (b) the lower the teres major, (c) the middle, or long, the latissimus dorsi.

S. re'gion. The region ventral to the scapula.

S. vein. A tributary of the axillary vein.

Subscapula'ris. A muscle arising from the venter of the scapula and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

S. mi'nor. An anomalous muscle having an origin from the axillary border of the scapula, and being inserted above the teres major.

Subscapulary. Same as *Subscapular*.

Subsclerot'ic. (L. *sub*; *σκληρός*, hard.) Beneath the sclerotic.

S. drop'sy. A morbid collection of fluid between the sclerotic and the choroid.

Subscrip'tio. (L. *subscribere*, to write underneath.) That part of a prescription consisting in the directions to the pharmacist.

Subsensa'tion. A moderate or lesser sensation; a sensation under or beside an obvious one.

Subsep'tate. Divided partially.

Subserous. Somewhat serous or watery; situated or occurring beneath a serous membrane.

S. cystit'is. (Κύστις, a cyst, bladder.) Cystitis affecting the subserous tissue of the urinary bladder.

S. tis'sue. The areolar connective tissue under a serous membrane.

Subserr'ate. Slightly serrate.

Subses'sile. (L. *sub*, under; *sessilis*, sessile.) Not quite sessile.

Subsidence. (L. *sub*, under; *sedere*, to sit.) The gradual cessation and disappearance of a disease.

Subsidentia. (L. *subsidere*, to settle.) Sediment.

S. pupil'lae. Closure of the pupil.

Subsig'moid. (L. *sub*, under; Gr. *σῖγμα*, sigma; *εἶδος*, like.) Under the sigmoid cavity or flexure.

S. fos'sa. A peritoneal pouch on the left side of the attached mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Subsistence. (L. *sub*, under; *sistere*, to stand.) That which nourishes or gives support.

Subsoil. The under soil. The bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil, and which is less finely disintegrated and contains less organic matter than that above it.

Subspinous. Situated ventral to the spine. Situated under the spine of the scapula, or infrapinuous.

S. disloca'tion of the hu'merus. A dislocation in which the head of the humerus rests in the infrapinuous fossa.

S. fos'sa. The infrapinuous fossa.

Subsplen'al. (L. *sub*; Gr. *σπληνιον*, a bandage.) Situated under the splenium of the corpus callosum.

Substage. The arrangements under the stage of a microscope for the diaphragms, condenser, illuminator, and other accessories.

Substance. Any particular kind of corporeal matter; stuff, material, part, body.

S., adaman'tine. Same as *Enamel*.

S., al'ible. That portion of the chyme used for the nourishment of the body.

S., alimen'tary. An article of food.

S., ba'sis. The intercellular or ground substance.

S., cell. Cell protoplasm.

S., central gelat'inous. *Substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*.

S., colloid. (Κόλλα, glue.) See *Colloid*.

S., contract'ile. Living protoplasm having the power of contraction. The contractile portion of a muscle-fibre.

S., cort'ical, of the kid'ney. The outer part of the kidney substance containing the glomeruli.

S., cort'ical, of the teeth. The cementum.

S., fibrinoplas'tic. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; Gr. *πλάσσειν*, to form.) Same as *Paraglobulin*.

S., frst. The individual thing.

S., ger'minal. See *Germ-plasma*.

S., ground. The homogeneous intercellular matrix (that stains black with nitrate of silver) in which the cellular elements and fibres are embedded.

S., hy'aline. Same as *Cytoplastema*.

S., hy'aloid. Same as *Vitreous humour*.

S., intercel'lular. See *S., ground*.

S., intersti'tial. The connective tissue of an organ.

S., intertu'bular. The matrix of dentine in which the dentinal canals are placed.

S., interver'tebral. Same as *Intervertebral discs*.

S., liv'ing. Protoplasm.

S., medull'ary. The central part of an organ. The tissue forming the medulla of bone.

S., nu'clear. *Chromatin*. Assumed by

Minot to be the essential factor in the function of heredity, and the nucleus, therefore the organ of hereditary transmission.

S., of Rolan'do. See *Substantia gelatinosa of Rolando*.

S. of Schwann, white. The medullary sheath of a nerve-fibre.

S., pari'etal. The matrix of cartilage.

S., prote'ic. (Πρώτος, first.) Same as *Proteid*.

S., retic'ular. Same as *Reticular formation*.

S., support'ing. A supporting tissue, as neuroglia.

Substan'tia. Substance.

S. cine'ria gelatino'sa. Same as *S. gelatinosa Rolandi*.

S. eburnea, os'sea, vit'rea. See *Tooth*.

S. ferrugin'ea. (L. *ferrugo*, rust.) A group of pigmented ganglion-cells on either side of the middle line just below the surface of the floor of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. The locus cœruleus.

S. filamento'sa dentium. The enamel.

S. fus'ca. See *S. nigra*.

S. gelatino'sa centra'lis. The neuroglia which underlies the layer of columnar epithelial cells lining the central canal of the spinal cord.

S. gelatino'sa poste'rior, or Rolan'di. A part of the caput of the posterior cornu of grey matter of the spinal cord, near the tip of the cornu, having a peculiar semi-transparent appearance.

S. gris'ea. (L. *griseus*, grey.) The grey matter of the spinal cord.

S. hyali'na. (Ἰαλος, glass.) Leydig's name for the interreticular portion of the protoplasm.

S., interme'dia. That portion of the cerebellar substance situated between the cortex and the central grey matter.

S. medulla'ris. The medullary substance of the kidney; also, of a hair.

S. ni'gra. A region marked by dark pigmented cells, separating the crusta from the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. Also called *S. nigra Soemmeringi*, *Stratum nigrum*, *Stratum intermedium*, and *Locus niger*.

S. opa'ca. Leydig's term for the reticulum of protoplasm.

S. os'sea denti'na. Dentine.

S. parenchymato'sa. (Παρά, beside; ἐγχέειν, to pour in.) Parenchyma.

S. prima'ria. The medullary portion of the central nervous system.

S. reticula'ris. Same as *Reticular formation*.

S. ru'bra. The splenic pulp.

S. Soemmering'i. Same as *Locus niger*.

S. spiongio'sa. That part of the grey matter of the spinal cord which is not substantia gelatinosa centralis or posterior.

S. stria'ta. Same as *Enamel*.

S. vasculo'sa. The pulp of the spleen.

Subster'nal. (L. *sub*; Gr. *στέρον*, sternum.) Situated or occurring beneath the sternum.

S. ten'derness. Pain on pressure over the lower part of the sternum, sometimes thought to be evidence of constitutional syphilis.

Substil'lum. *Stillicidium*.

Substitu'tion. (L. *sub*, under; *statuere*, by

to place.) The act or process of putting one thing, action, or effect in place of another. The vicarious action of organs.

S. operation. Advancement of a paretic muscle for the cure of diplopia.

Substratum. The under layer or stratum.

Substrate. Having imperfect striæ.

Subsulphate. A basic sulphate.

Subsul torily. (L. *sub*; *saltire*, to leap.) In a subsultory or bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches.

Subsul tory. Same as *Subsultive*. Leaping, twitching.

Subsul tus. (L. *subsul tus*, leap up.) A twitching, jerky, or convulsive-movement.

S. clo nus. Same as *S. tendinum*.

S. ten dinum. A twitching of the tendons, observed in many cases of low fevers, &c.; it is a grave symptom.

Subsynovial. Situated or occurring within a synovial membrane.

S. cysts. (Κύστις, a cyst.) Cysts caused by distension of the synovial follicles which open into joints, due to obstruction of their ducts.

Subtegmem. (L. *subtextere*, to weave under.) Weft.

S. for nicis. The layer of fibres beneath the superficial longitudinal bundles of the fornix.

Subtegmen tal. Situated beneath the integument; subcutaneous.

Subtemporal. Situated beneath the temporal gyrus of the brain.

S. point. That where the sphenotemporal suture is crossed by the infratemporal crest. (Topinard.)

S. width. Basilar or infratemporal diameter.

Subtep'id. Moderately warm; slightly tepid.

Subternatural. Below what is natural; less than natural.

Subthalam'ic. (L. *sub*; Gr. θάλαμος, an inner room.) Situated beneath the optic thalamus.

Subthorac'ic. (L. *sub*; Gr. θώραξ, thorax.) Situated below the thorax.

Subtrochanter'ic. (L. *sub*; Gr. τροχάντηρ, trochanter.) Situated below the trochanter.

S. amputa'tion. Removal of lower extremity just below the trochanters.

Subtroch'lear. (L. *sub*; Gr. τροχλία, a gully.) Beneath the trochlea.

Subtympanit'ic. Approaching the tympanitic quality.

Sub'berës. (L. *sub*, under; *uber a*, the breasts.) Suckling children.

Subulate. (L. *subula*, an awl.) In *Biol.*, awl-shaped.

Subuliform. Synonym of *Subulate*.

Subumbrella. (L. *sub*, under; *umbra*, shade.) In *Biol.*, the concave inner surface of the umbrella in medusæ.

Subungual. (L. *sub*, under; *unguis*, the nail.) Situated under the nail.

S. osteo'ma. A bony outgrowth capped with cartilage, which is attached to the ungual phalanx of the great toe. It projects through the matrix of the nail.

Subvag'inal. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) Placed within or on the inner side of a vaginal or sheathing membrane.

Subver'miform. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *forma*, shape.) Shaped somewhat like a worm.

Subvertebral. Placed under a vertebra; subspinal or hypaxial.

S. aor'ta. (Ἀορτή, the aorta.) The aorta, especially the primitive aorta.

Succedaneous. (L. *succedaneus*, *succidaneus*, that which follows after or fills the place of something.) Pertaining to, or acting as, a *Succedaneum*.

Succeda'neum. One which supplies the place of another.

S. ca'put. The cedematous scalp of the fœtus, from the pressure it was subjected to during parturition.

Succenturia'tus. (L.; F. *succenturié*, -ée, accessory placenta.) A portion of placental tissue removed from the main mass while fulfilling similar functions.

Succinamic acid. (L. *succinum*, amber.) $C_4H_7HNO_3$. A crystalline monobasic acid.

Succin'cus. Diaphragm.

Succini linimentum. Oil of amber, 1; spirit of camphor, 1; spirit of hartshorn, 1. Mix. A domestic embrocation for whooping-cough.

S. oleum ru'brum. A volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of amber, and purified by subsequent rectification. Action, antispasmodic, stimulant, local irritant. Uses, pertussis, hysteria, rheumatism; externally in paralysis and rheumatism. Dose, 1 to 3 minims.

S. res'ina. Artificial musk.

S. tinctu'ra. Amber in fine powder, 1; rectified spirit, 16. Digest seven days. Dose, 25 minims in water for headache.

Succin'imid. (L. *succinum*, amber.) $C_4H_5NO_2$. A crystalline substance produced by the gentle ignition of the anhydride in a current of dry ammonia.

Succ'inin. $C_7H_{10}O_2$. A dark brown substance produced when equal parts of succinic acid and glycerine are heated together to about 230° C. The insoluble portion of amber.

Succ'inome. An oily liquid obtained in the dry distillation of calcium succinate. It has a decided empyreumatic odour.

Succ'inum. (L., gen. *succini*.) A fossil resin used in the preparation of Ol. Succini.

S. am'ber. (Not official.) A fossil resinous exudation from *Pinites succinifer*, an extinct coniferous tree, on the shores of the Baltic.

Succ'ubus. (L. *suocubare*, to lie under.) Nightmare of the female only.

Succur'sal. (L. *succursalis*.) Subsidiary.

S. hos'pital. One attached to a larger, and not intended for severe cases.

Succ'us. (L.) Juice. One of the fluid secretions of the body. In *Pharmacy*, the extracted juices of different plants.

S. enter'icus. The secretion of the glands of the small intestine. It has feeble proteolytic and amylolytic properties.

S. gas'tricus. Gastric juice.

S. pancreat'icus. Pancreatic juice.

Succuss'. (L. *succutere*, to fling up, shake up.) To elicit a splashing sound in the pneumothorax by suddenly shaking the patient.

Succusa'tion. A shaking. *Succussion*.

Succus'sion. A method of physical diagnosis which consists in grasping the thorax between both hands to elicit splashing sounds in the pneumothorax.

Suck. To draw something with the mouth. Specifically, to draw milk from a teat. Nourishment drawn from the breast.

Sucker. (Ang.-Sax., *sucan*; also *sugere*, to suck.) In *Biol.*, an organ adapted for suction; a sprout, a shoot or haustorium.

Suckling. Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast.

S. bottle. A nursing bottle.

S. centre. A nervous centre believed to exist in the medulla with afferent fibres from the fifth cranial nerve and the glossopharyngeal. The efferent fibres are the facial and the hypoglossal, the third division of the fifth cranial nerve, and certain branches of the cervical plexus supplying the depressors of the jaw.

S. pump. A breast-pump for extraction of milk from the breast.

Suckle. A teat.

Also, to give suckle to; nurse at the breast.

Suckling. A suckling child.

Suction. (*L. sugere*, to suck.) The removal of air, gas, or fluid from any space, producing a diminution of pressure, which induces an inrush of air, gas, or fluid to fill the vacuum.

S. curette of Teale. An instrument employed for the removal of soft cataract.

S. of cataract. The removal, by means of a syringe, of the fragments of lens substance after dissection.

S. power. Ability to suck.

Sudamina. (*L. sudare*, to sweat.) Vesicles resembling millet-seeds in form and magnitude, appearing on the skin in feverish conditions.

S. alba. The skin is macerated, and the vesicular contents milky.

S. crystallina. Clear vesicles.

S. maligna. *Miliaria*.

S. rubra. The vesicles have a reddish hue.

Sudaminal. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, *Sudamina*.

Sudarium. A handkerchief. As sweating-room.

Su'dary. (*L. sudarium*, a cloth for wiping off sweat.) A handkerchief.

Sudation. (*L. sudatis*, sweating.) A sweating.

Sudatoria maligna. *Miliary fever*.

S. miliaria. Sweating sickness.

Sudatorium. (*L. sudare*, to sweat.) A hot-air bath for the production of perspiration.

Su'datory. (*L. sudatorius*, pertaining to perspiration.) That which is sudorific. A diaphoretic; a sweat-bath; a sweating-room.

S. fever. The sweating sickness.

Sudor. (*L.*) Sweat or perspiration.

S. anglicus. The English sweating sickness.

S. cruentus. *Hemathidrosis*.

S. urinosus, lacteus, sanguineus. Sweat containing, or composed of, urine, milk, or blood.

Sudoral. Of, or pertaining to, sudor or sweat.

Sudoriferous. (*L. sudor*, sweat; *ferre*, to bear.) Bearing sweat.

S. gland. Same as *Sweat-gland*.

Sudorific. (*L. sudor*, sweat; *facere*, to make.) Causing, inducing, or promoting sweating. Sudatory, diaphoretic.

Sudoriparous. (*L. sudor*, sweat;

parere, to produce.) Secreting sweat; producing perspiration.

S. gland. Same as *Sweat-gland*.

Sudo'ris nullitas seu priva'tio. Absence or deficiency of sweat.

Su'dorous. Sweaty, sticky, or clammy, like sweat.

Suffering. (*L. sub*; *fero*.) The bearing of mental or physical pain or inconvenience. Also, pain endured.

Suffimen'tum or Suffimen. (*L. suffio*, to perfume.) Perfume; fumigation.

Suffa'tio. (*L. suf*; *flo*.) Puffiness.

Suffocate. (*L. suffocare*, to suffocate.) To kill by the prevention of the access of air to the blood, or by preventing the gaseous interchange between the blood and the air. To impede respiration; to stifle.

Suffocating. Stifling, choking.

Suffocatingly. In a suffocating manner.

Suffoca'tion. The act of suffocating; choking, stifling. The condition of being suffocated.

Suffocative. Tending or able to choke or stifle.

S. catarrh'. (Laenneo.) Capillary bronchitis.

Suffrag'inis. (*L. suffrago*, hock.) The large pastern-bone, a very compact bone in the foot of a horse, set in an oblique direction downward and forward, and extending from the cannon-bone to the coronet.

Suffrag'inous. (*L. suffrago*, hock.) Pertaining to the suffrago of the horse.

Suffra'go. (*L.* gen. *suffraginis*; pl. *suffragines*.) The hock of a horse's hind leg, whose convexity is backward. It corresponds to the human heel.

Suffrutescent. (*L. sub*, under; *frutex*, a shrub.) In *Biol.*, applied to a stem which is slightly shrubby at the base only.

Suffru'tex. (*L. sub*, under; *frutex*, a shrub.) In *Biol.*, an under-shrub.

Suffruticose'. (*L. sub*, under; *frutex*, a shrub.) Applied to an under-shrub or low shrub. Same as *Suffrutescent*.

Suffu'migate. (*L. suffumigare*, to smoke from below.) To apply fumes or smoke to the body.

Suffumiga'tion. The act of fumigating.

Suffu'mige, or Suffumig'ium. A medicinal fume.

Suffumina'tio. Fumigation; perfume.

Suffuse'. (*L. suffundere*, to pour upon.) To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.

Suffusio. (*L. suf*; *fundo*.) Impairment of sight, due to effusion into some parts or part of the eye.

S. dimid'ians. *Hemipopia*.

Suffu'sion. The act or operation of suffusing or spreading.

Suffusive. Pertaining to *Suffusion*.

Sugar. (*Saccharum*.) The name given to certain carbohydrates, obtained for the most part from vegetables, and divisible into three classes:

1. Fermentable or true sugars, as glucose.
2. Non-fermentable, as moist.
3. Saccharine bodies, having more hydrogen in their constitution than either 1 or 2.

S.-house molasses. *Treacle*.

S. of lead. *Lead acetate*.

SUGENT—SULPHIDE

S. teat. Sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple and moistened, given to an infant to quiet it.

Sugent. (L. *sugere*, to suck.) Sucking, imbibing; fitted for, or habitually, sucking.

Suggestcent. Fitted for sucking or imbibing.

Suggestibility. The mental state of a suggestible person in whom apperceptive systems are excited almost wholly by the commands, words, gestures, &c., of another person, and not by his own mutual competition and co-operation.

Suggestion. Specifically, in hypnotism, the insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of the subject by any means, as by words or gestures, usually by emphatic declarations. It appears to be entirely a phenomenon of unconscious memory.

S., post-hypnotic. Suggestion acted on only after awakening.

S., relative. The most general formula for it is—"If the presented content, *b*, has formed part of a presented whole, *bc*, then the presented content, *b*, when it recurs, will tend to call up a whole, *βc*, formally corresponding to *bc*. This ultimate principle may be complicated in endless ways; *β*, which corresponds to *b*, may be a simple modification of *b*, or may involve the relation of *b* to a new context, and it may happen that the constituents of this new context have associations of their own, which contribute to determine the productive-reproductive process."

S., simple. Opposed to relative suggestion.

S. therapy. Treatment of diseased states by suggestion.

Suggestionism. The doctrine that hypnotic persons are merely persons too trustful and submissive, and that the so-called hypnotic trance is merely a state in which these characters have been stimulated and distrust lulled.

Suggestionist. One who accepts the doctrine of suggestionism.

Suggil. (L. *suggillare*, to beat black and blue.) To beat black and blue; to defame.

Suggilate. Same as *Suggil*.

Suggilation. A livid black-and-blue mark, a blow, a bruise; ecchymosis. The spots occurring in disease and those in post-mortem changes.

Suicidal. Partaking or relating to the crime of self-destruction.

Suicidally. In a suicidal manner.

Suicide. (L. *sui*, of himself; *cedere*, to kill.) One who commits self-murder or self-destruction. The act of designedly destroying one's life.

Suint. The natural grease of wool, consisting of insoluble soapy matter combined with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash. Lanolin is obtained from it.

Sujee. Fine flour from the heart of wheat, used in India to make bread for English tables.

Sulcate. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow.) Furrowed, grooved; having long narrow depressions; fissured.

Sulcation. A sulcus or a set of sulci.

Sulci. The plural of *Sulcus*.

Sulciform. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow; *forma*, form.) Having the form or character of a sulcus; like a furrow or groove.

Sulcus. A fissure between two gyri or convolutions on the surface of the brain.

Sulfonal. See *Sulphonal*.

Sullen. Gloomy, dull, sad, sorrowful, melancholy.

Sullenly. In a sullen manner.

Sullenness. The state of being sullen.

Sullen-sick. Sick with sullenness.

Sully. To soil, stain, varnish.

Sulphaldehyde. (Not official.) An hypnotic obtained by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on ethylic aldehyde.

Sulphamid. A substance formed by action of sulphuryl chloride on free secondary amines.

Sulphaminol. *Thio-oxydiphenylamine.* (Not official.) A substitute for iodoform, easily breaking up into phenol and sulphur. A yellow powder, without taste or smell, soluble in alcohol and alkalies, though not in water; melting at 155° C. A deodorising antiseptic, used internally and externally; said to be safe and non-irritant, especially in laryngological practice. A dry antiseptic dusting powder. It is antiseptic, antiphlogistic, and non-odorous; it suppresses ulceration in wounds, purifies them, and frees them from smell. The abscesses cicatrize under a dry crust of sulphaminol without irritation of the neighbouring tissue.

Sulphanilic acid. Sulphuric acid, 2 parts; aniline, 1 part; heated at 180° till SO₂ comes off. Used in Ehrlich's diazo-reaction.

Sulpharsin. (L. *sulphur*; *arsenicum*, arsenic.) Cacodyl sulphide, a colourless inflammable liquid with an intensely disagreeable odour.

Sulphate. Salt of sulphuric acid, formed by action of H₂SO₄ on—(1) Organic bodies, as quinine. (2) Metals, metallic hydroxides, or oxides. (3) Decomposable salts, as carbonates. (4) A solution containing a metal whose sulphate is insoluble with sulphuric acid or a soluble sulphate. May be neutral, acid, or basic. Test for sulphate: acidify with HCl, add barium chloride, and if a white precipitate falls soluble sulphates are present in the solution. Used in testing urine.

Sulphatide. Any organic compound of the type of a phosphatide, in which all or a part of the phosphorus is replaced by sulphur.

Sulphichthylolic acid. An acid that appears to be the chief component of commercial ichthylol. Its sodium, ammonium, lithium, and zinc salts have been highly praised as efficacious in cystitis, nephritis, and diabetes.

Sulphide. A direct compound of sulphur with an element or a basic radical. It may be considered as a salt of sulphuretted hydrogen. Some contain free sulphur, and are used to apply sulphur by fumigation or bath.

S. of antimony. *Stibnite.*

S. of calcium. Used in itch.

S. of carbon. CS. Will dissolve sulphur itself.

S. of hydrogen. H₂S. (Unofficial.) A gas having the odour of rotten eggs; highly poisonous. It has been used as a rectal injection in the treatment of tuberculosis.

S. of iron. *Pyrites.* Found in nature.

S. of mercury. Cinnabar. Red, crystalline, found in nature. Artificially prepared, it is black, but gives red crystals when sublimed.

S. of potassa. Prepared by heating 2 parts of potassium carbonate with 1 part of sulphur. Narcotic and irritant. Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

SULPHIDUM—SULPHUR

S. of potassium. Prepared by heating together 2 parts of potassium carbonate with 1 of sulphur.

Sulphidum cal'cii. CaS . The "hepar sulphuris" of homoeopathy, used mainly in the preparation of other compounds. Locally a remedy for scabies.

Sulphins. One of the several groups of crystalline compounds resulting from the combination of the thio-ethers with the iodides, bromides, and chlorides of the alcohol radicals at ordinary temperatures, but more rapidly on the application of heat.

Sulphite. Any salt of sulphurous acid. Being a dibasic acid, there are acid and basic sulphites.

Sulpho- Prefix denoting the combination containing sulphur or a sulphur radical.

S.-azotised. Containing sulphur or nitrogen.

S.-bacteria. Organisms containing sulphur, growing in sulphuretted water.

S.-cal'cine. (Not official.) A proprietary article containing oxide of lime, washed sulphur, benzo-boracic acid, oil of eucalyptus, oil of winter-green, and extractum pancreaticum, used either in spray or gargle. Action, antiseptic, resolvent, astringent, powerfully solvent. Uses, as a solvent for a diphtheritic membrane; may be used pure or diluted with water.

S.-carbamide. *Thio-urea*.

S.-carb'ol. *Aseptol*.

S.-carb'olate. A salt of sulphocarbolic acid.

S. carb'olate of zinc. Antiseptic and disinfectant. It is used as an intestinal antiseptic. It makes an excellent injection in gonorrhoea.

S.-carb'olic ac'id. Produced by the action of sulphuric acid on phenol. In a 35–40 per cent. solution it is sold as aseptol, or sozolic acid. Its isomeric form, paraphenol-sulphonic acid, is the acid of the sulphocarb'olates, which is used internally and externally as an antiseptic. Calcium sulphocarb'olate has been used in rachitis.

S.-carb'onated. Containing sulphur and carbonic acid.

S.-ichthyol'ic ac'id. Prepared by acting on ichthyol with strong sulphuric acid, and washing with a strong solution of sodium chloride.

S.-methy'lic ac'id. Prepared by acting on methyl alcohol with sulphuric acid.

S.-olein, or Sulphoricinole'ic ac'id. Prepared by acting on castor oil with sulphuric acid.

S.-phe'nates. See *Sulphocarb'olates*.

S.-phe'nol. See *Aseptol*.

S.-pic'ric ac'id. Add 4 c.c. pure sulphuric acid to 200 c.c. concentrated picric acid. Filter $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour, and dilute the filtrate with 600 c.c. of distilled water.

S.-ric'in'ate. Salt of sulphuricin'ic acid, for which see *Sulpholein, Sulphoricinole'ic acid*. Sodium sulphoricinate is used in ozæna narium.

S.-ric'in'ated. Prepared from sulphuricin'ic acid or sulphuricinates, as *S. creosote* and *S. phenol*.

S.-ricinole'ic ac'id. An acid prepared from castor oil by sulphuric acid. It is a thick syrupy liquid, which has the power of emulsifying and dissolving many substances. It is recommended for pharmaceutical uses.

S.-salicy'lic ac'id. White soluble substance, crystalline. Prepared by treating salicylic acid with sulphuric anhydride. A delicate test for proteids.

S.-salt. A salt in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen in the acid radical.

S.-sinap'isin. A white, bitter, soluble, neutral substance obtained from *Sinapis alba*.

Sulphole'ic ac'id. A yellowish neutral liquid, prepared by treating vegetable oils with sulphuric acid. It has been used instead of vaseline.

Sulphonal. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_{16}\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$, eq. 228. (Official.) Diethylsulphon-dimethylmethane. In the preparation of this body, mercaptan (ethyl hydrosulphide) is combined with acetone to form mercaptol, which, by oxidation with potassium permanganate, forms sulphonal. It is in colourless, inodorous, nearly tasteless, gritty crystals.

It is now generally supplied in powder; its action is said to be more certain than when supplied in crystals. Solubility, 1 in 500 cold water, 1 in 15 boiling water, 1 in 78 rectified spirit, 1 in 3 of chloroform, 1 in 90 of ether. Action, hypnotic, with no evil secondary effects; but cases have been reported where poisonous symptoms have been produced in lunatics and in heart disease. Uses, of service when sleeplessness is persistent, producing calm normal sleep. Also of use in the insomnia of lunacy and delirium tremens.

Sulphone. One of the products of the union of two oxygen atoms with an alkyl sulphide.

Sulphovin'ic ac'id, or ethyl-sulphur'ic ac'id. Formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. Used as a solvent for camphor, iodoform sulphur, chrysarobin, &c.

Sulphor'ide. One of the products of the union of one oxygen atom with an alkyl sulphide.

Sulphur. (At. Wt. 32.) A non-metallic element, distinguished by its yellow colour and crystalline brittle formation. At 111° it forms a thin straw-coloured liquid, which becomes darker and thicker the more it is heated. Boils at 44° , and becomes a brownish-yellow vapour. The vapour on being suddenly condensed deposits, firstly, a fine powder, "flowers of sulphur;" secondly, a liquid which is drawn off and moulded in wooden moulds into "roll" or "stick sulphur."

S. al'cohol. *Mercaptan*.

S. antimon'iatum. *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

S. bath. Sulphur-medicated bath.

S. carb'uret of. *Carbonis sulphuretum*.

S. chlora'tum. *Chloride of sulphur*.

S. chlor'ide of. *Dichloride and Subchloride, Hypochloride, Protochloride*.

S. diox'ide. Formed by the combustion of sulphur in the presence of unlimited air. SO_2 .

S. ioda'tum. *Sulphuris iodids*.

S. i'odide. Used as an ointment.

S. liver. *Potassii sulphuretum*.

S. lotum. Prepared by digesting sublimed sulphur in water of ammonia.

S. præcipita'tum. (Official.) Prepared by precipitating with hydrochloric acid a solution of sulphide and hyposulphite of calcium, obtained by boiling slaked lime and sublimed sulphur. Its medicinal properties are similar to those of *Sulphur sublimatum*.

SULPHURAIN—SUMBUL

S. ru'brum. *Antimony oxysulphuret.*

S. spring. A spring the water of which is impregnated with sulphureous compounds. They occur in regions of dying-out or dormant volcanism.

S. stib'ia'tum aurantia'tum. *Antimony pentasulphide.*

S. sublima'tum. *Flowers of sulphur.* (Official.) A slightly gritty powder of a fine greenish-yellow colour; without taste and without odour till heated. Insoluble in water, soluble in oils, slightly soluble in alcohol. Action, laxative, alterative, parasiticide. Uses, for hæmorrhoidal affections; chronic rheumatism; externally for scabies. Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

S. wa'ters. Waters impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Sulphurain. A peculiar organic gelatinous substance found on the surface of some thermal waters. It is also called glairin, baregin, plombierin, zoögene, glairidin, and zoidin.

Sulphurate. (*L. sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur.) Mingled with sulphur; of the yellow colour of sulphur.

Sulphurated. Impregnated with sulphur.

Sulphura'tion. (*L. sulphuratio*, a vein of sulphur.) The act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.

Sulphurator. An apparatus for impregnating with sulphur, or exposing substances to the action of its fumes.

Sulphureous. Consisting of, or having the qualities of, sulphur.

Sulphuret. A sulphide.

Sulphuretted. *Sulphureous.*

Sulphure'tum ammoni'acæ. *Ammonium sulphuretum.*

S. antimo'ni aurat'um. *Antimony pentasulphide.*

S. arsenio'sum. *Orpiment.*

S. cal'ci. *Sulphurated lime.*

S. ferro'sum. *Ferrous sulphide.*

S. kal'ic'um. *Potassii sulphuretum.*

S. stib'ic'um. See *Antimonium.*

Sulphu'ric. The anhydride and derived acid of sulphur trioxide, SO_3 . Sulphuric acid containing more or less SO_2 sulphur trioxide.

S. acid. H_2SO_4 . Sp. gr. 1.860 to 1.9. Dibasic, inodorous, strong acid taste, corrosive.

S. acid aromat'ic'us. Dose, 10 to 30 grs.

S. ac'id, dilu'ted. Sulphuric acid, 1 fl. oz.; aq. dest., 15 fl. oz. Sp. gr. 1.067. Used as a tonic and astringent.

S. ac'id lemonade'. Sulphuric acid, water, and syrup.

S. e'ther. See *Ether, sulphuric.*

Sulphuric'ity. The state of being sulphureous.

Sulphu'ring. Bleaching with sulphurous acid.

Sulphuris confectio. (Official.) Sublimed sulphur, 4 ounces; acid tartrate of potassium, 1 ounce; syrup of orange peel, 4 ounces; tragacanth in powder, 18 grains. Dose, 20 to 120 grains.

S. chlorid'um. S_2Cl_2 , eq. 135. (Not official.) Prepared by the direct union of chlorine with sulphur.

S. iodid'um. (Official.) It is greyish black in colour; is in a radiated crystalline

mass; odour of iodine; metallic lustre; reaction acid; taste acid; soluble in 60 parts of glycerine and in disulphide of carbon; insoluble in water. Action, caustic, stimulant. Uses, in tubercular affections of the skin.

S. io'tio. (Not official.) Precipitated sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; glycerine, 120 minims; rectified spirit, 1 ounce; rose water, 3 ounces; lime water, 3 ounces. Recommended in facial acne.

S. stim'ulant. Laxative and diaphoretic, and is used externally in itch.

S. trochis'ci. Precipitated sulphur, 3000 grains; acid tartrate of potassium, 720 grains; refined sugar in powder, 5760 grains; gum acacia in powder, 720 grains; tincture of orange peel, 720 minims; mucilage of acacia, 720 minims. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains 5 grains of sulphur. Dose, 1 to 6 lozenges.

S. trochis'ci compos'iti. Each lozenge contains 5 grains of precipitated sulphur, and 1 grain of cream of tartar. They differ from the official sulphur lozenges in containing no orange.

S. unguen'tum. Sublimed sulphur, 1 ounce; chloride of sulphur, 1 drachm; spermaceti ointment, 8 ounces; essential oil of almonds, 80 minims. Used in the treatment of scabies and acne. Also (official), sublimed sulphur 1, benzoated lard 4.

S. unguen'tum alkali'num. Washed sulphur 20, potassium carbonate 10, water 5, benzoated lard 65 parts.

S. unguen'tum compos'itum. (Not official.) Wilkinson's ointment. Sulphur 15, chalk 10, tar 15, lard 30, soap 30.

Chelsea pensioner. (Not official.) Sulphur 6, mustard 6, powdered guaiacum 3, rhubarb $\frac{1}{2}$, nitre $\frac{1}{2}$. Dose, a teaspoonful every alternate evening for rheumatism; it is also taken in the morning as an aperient to regulate the bowels.

S. unguen'tum iodid'i. (Official.) Iodide of sulphur, 30 grains; hard paraffin, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; soft paraffin, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Used in scabies and acne.

S. unguen'tum præcipita'ta. (Not official.) Precipitated sulphur 2, carbonate of potassium 1, lard 8. Excellent for scabies.

Sulphu'rius. *Sulphureous.*

Sulphurize. To impregnate with sulphur, or subject to the action of its fumes.

Sulphuro'sus. *Sulphureous.*

Sulphu'rous. *Sulphureous.* A name applied to the acids and anhydrides obtained from sulphur dioxide. The acid is used as a disinfectant for clothes, letters, air, &c.; also, to fumigate in some chronic skin affections and in rheumatic pains. When respired it acts as a violent irritant, and will produce death. Its salts are sulphites.

Sulphy'drate. A compound of a metal with SH .

Sumac. The powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches of the various kinds of *Rhus*. Used in the manufacture of leather. Contains 16 to 20 per cent. of tannic acid.

Sumatra camphor. *Camphor.*

Sumbul rad'ix. Russia and India. Nat. Order *Umbellifera*. (Official.) A perennial, six to eight feet high. The root is in transverse segments, light, spongy, with annular rings; bark thin and brown; odour of musk;

taste, aromatic and bitter. Action, nervous stimulant. Uses, chronic bronchitis, hysteria, dysentery, chlorosis, asthma, leucorrhœa.

S. tinctoria. Sumbul root in No. 40 powder 1, rectified spirit 8. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Sumbulus moschatus. *Ferula sumbul.*

Sumen. *Hypogastrium.*

Summation. (L. *summare*, to sum up.) Addition.

S. of stim'ul. The phenomenon of the production of mental effects, or the tetanic contraction of a muscle caused by repeated stimuli.

Summational. Produced by summation.

S. tones. Supposed new tones produced by the summation of the vibrations of existing tones.

Sum'men. *Tinnitus aurium.*

Summer catarrh. Hay fever.

S. complaint. Diarrhœa. *Cholera infantum.*

S. plant. *Sphæria sinensis.*

S. rash. *Lichen tropicus.*

S. sa'vory. *Satureia hortensis.* An aromatic stimulant. Used for culinary purposes.

S. spots. *Ephelides.*

Sum'mitas cu'tis. *Epidermis.*

Summitatès sabinæ. *Savin.*

Summus h'umerus. The point of the shoulder.

Sun'burn. To discolour. The discoloration of the skin occasioned by exposure to the sun's rays.

S.-burned. Same as *S.-burnt.*

S.-burnt. Tanned by the sun's rays.

S.-dew. *Drosera rotundifolia.* Antispasmodic, and useful in whooping-cough and bronchitis.

S. fe'ver. The same as *Dengue.*

S.-flower. The flower of the *Helianthus annuus.*

S.-glass. A burning-glass.

S. hemp. See *Hemp.*

S. pain. *Brow ache.*

S. retina. A condition now and then seen in the macular region, somewhat resembling in outline a sunflower.

S.-strick'en. Affected by sunstroke.

S.-stroke. Acute prostration from excessive solar or artificial heat. In one variety (the hyperpyrexial form) there is coma with full and slow or rapid or jerking pulse, hot, flushed, or dusky skin, and very high temperature (105°—110° F.); in another (the asphyxial form) there is coma with feeble pulse, cold skin, and lowered temperature.

S.-struck. Affected with sunstroke.

Sune'sis. (*Euvros*, judgment.)

Sup. A prefix meaning under.

Supellectilè Diogenis. See *Palm.*

Supellex anatom'ica. Anatomical collection.

Super- A prefix meaning above.

Superabduction. Excessive abduction.

Supera'cid'ulated. Acidulated to **EXCESS.**

Superacro'mial. Situated upon or above the acromion.

Superacute. Very acute.

Superadd'ed teeth. Permanent teeth

over and above those corresponding in position to the milk-teeth.

Superalbumino'sis. The over-production of albumen.

Superalimenta'tion. Excessive nourishment.

Superambula'cral. (L. *ambulacrum*, a walk.) Above the ambulacra.

Superna'l. See *Supra-anal.*

Super'bus. (L.) Applied to the rectus superior oculi muscle, sometimes to the levator menti, because when in action they give the face a disdainful look.

Supercallo'sal. (L. *callosus*, hard.) Placed or occurring above the corpus callosum.

Supercalorine'sis. (L. *calor*, heat.) Any disease caused by the increase of the animal heat.

Supercil'ary. (L. *supercilium*, eyebrow.) Situated above the eyelid. Of, or pertaining to, the supercilia or eyebrows.

S. arch. The arched supra-orbital border or ridge.

S. mus'cle. The *Superciliaris*, or *Corrugator supercilii.*

S. ridge. A prominence caused by the projection of the frontal sinuses. It is absent in childhood.

Supercil'ium. (L.) The *Superciliary* ridge, region, or arch, including the hairs that constitute the eyebrow. *Acetabuli-cotyloid margin.*

S. acetab'ull. The margin of the cotyloid cavity.

Superconcep'tion. (L. *concipere*, to conceive.) *Superfetation.*

Superden'tate. Having teeth only in the upper jaw.

Superevacua'tion. Excessive evacuation.

Superexcita'tion. Excessive excitement.

Superexcre'scence. A superfluous outgrowth.

Superfecunda'tion. The fertilisation of two ova at the same menstruation by different acts of coition.

Superfecun'dity. Superabundant fecundity.

Superfibrina'tion. Excessive tendency to form fibrin.

Superfi'cial. (L. *superficialis*, of, or pertaining to, the surface.) Lying in or on, or pertaining to, the surface. Not deep-seated. Lying nearer the surface than some other part.

S. fas'cia. A fibrous sheet continuous all over the body; said to consist of two layers, because the mammary gland, superficial vascular and lymphatic vessels, and lymphatic glands are contained between the two layers.

S. re'flexes. See *Reflexes.*

S. stomati'tis. *Erythema* of the mouth.

Superfi'cies. The surface or outside.

Superfi'sure. The lines of contact or of junction of two supergyres.

Superflex'ion. Excessive flexion.

Superfe'tate. (L. *superfetare*, to conceive anew when already pregnant.) To conceive after a prior conception.

Superfeta'tion. A second conception some time after a previous one, so that two fetuses of different ages exist at the same time in the same female. Also called *Superconception.*

SUPERFOLIATION—SUPINATOR

Superfoliation. Excessive number of leaves.

Superfrontal. Superior or upper, as commissure of the frontal lobe of the brain. Specifying one of the anterior lateral fissures; distinguished from the subfrontal.

Superfunction. Excessive activity in any organ.

Superfunctional. Being in excess of the normal function.

Supergeminalis. *Epididymis.*

Supergenualis. *Patella.*

Superhumeral. Something borne on the shoulders, or situated above the shoulders.

Superimpregnation. *Superfertilisation.*

Superinduce. To bring on as a complication of a condition actually existing.

Superinduced. Superimposed.

S. segmentation. See *Homoplasia*.

Superinvolution of the uterus. Excessive absorption, leading to atrophy.

Superior. Upper in relative position or direction; uppermost with regard to another structure.

S. auris. *Attollens aurem* (muscle).

S. bulbar paralysis. *Ophthalmoplegia externa.*

S. rotundus clitoridis. *Ischiocavernosus.*

S. vermiform process. The upper and front part of the middle lobe of the cerebellum.

Superlabial. *Clitoris.*

Superlabialis. A muscle seen in some lower animals, the analogue of the *Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi* of man.

Superlactalis. Excessive secretion of milk.

Superligula. *Epiglottis.*

Superlunatic. Insane in an extraordinary degree.

Supermedial. Situated over the midline.

Supernatant. (L. *super*, above; *natare*, to swim.) Swimming above; floating on the surface.

Supernidation. Excessive proliferation of the decidua at the menstrual period. Sometimes the cause of membranous dysmenorrhoea.

Supernumerary. (L. *super*, above; *numerus*, number.) Exceeding the necessary or usual number.

S. breast. An additional mammary gland.

S. finger. Additional finger. Frequently hereditary.

S. kidney. An additional mass of kidney tissue situated in the neighbourhood of the kidneys.

S. spleen. Additional spleen.

Supernutritio lienis, or Supernutritio splenis. Hypertrophy of the spleen.

Supernutrition. Excessive nutrition. Hypertrophy.

Superoccipital. Situated at or near the upper part of the occipital bone; of, or pertaining to, the superoccipital. The superior median element of the compound occipital bone.

Superofrontal convolution. Superior frontal convolution.

Superolateral. Situated high up on the side of a structure.

Superoxidised. Having an excess of

oxygen above the usual amount which satisfies the combining capacities of the other elements of a body.

Superoxygenation. Unusual and excessive oxygenation; for instance, of the blood.

Superparasite. A parasite of parasites.

Superparasitic. Pertaining to *Superparasitism*.

Superparasitism. The infestation of parasites by other parasites.

Superphosphate. A phosphate containing a greater amount of phosphoric acid than can combine with the base.

Superposed. Placed above.

Superpurgation. More purging than necessary.

Supersacral. Situated on or above the sacrum.

Super-salt. Any salt containing an excess of acid. An acid, as distinguished from a basic salt.

Supersaturate. To saturate to excess. **Supersaturation.** The operation of saturating to excess.

Superscapular. The same as *Suprascapular*.

S. inferior. *Infraspinatus.*

Supersecretion. Over-secretion.

Superseident. A medicine whose action tends to remove an existing, or prevent a threatened, pathological process in an organ.

Supersensitive. Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive.

Supersensitiveness. The state or condition of being morbidly sensitive.

Supersphenoidal. Situated on or over the sphenoid; as the supersphenoidal pituitary fossa or body.

Supersquamosal. A bone of the skull of the ichthyosaurus.

Superstibias potassicus. *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

Supertemporal. Situated above or high up in the temporal region. Specifically, certain lateral cerebral gyri and sulci.

Supervenosity. The condition of being more than usually venous. Applied to the blood.

Supervenition. The occurrence of another state in addition to that existing, e.g. necrosis after fracture, septicæmia after operation.

Supinate. (L. *supinare*, to lay on the back.) To bring the palm of the hand upward.

Supination. The condition in which the palm of the hand is uppermost and the bones of the forearm are parallel. The opposite of pronation; if hanging, the thumb is directly forward.

Supinator-extensor mass. The group of muscles placed on the radial and dorsal aspects of the forearm.

Supinator. A muscle which supinates the forearm.

S. brevis. A muscle arising from the external condyle of the humerus, the ulna, and inserted into the upper part of the radius between the oblique lines.

S. longus. A muscle arising from the upper two thirds of the external supracondylar ridge, and inserted into the lowest and outermost part of the radius.

S. radii brevis. See *S. brevis*.

S. radii longus. See *S. longus*.

SUPINE—SUPRACILIARY

S. ridge of the humerus. The external supracondyloid ridge.

Supine. Lying on the back.

Suppage. Food which may be supplied.

Suppedanea. (L. *sub*, under; *pes*, a foot.) Remedies applied to the sole of the foot.

Suppedaneous. Appertaining to the sole of the foot.

Supplantalia. *Hypopodia*.

Supple. (L. *supplex*, humble, suppliant.) Pliant, flexible, easily bent.

Supplementa epiploica. *Appendicula pinguedinosa*.

Supplementary. (L.) Additional to what is normal or usual; added, as something secondary, subsidiary, useless.

S. air. The air inspired in a forced inspiration over and above that which would be inspired by the same person in an ordinary inspiration. Averages 500 c.c. (Foster.)

S. bladder. A sacculated diverticulum of the bladder.

S. digit. An extra digit.

S. spleen. A small body similar to the spleen in structure, found in its neighbourhood.

Suppleness. The property of being supple; pliability.

Support. (1) That which maintains life; subsistence; sustenance. (2) The act of holding anything in its position. (3) Any appliance acting as a supporter.

Supporter. (L. *supporto*.) An apparatus arranged to exercise even, continuous pressure on the abdominal wall, to return or keep in place an organ, or assist the abdominal wall.

Supporting cells. A series of cells in the organ of Corti which are said to support others more immediately engaged in functioning, as auditory cells.

Supposititious. Spurious, not genuine.

Suppositor. An instrument for introducing suppositories.

Suppositoria. (L. pl. of *suppositorium*.) Official name of suppositories. See *Suppository*.

S. acidi carbolicum cum sapone. Suppositories each of which contains carbolic acid, gr. j; curd soap, gr. xv; glycerine of starch, gr. iij. (B.P.)

S. acidi tannici. Suppositories each containing tannic acid gr. iij, and Ol. theobromæ gr. xij. (B.P.)

S. acidi tannici cum sapone. Suppositories containing each tannic acid, gr. iij; curd soap, gr. viij; glycerine of starch, gr. ijss; starch, q.s. (B.P.)

S. hydrargyri. Mercurial suppositories composed each of ointment of mercury gr. v, and Ol. theobromæ gr. x. (B.P.)

S. iodoformi. Suppositories each of which is composed of iodoform gr. iij, and Ol. theobromæ gr. xij. (B.P.)

S. morphinæ. Suppositories each of which contains hydrochlorate of morphine, gr. ss, with Ol. theobromæ gr. ij. (B.P.)

S. morphinæ cum sapone. Suppositories each of which contains hydrochlorate of morphine gr. ss, glycerine of starch gr. ijss, curd soap gr. viij, and starch q.s. (B.P.)

S. plumbi composita. Suppositories each of which contains acetate of lead gr. iij, opium gr. j, and Ol. theobromæ gr. xj. (B.P.)

Suppositories, mercurial. *Suppositoria hydrargyri*.

S. of carbolic acid. *Suppositoria acidi carbolici*.

S. of gluten. (Non-official.) Used to excite action of the rectum.

S. of iodoform. *Suppositoria iodoformi*.

S. of lead, compound. *Suppositoria plumbi composita*.

S. of morphine. *Suppositoria morphinæ*.

S. of tannic acid. *Suppositoria acidi tannici*.

S. of tannic acid with soap. *Suppositoria acidi tannici cum sapone*.

Suppositorium. A *Suppository*.

Suppository. A solid medicated compound designed to be introduced into the rectum, vagina, or urethra. Its basis is usually oil of theobroma; cacao butter and a mixture of gelatine and glycerine are also used. Usually conical, it may be cylindrical or spherical. It melts at the body temperature.

Suppressed. Subdued.

S. breath'ing. Absence of breath-sounds.

Suppressio. Concealment.

S. alii. Constipation.

S. lochia'rum. Suppression of the lochial discharge.

S. lo'ti. Suppression of urine.

S. men'st'rum. Amenorrhœa.

S. sudor'is. Suppression of sweat.

Suppression. (L. *supprimere*, to press down, suppress.) The stoppage or obstruction or the morbid retention of discharges; as suppression of the urine.

Suppurans. (L.) Suppurative.

Suppurant. Suppurating, or an agent which promotes suppuration.

Suppurate. (L. *suppurare*, to produce pus.) To produce pus.

Suppuration. Formation of pus. The matter produced by suppuration.

Suppurative. A medicine or application promoting the formation of pus.

S. kerat'itis. Destruction of corneal tissue by suppurative inflammation.

Suppure. To suppurate.

Supra-acromial. Above the acromion.

S. artery. A branch of the suprascapular part of the subelavian.

S. nerves. Descending cutaneous branches of the third and fourth cervical nerves.

Supra-acromio-humeralis. The deltoid.

Supra-anal. Above the anus.

Supra-aryglottideus. The superior aryteno-epiglottidean muscle of the larynx.

Supra-auricular. Situated above the auricle or external ear.

S. diameter. Inferior parietal diameter.

S. point. On the zygoma above the external auditory meatus.

Supra-axillary. Above the axilla.

Supra-brachial. (L. *supra*; *brachia*.) Above the gills.

Suprabuccal. (L. *supra*; *bucca*.) Above the mouth.

Supracephalic. (L. *supra*; Gr. κεφαλή, head.) Above or on the head.

Suprachoroid. (L. *supra*; Gr. χορίον, chorion.) Above the choroid.

Suprachoroidal space. The space between the velum interpositum and the fornix.

Supraciliary. Same as *Superciliary*.

SUPRACLAVICLE—SUPRA-OMPHALODYMIA

Supraclavicle. A distinct part of the scapular girdle of certain fishes, *e. g.* sturgeon.

Supraclavicular. Situated above or upon the clavicle.

S. fossa. The depression above the clavicle between the origins of the sterno-mastoid and the trapezius.

S. nerves. Descending cutaneous branches of the third and fourth cervical nerves.

S. plexus of lymphatics. Derived from the lymphatic vessels about and in the neighbourhood of the subclavian vessels.

S. point. A spot above the clavicle where electrical stimulation causes contraction of the deltoid, biceps, sterno-mastoid, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus.

S. region. See *Triangles*.

Supracommissure. The commissure of the brain just in front of the epiphysis.

Supracondylar. (L. *supra*; Gr. *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle.) Situated above the condyles, as of the humerus, femur, occipital bone, or mandible.

S. eminence or protuberance. The internal or external epicondyles.

S. foramen. (L.) The posterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone. A foramen sometimes found in the inner supracondyloid ridge of the humerus, through which the brachial artery and median nerve may pass.

S. ridges. The ridges extending upwards from the condyles of the femur and humerus.

Supracondyloid. The same as *Supracondylar*.

S. amputation of the thigh. In this operation the femur is divided at the bases of the condyles, at about the level of the adductor tubercle or a little above that spot. The patella is removed.

S. osteotomy of the femur. (MacEwen's operation.) Consists in causing a compound fracture of the lower end of the femur for the relief of genu valgum.

Supracoacoid dislocation. This is a very rare injury, usually accompanied by fracture of the coracoid or acromion processes, or both.

Supracostal. Lying upon or above the ribs.

Supracostales. Twelve short musculo-tendinous masses extending from the transverse processes of the twelve dorsal vertebrae to the upper margins of the ribs below.

Supracostalis superficialis. A muscle sometimes found in man to extend from the first rib to the sternum, or to some of the ribs below.

Supradiaphragmatic. Placed above the diaphragm.

Supradoraal. Placed dorsally.

Suprafoliaeceus. Inserted upon the stem above the axil of a leaf.

Suprafoliar. Growing upon a leaf.

Supragenual bursa. (L. *genu*, a knee; *bursa*, a purse.) Subcutaneous bursa.

Supraglenoid tubercle. (Γληνική, a cavity; *είδος*, form.) The roughened space above the glenoid cavity to which is attached the long or intra-capsular head of the biceps.

Supraglottic. Situated above the true glottis. Relating to, or referring to, any part of the larynx above the true vocal cords.

S. aphonia. (A. priv.; *φωνή*, sound.)

Aphonia due to some affection of the parts above the glottis.

Suprahepatic veins. Hepatic veins.
Suprahyoid. (Υοειδής, like an upsilon, v.) Situated above the hyoid bone. Specifically applied to the submental or hyo-mental group of muscles.

S. aponeurosis. (Ἀπό, front; *νεῦρον*, a tendon.) A fold of cervical fascia extending between the anterior bellies of the digastric muscles, forming a loop that binds the tendon down to the body of the hyoid bone.

S. glands. One or two lymphatic glands in the neck between the anterior bellies of the digastric.

S. region. That part of the front of the neck situated above the hyoid bone.

Supra-iliac. Situated on the upper or proximal end of the ilium.

Supra-ilium. A proximal epiphysis of the sacral end of the ilium in some animals.

Supra-inguinal. The space bounded by Poupart's ligament, rectus abdominis, and a horizontal line through the crest of the ilium.

Supra-intestinal. Situated dorsal to the intestinal canal.

Supralabial. Of, or pertaining to, the upper lip. Situated on or over the upper lip.

S. elevator. The *Supralabialis*.

Supralabialis. The *Levator labii superioris*.

Supramalleolar. Above the malleoli.

S. amputation. Removal of the leg above the malleoli.

Supramammary. Lying above the mammae.

S. abscess. An abscess in the subcutaneous tissue of the breast.

S. region. Same as *Infra-clavicular region*.

Supramarginal. Bordering on the Sylvian fissure on the upper side; noting a convolution of the brain.

S. convolution or gyrus. One of the parietal gyri which lie along the upper margin of the Sylvian fissure.

Supramastoid. Above the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

S. crest. Ridge on the bone above the mastoid process.

Supramaxilla. See *Maxilla*.

Supramaxillary. Of, or pertaining to, the *Maxilla*.

S. nerve. The maxillary division of the fifth nerve, distributed to the teeth and the skin of the face, leaving the cranial cavity by the foramen rotundum.

Supranasal. Situated above the nose, or over the nasal bones.

S. point. The same as *Ophryon*.

Supraneural. Situated above the neural axis or canal.

Supra-oblique. The superior oblique or trochlear muscle of the orbit.

Supra-occipital. The same as *Supero-occipital*.

S. angle. Contained between lines joining the inion and lambda to the auricular point.

S. bone. Squamous portion of the occipital bone.

Supra-oesophageal. Situated dorsal to the gullet.

Supra-omphalodymia. Double monstrosity in which the trunks are united.

SUPRA-ORBITAL—SUPRASTERNAL

Supra-or'bit'al. Situated over or upon the orbit; roofing over the eye socket. *Superciliary*.

S. arch. The superciliary arch.

S. ar'tery. A branch of the ophthalmic artery passing through the supra-orbital foramen.

S. bone. A bone entering into the formation of the supra-orbital or superciliary arch in the lower Vertebrates.

S. canal. The *S. foramen* extending into a canal.

S. fora'men. A foramen in the upper rim of the margin of the orbit for the passage of the supra-orbital artery and nerve.

S. gyrus. See *Gyrus*.

S. nerve. A branch of the superior maxillary division of the fifth cranial nerve supplying the skin of the forehead.

S. neural'gia. Neuralgia over the distribution of the supra-orbital nerve.

S. notch. When the *S. foramen* is incomplete.

S. point. A tender spot over the *S. notch* in *S. neuralgia*. The *Ophryon*.

S. ridge. Same as *S. arch*.

S. sul'cus. A fissure on the median aspect of the frontal lobes parallel with the lower surface of that lobe.

S. vein. A vein from the forehead joining the frontal vein.

Supra-or'bitar. Same as *Supra-orbital*.

Supra-or'bit'ary. Same as *Supra-orbital*.

Suprapatellar. Situated above the patella.

Supraped'al. Above the foot.

Suprapharyngeal. Dorsal to the pharynx.

Supraplex. (*L. supra*, above; *plexus*, plexus.) One of the plexuses of the brain of some animals.

Supraplex'al. (*L. supra*, above; *plexus*, plexus.) Pertaining to the *Supraplex*.

Suprapromontorence. Prominence formed by the wall of the petro-mastoid canal above the foramen ovale and inferior semicircular canal.

Suprapontine. Above the pons.

S. arteries. Vessels given off by the basilar artery.

Suprapub'ian. The same as *Suprapubis*.

Suprapubic. Situated above the pubes; prepubic.

S. nerve. *Genito-crural*.

Suprapubically. Above the pubes.

Suprapyg'al. Situated above the rump.

Suprærectus. The superior rectus muscle of the eye.

Suprarenal. Situated upon or over the kidney; specifically, the adrenal.

S. arteries. (1) A branch of the abdominal aorta supplying the adrenals. (2) A second, superior from inferior phrenic. (3) A third, inferior from the renal.

S. bod'ies, access'ory. Small bodies having a similar structure to the cortical substance of the adrenals, found in their neighbourhood.

S. cap'sule or bod'y. A small body placed on the upper end and somewhat anterior to either kidney, consisting of an external cortex and an internal medulla, enclosed in a capsule of connective tissue, which sends septa into the

interior of the organ. The cortex consists of cells arranged in three zones (*zona fasciculata*, *zona glomerulosa*, and *zona reticularis*); the medulla, of cells originally derived from the sympathetic ganglia.

S. gland. The same as *S. body*.

S. melas'ma. The same as *Addison's disease*.

S. nerves. Derived from the solar plexus.

S. plex'us. Formed by the suprarenal nerves from the solar plexus.

S. veins. Veins draining the adrenals, emptying on the right side into the inferior vena cava, and on the left into the left renal or phrenic vein.

Suprascapula. A bone developed in the shoulder-girdle of ordinary Fishes. That part of the vertebral border of the scapula formed by separate ossification centre or centres.

Suprascapular. Situated above or on the upper part of the scapula. Prescapular. Pertaining to the suprascapula.

S. ar'tery. A branch of the thyroid axis passing above the transverse ligament of the suprascapular notch to supply the scapular.

S. fas'cia. Deep fascia covering the muscles of the suprascapular region.

S. mus'cles. Muscles lying over the scapula.

S. nerve. A branch of the fifth and sixth cords of the brachial plexus.

S. notch. The notch in the innermost part of the superior border of the scapula, converted into a foramen by the transverse ligament.

S. re'gion. That region of the back superior to the scapular spine.

S. vein. A tributary of the external jugular or subclavian vein.

Suprasemi-or'bicularis. *Orbicularis oris*.

Suprasep'tal. Situated above a septum.

Supraserra'tus. The *Serratus posticus superior*.

Supraspin'al. Situated dorsal to the spine; epaxial.

Supraspina'lis. One of the series of muscular slips found between the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

Supraspinate. The same as *Supraspinous*.

Supraspina'tus. A muscle arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the great tuberosity of the humerus.

Supraspin'ous. Situated over or above the spine of a vertebra; superior with reference to the spine of the scapula.

S. aponeuro'sis. The strong fascia covering the supraspinatus.

S. ar'tery. A branch of the suprascapular artery supplying the supraspinous fossa.

S. fas'cia. See *S. aponeurosis*.

S. fos'sa. The fossa of the scapula above the spine.

S. lig'ament. Bundles of fibres connecting the tips of the spinous processes of the vertebrae from the seventh cervical to the sacrum.

S. mus'cle. Muscle filling up and arising from the inner two thirds of the *S. fossa*, and inserted into the highest facet on the great tuberosity of the humerus.

Suprastape'dial. Situated above the stapes.

Supraster'nal. Situated above or in front of the sternum.

SUPRATEMPORAL—SURGICAL

S. artery. A branch of the cutaneous supraclavicular artery.

S. bones. Two small bony nodules found at times connected by ligament or cartilage to the upper end of the manubrium sterni.

S. nerve. One of the descending branches of the third and fourth cervical nerves of the cervical plexus.

S. notch. The shallow depression at the upper part of the sternum, between the origins of the sterno-mastoids.

S. re'gion. The region in front of the neck between the two supraclavicular regions.

Supratemporal. Placed high up in the temporal region or fossa.

Suprathoracic. Situated above the thorax; in the upper part of the thorax.

Suprathyroid laryngotomy. An operation which consists in making an incision through the thyro-hyoid membrane. It has been practised for the removal of growths situated at the upper opening of the larynx, especially in connection with the epiglottis.

Supratrochlear. Situated over the inner angle of the orbit, where the tendon of the superior oblique muscle passes through its pulley; situated on the inner surface of the fore-part of the humerus above the trochlea.

S. nerve. A branch of the nasal nerve passing out of the orbit above the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle.

Supratympanic. Situated over or above the tympanum or tympanic cavity of the ear.

Supravaginal. Superior in respect of a teno-synovial membrane. Situated above the vagina.

Sura. The calf of the leg. The prominence formed by the gastrocnemius muscle.

Sural. (*L. sura*, the calf of the leg.) Of, or pertaining to, the calf of the leg.

S. arteries. The muscular branches of the popliteal artery distributed to the gastrocnemius and soleus.

S. nerve, superficial. That formed by the communicans tibialis and communicans fibularis.

S. vein. Just below the skin of the calf; opens into the popliteal vein.

Suralimentation. The forced feeding employed, at times, in the treatment of phthisis.

Suralis. *Sural*.

Sura'nal. The same as *Supra-anal*.

Sur'cingle. (*L. super; cingulum*, a girdle.) The tail of the corpus striatum.

Surculi fellei. Ductules which convey the bile to the hepatic ducts.

Surculus. A sucker.

Surditas. (*L. surdus*, deaf.) Deafness.

S. mutorum. Deaf-dumbness.

S. verbalis. Word-deafness.

Sur'dity. (*L. surditas*, deafness.) Deafness. Non-vocality.

Surdomutatis. Deaf-mutism.

Surdomute. A deaf and dumb person.

Sur'dus. Deaf.

Suren, or **Suro'nés.** The old German name (and its Latinised form) for the pustules of scabies.

Surface. (*L. superficies*, the upper side or top.) The bounding or limiting parts of a body.

S. ten'sion. The tension of the surface-

film of a liquid due to cohesion. This seems to explain many of the phenomena of capillarity.

S. wells. Those which obtain their water from the subsoil.

Surfeit. (*F. surfait*, excessive.) To feed to excess, so as to produce uneasiness or sickness.

S. wa'ter. A water reputed to cure surfeits.

Surfeiter. A glutton.

Surfeiting. Excess in eating and drinking.

Surfeit-swelled. Swelled with excessive eating.

Surgeon. (*Mid. Eng. soursgeon, surgien, surceyn, surgin*, a contraction of *chirurgian, chirurgien; F. chirurgien*.) One who practises surgery; one who performs manual operations on a patient. A general practitioner. A medical officer in the army or navy.

S.-accou'cheur. One who does midwifery in his practice.

S.'s ag'aric. Spunk, touch-wood. The fungus *Polyporus fomentarius*. Used as a hæmostatic.

S.-apoth'e'cary. One who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Hall.

S.-aurist. An otologist.

S.-dent'ist. A dental surgeon.

S.-gen'eral. A surgeon of the higher ranks in the army or navy.

S.-gen'eralship. The office of a surgeon-general.

S.'s knot. This is made by passing one end of the thread twice over the other before passing each back again to form the second noose.

S., veter'inary. One who treats diseases of the domestic animals.

Surgeoncy. The office of surgeon, military or naval.

Surgeonry. The practice of a surgeon; surgery.

Surgeonship. The office or post of a surgeon.

Surgery. The work of a surgeon. Surgical care; therapy of a distinctly operative kind. The place where a practitioner dispenses medicines and sees his patients.

S., antiseptic. Surgery with antiseptic precautions.

S., clin'ical. Surgery pertaining to the bedside.

S., conser'vative. The employment of surgery with the object of preserving part of the body.

S., den'tal. Dentistry.

S., ma'jor. Important operations.

S., milit'ary. Surgical attention paid on the field of battle or afterwards.

S., operative. Comprises important and slight operations.

S., orthopæ'dic. The treatment of deformities, chiefly of the limbs.

S., plas'tic. Operations having for their object the correction of deformities involving the skin or mucous membrane.

Sur'gian. An obsolete form of *Surgeon*.

Surgical. Of, or pertaining to, surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

S. anatomy. That part of anatomy dealing with the surface anatomy of the body, the palpation of organs, and that part concerned with the operations of surgery.

SURGICALLY—SUSPENSORY

S. drain'age. The use of some form of drainage-tube or tent to remove discharge from wounds.

S. fe'ver. See *Traumatic fever*.

S. kid'ney. See *Kidney*.

S. neck of the hu'merus. The thinner part of the shaft below the tuberosities, which is most often the site of fracture.

S. pathol'ogy. The pathology of conditions requiring surgical treatment.

S. sore-throat. Caused by the absorption of septic matter in hospitals.

S. typhus fe'ver. *Pyæmia*.

Surg'ically. In a surgical manner; by means of surgery.

Surg'ien. An obsolete spelling of *Surgeon*.

Surinam' bark. Bark of the *Geoffroya surinamensis*.

S. quas'sia. Bark of the *Geoffroya surinamensis*.

S. tea. See *Tea*.

Surin'amine. One of the alkaloids of the bark of *Geoffroya surinamensis*. Cathartic and anthelmintic.

Surprise'. To strike with amazement.

S. bath. See *Bath*.

S., cere'bral. Instant and temporary stupor due to mental shock or lesion of the brain.

Sur'ra, or Sur'rah. A form of pernicious anæmia attacking horses and mules, &c., in India. Due to the *Spirochæta Evansi*, an infusorian in the blood.

Surrecta alba. *Ranunculus flammula*.

Surrenal. The same as *Suprarenal*.

Surrogate. (*L. surrogatus*, substituted.) Any medicine or ingredient used as a substitute for another and more expensive ingredient, or one to which there is a special objection in any particular case.

Surroga'tum. (*L. surrogatus*, substituted; *succedo*, to come in the place of another.) Succedaneum. A term used to describe drugs which are substituted for others of more expensive kind.

Sursumduction. (*L. sursum*, upon; *ducere*, to lead.) The power possessed by the eyes of combining two images due to the presence of a vertically placed prism before one eye.

Sursumver'gens. (*L.*) Tending upwards, e. g. a vertical squint.

Surum'pe. Hyperæsthesia of the retina observed at great heights in the Andes.

Survival. (*L. super*, over; *vivere*, to live.) Persistence of life in a race or individual after the extinction of related forms.

Survivorship. The probability of a certain individual having survived others when all concerned were in the same accident and all were killed (*Legal Medicine*).

Sus. Same as *Sursum* as a prefix.

Susceptibility. (*L. suscipere*, to take up.) The state or character of being susceptible.

Suscep'tible. (*L. suscipere*, to take up.) Capable of receiving or admitting, or of being affected; capable of being, in some way, passively affected.

Suscep'tibleness. Susceptibility.

Suscep'tibly. In a susceptible manner.

Suscep'tio intestinum'rum. (*L.*) Intussusception.

Suscep'tiveness. Susceptibility.

Susceptivity. Susceptibility.

Suscitability. The state or quality of being readily roused, lifted up, or excited.

Suscitate. (*L. suscitare*, to lift up, excite.) To rouse, excite, or call into life or action.

Suscitation. The act of rousing or exciting.

Suspend'ed. (*L. suspendere*.) Hanging as an ovule from the ovarian wall, or a seed in its pod.

S. anima'tion. Temporary stoppage of some vital function; may be caused by asphyxia, catalepsy, syncope, trance, and has been known to last some days. Usually of short duration.

S. matter. Particles floating in fluid, air, or gas.

Suspendic'ulum. (*L.*) Cremaster.

Suspen'sa. (*L.*) Clouding of the urine while cooling.

Suspension. (*L.*) Hanging as a passive state. The method of treating locomotor ataxy by supporting the head at the chin and occiput, and allowing the body-weight to fall entirely on the neck. It is used also in spinal compression, and acts on the crumpled-up tissues and on the cord.

Suspen'sor. (*L.*) The chain of cells formed by the division of the germ-cell in the embryo-sac before the embryo can be seen.

Susensorium. (*L.*) That which suspends.

S. hep'atis. Falciform ligament, or the suspensory ligament of the liver.

S. tes'tis. Cremaster muscle.

Susensorius. A suspensory muscle.

S. duode'ni. A band of plain muscular fibres connecting the lower end of the duodenum with the connective tissue about the cœliac axis.

S. lig'ament of the mal'leus. A band of fibres connecting the malleus and the roof of the tympanum.

Suspen'sory. (*L. suspendere*, to suspend.) Adapted to, or serving to, suspend a part or organ; suspensorial. *Surg.* Forming a special kind of sling in which an injured or diseased part is suspended.

S. ban'dage. A bag attached to a strap or belt. Used to support the scrotum.

S. lig'ament. The strong fascia connecting the base of the dorsum of the penis to the parts over the penis.

S. lig'ament of the axil'la. Part of the deep layer of axillary fascia.

S. lig'ament of the ax'is. The middle odontoid ligament connecting the tip of the odontoid process of the axis and the edge of the foramen magnum.

S. lig'ament of the cliti'oris. A band of fascia passing from the symphysis pubis to the dorsum of the clitoris.

S. lig'ament of the inc'us. A delicate band of fibres attaching the incus to the roof of the tympanum.

S. lig'ament of the lens. The annular ligament, a differentiated section of the hyaline membrane of the vitreous body passing from the ciliary process to the edge of the lens.

S. lig'ament of the mam'ma. Fibrous processes, of ill-defined extent, which pass from the superficial part of the superficial fascia to the skin and nipple. The intervening spaces contain fat.

S. lig'ament of the pericar'dium. A

SUSPENSUM—SUTURA

process of the deep cervical fascia continued along the vena cava superior, aorta, and pulmonary artery to the pericardium.

S. ligament of the spleen. A fold of peritoneum extending from the under surface of the left leaflet of the diaphragm to the spleen, and continuous with the peritoneum on the spleen.

S. ligaments of the diaphragm. Folds of pre-vertebral fascia to the trefoil tendon of the diaphragm.

Suspensum urinæ. (L.) The cloudiness seen in urine which is cooling or cooled.

Suspiral. (L. *suspirare*, to breathe out.) A breathing-hole.

Suspira'tion. The act of sighing, a deep respiration.

Suspire. To sigh.

Suspirious. A sigh, deep breathing; asthma.

Suspirium. (L.) An audible, deep breath rapidly taken, unaccompanied by any vocal sound.

S. card'acum. *Angina pectoris.*

Sustain'. (L. *sustinere*, to hold up, support, endure.) To hold up, support, nourish, subside.

Sustainable. Capable of being sustained or maintained.

Sustain'ment. The act of sustaining, maintenance, support.

Sustenance. That which supports life; food, provisions.

Sustentacular. Supporting. Of the nature of a *Sustentaculum*.

S. p'bres of the retina. The supporting fibres of the retina passing from the inner to the outer limiting membrane.

S. pro'cess of calca'neum. The projection overhanging the excavated inner surface of the os calcis.

S. tis'sue. Connective tissue, such as *Neuroglia*.

Sustentaculum. (L. *sustentare*, to hold up.) A supporting part of an organ.

S. lie'nis ligamen'tum. The suspensory ligament of the spleen. A fold of peritoneum between the spleen and the diaphragm.

S. ta'li. See *Sustentacular process of the calcaneum*.

Sustenta'tor clitor'idis. (L.) *Erector clitoridis*.

S. pe'nis. (L.) *Erector penis*.

S. recti. (L.) Unstripped muscle-fibres passing from the anterior surface of the coccyx to the rectum.

S. tunicæ mucosæ corruga'tor cutis ani. A thin stratum of muscle-fibres between the mucous membrane and the internal sphincter of the anus.

Sustox'ine, or **Susotox'ine.** $C_{10}H_{25}N_2$. A ptomaine obtained from the cultures of the bacillus of hog cholera. Causes death in convulsions.

Susurra'tion. A whisper or murmur.

Susur'rus. (L.) A faint whispering heard over contracting muscle, aneurisms, tumours lying on blood-vessels, or into which blood-vessels open.

Sute'la. A suture.

Suterberry. *Xanthoxylum fauxineum*.

Sutor'ius. (L. *sutor*.) *Sartorius*.

Sutton and Gule's disease'. *Arteriosclerosis*.

Sutu'ghin's meth'od. A method of dressing the umbilicus and the stump of the cord in which powdered gypsum is strewn over them, and over a pad of surgically clean wool, which is then used to cover and wrap round the stump.

Sutu'ra. A suture between bones.

S. corona'rius. The fronto-parietal suture.

S. cor'poris callo'si exter'na. See *Raphé*.

S. denta'tus. A suture with interlocking teeth without bevelling.

S. dorsa'lis. A dorsal suture.

S. epicrania'lis. The epicranial suture.

S. ethmo-fronta'lis. (ἠθμός, a sieve; L. *frontalis*.) Suture between the ethmoid and frontal bones.

S. ethmo-sphenoida'lis. Suture between the ethmoid and sphenoid.

S. fronta'lis. The metopic suture; suture between the two halves of the frontal bone.

S. fron'to-parieta'lis. (L. *frontalis*; *paries*, a wall.) The coronal suture.

S. fron'to-sphenoida'lis. (L. *frontalis*; Gr. σφῆν, a wedge; εἶδος, like.) Suture between the orbital plate of the frontal and sphenoid bones

S. fron'to-tempora'lis. Between frontal and temporal bones.

S. imperfec'ta Web'eri. A fine groove or suture on the outer surface of the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone.

S. incisi'va or **maxillo-premax'il-lary suture.** A fœtal suture extending from the incisive foramen to the septum between the alveoli of the lateral incisors and canines.

S. in'fra-orbita'lis transver'sa. Found at times extending between the infra-orbital suture and the lachrymal notch.

S. inter-endognath'ica. (ἑνδον, with; γναβός, the jaw.) Between the palatine bones and the palatine processes of the superior maxillary bones

S. interfronta'lis. Same as *S. fronta'lis*.

S. intermaxilla'ris. Suture between the maxillæ.

S. internasa'lis. Suture between the nasal bones

S. interparieta'lis. The sagittal suture.

S. juga'lis. Sagittal suture.

S. lepidoi'dēs. Squamous suture.

S. limbo'sus. (L. *limbus*, a border.) A suture with bevelled edges and tooth processes.

S. longitudina'lis. Sagittal suture.

S. longitudina'lis imperfec'ta. *S. imperfecta Weberi*.

S. mastoid'ea squamo'sa. A suture at times found on the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

S. masto-occipita'lis. (Μαστός, a small knoll, L. *occiput*.) Suture between the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the occipital bones.

S. masto-parieta'lis. (Μαστός, a rounded knoll, L. *paries*, a wall.) Suture between the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the occipital bone.

S. mendo'sa. Squamous suture.

S. menta'lis. The symphysis of the mandible.

S. metopi'ca. Same as *S. interfrontal*.

S. nasa'lis. Suture between the nasal bones.

SUTURAL—SUTURE

S. neuro-centra'lis. The line of junction of the vertebral arch and body

S. no'tha. False suture.

S. obe'læ. Sagittal suture.

S. occip'i'to-mastoid'ea. Between the occipital and mastoid bones.

S. occip'i'to-parieta'lis. The same as the *Lambdoid suture*

S. os'sium spu'ria. Harmonic suture.

S. pari'eto-mastoid'eus. Same as *S., masto-parietalis.*

S. pari'eto-occipita'lis. Same as *Suture, lambdoid.*

S. pari'eto-squamosa'lis. (*L. paries, wall; squama, a scale.*) Suture between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone.

S. parie'to-tempora'lis. Suture between the parietal and temporal bones.

S. pet'ro-basila'ris. Formed by the meeting of the petrous portion of the temporal and the basilar process of the occipital.

S. pet'ro-occipita'lis. Suture between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital.

S. pet'ro-sphenoida'lis. Suture between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid.

S. petro-squamo'sus. Suture between the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone.

S. pro'ræ. (*Ἡρώα, the prow of a ship.*) Lambdoid suture.

S. puncta'ta. The common form of suture.

S. pup'pis. Coronal suture

S. rec'ta. Sagittal suture.

S. rhabdo'ides. (*Ῥάβδος, a rod, ἴδος, form.*) Sagittal suture.

S. sagitta'lis. (*L. sagitta, an arrow.*) See *S., interparietal.*

S. sphen'o-ethmoida'lis. Formed by the meeting of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones

S. sphen'o-fronta'lis. The suture between the frontal bone and the sphenoid.

S. sphen'o-mala'ris. (*Σφήν, a wedge, L. mala, the cheek.*) The suture between the malar bone and the sphenoid.

S. sphen'o-palati'na. The suture between the sphenoid and palatine bones.

S. sphen'o-parieta'lis. Formed by the junction of the sphenoid and parietal bones.

S. sphen'o-tempora'lis. Formed by the junction of the great wing of the sphenoid and the squamous portion of the temporal bones.

S. sphen'o-zygomati'ca. Formed by the junction of the sphenoid and malar bones.

S. squamo-parieta'lis. Formed by the junction of the squamous portion of the temporal and the parietal bones.

S. squamo'sa. (*L. squama, a scale.*) Formed by bones which overlap without interlocking. The *S. squamo-parietal.*

S. tempora'lis. The same as *S., petro-squamous.*

S. temporo-occipita'lis. See *S., occipito-mastoid.*

S. transver'sa. The series of articulations of the frontal with the malars, sphenoid, ethmoid, and nasal bones.

S. transver'sa os'sis occip'itis. A suture which crosses the occipital bone in the young skull, and separates the upper from the lower part.

S. u'tero-parieta'lis. Suturing of the uterus to the inner surface of the abdominal incision after Cæsarian section.

S. ve'ra. Suture by indented borders, as in the serrated, dentate, and limbose sutures.

S. vis'cero-parieta'lis. A suture attaching a viscus to the abdominal wall.

S. Wormia'na anterior. The upper portion of the lambdoid suture.

S. Wormia'na poste'rior. See *Sutura ossis occipitis.*

S. zygomati'co-fronta'lis. Formed by the junction of the malar and frontal bones

S. zygomati'co-sphenoida'lis. Formed by the junction of the malar and orbital surfaces of the great wing of the sphenoid.

Sutural. Situated in a suture. Of, or pertaining to, a suture; effecting suture.

S. bones. The *Ossa triginta, or Wormian bones* of the skull

S. cartilage. The fibro-cartilage which forms an edging to the flat bones of the skull.

S. ligament. A thin layer of fibrous tissue found in the cranial sutures.

Also, the thin layer of fibrous tissue placed between the surfaces of an immoveable joint.

Suturally. So as to be sutured; by means of a suture.

Suturate. To suture.

Suturation. (*L.*) The formation of a suture.

Suture. (*L. sutura, a seam.*) The act of sewing; a sewing together; the state of being connected. A line of joining, uniting, or closure. The uniting of the edges of a wound. A linear synarthrosis, especially of the cranial bones (for classification see *Synarthrosis*) One of the stitches or fastenings used to unite the lips of a wound.

S., abdom'inal. *Gastrorrhaphy.*

S., arcuate. Coronal suture.

S., bas'ilar. That between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid.

S., bipari'etal. Same as *S., sagittal*

S., bregmato-mas'toid. *Occipito-mastoid suture.*

S., clamped-shot. One in which the ends of the suture—silver wire in this case—pass through holes in little lead plates lying along the edges of the wound, and are then fixed by split shot placed on them close to the plate and squeezed together by pliers.

S., cla'vete. Quilled suture.

S., clypeo-front'al. Same as *S., clypeal.*

S., contin'uous. The suture is carried back and forth across the wound, and is cut off only at its ends.

S., cor'on'al. Between frontal and parietal bones.

S., cuta'neous. Raphe of the palate.

S., Czer'ny-Lemb'ert. Jobert's suture, with a separate ring of interrupted sutures joining the cut edges of the mucous membrane.

S., dis'tance. A suture used in uniting nerves, &c.

S., dry. Adhesive plaster strips are applied to the edges of the wound to draw them together.

S., Em'mert's A double Lambert's suture.

S., eth'moldo-lach'rymal. Between frontal and lachrymal bones.

S., false. Suture by apposition.

SUTURE

S. for gastros'tomy. A row of sutures is made around the spot at which the stomach is to be opened, with loops at convenient intervals. These loops are passed through the abdominal wall, about one third of an inch in from the wound in it. Quills are passed through the loops, and the suture is drawn tight.

S., fron'to-ma'lar. Between frontal and malar bones.

S., fron'to-max'il-lary. Between frontal bone and superior maxilla.

S., fron'to-na'sal. Between frontal and nasal bones.

S., Gail'lard's. For the eyelid. One end of a suture is passed in near the free margin at the junction of the outer and middle third, and made to emerge as high up the lid as possible; the second end is passed parallel with the first, and the two are tied. A similar suture is passed at the junction of the middle and inner thirds.

S., Glover's. A continuous suture, in which the thread passes from without inwards on one side, and from within outwards on the other; or each stitch passes through the loop of that immediately preceding it.

S., Gus'senbauer's. A figure-of-eight suture designed to act in the same way as a Czerny-Lembert.

S., harelip. A pin or pins are run through the skin and substance of the lip from one side of the wound to the other, and superficial to the mucous membrane.

S., harmon'ic. Suture by apposition of flat rough surfaces.

S., Har'ris's. The mucous membrane of the lower portion of the intestine is deprived of its mucous membrane over a ring-shaped area two or three lines wide, and the upper portion of the intestine is inserted and the edges united by suture.

S., horse'hair. The hairs of the mane or tail used as sutures.

S., in'dia-rub'ber. Made similarly to *S., harelip*, except that india-rubber rings are used in place of sutures.

S., in'fra-or'bi-tal. A suture seen at times in the line of the infra-orbital canals.

S., interrupted. The stitch passes through both sides and edges of the wound, or through the edges only, and is knotted. Each such stitch is separate.

S., Jo'bert's. The suture passes through the serous coat of the intestine, and emerges at a distance of about one eighth of an inch; thence it is carried across the wound to pass through the serous coat again, and re-emerges at a distance of one eighth of an inch. The points of entrance and re-emergence are parallel with the longitudinal axis of the piece of intestine sewn. It brings serous surface to serous surface when tied. Approximation of the edges is secured by twisting a suture in a figure of eight round the projecting ends of the pins.

S., lamb'doid. The occipito-parietal suture.

S., Lit'tré's. A lower part of the intestine is obliterated by a ligature being placed around it, and the upper part attached to the inguinal ring to form an artificial anus. Used in gangrene of the intestine.

S., Man'sell's. For complete division of the intestine. A slit is made in the upper part about one inch from its cut end; a long suture

is now passed through the cut end of the upper portion and the cut end of the lower portion. On the opposite side another ligature is similarly passed. The two sutures are passed through the slit, and the ends of the gut are drawn through by them. Interrupted sutures are passed through four thicknesses of gut from side to side, and are then cut where they cross the lumen of the intestine. Each suture is tied. The newly joined edges of intestine are passed back through the slit, and the intestine is drawn out straight. The slit is then closed.

S., mat'tress. A continuous suture made back and forth through both edges of the wound.

S., nerve. Usually composed of stitches of two lengths, the one uniting the cut edges as accurately as possible, the other passed through the upper and lower portions of the divided nerve, and designed to take the tension off the shorter stitches.

S.s of relaxa'tion. Sutures passed through the skin at some distance from the cut edge, and made to pass deep and around to the wound, to emerge from the skin at some distance from the opposite cut edge. It is designed to take tension off the skin sutures.

S. of relief. See *S.s of relaxation*.

S. of support. See *S.s of relaxation*.

S., pala'tine, or Sutura interendog-nath'ica. The suture between the palatine processes of the maxilla and the palate bones.

S., Pal'fyn's. A suture is passed through the edges of a wound of the intestine, and its ends are then fastened to the skin.

S., Pan'coast's. One edge of a wound is made into a prominent angle or edge, while the other is fashioned into a retreating angle or edge, and the former is fitted into and sutured to the latter.

S., Pet'tit's. Sutures are passed about one sixteenth of an inch apart and tied. The ends of each are tied and twisted into a cord. For the intestine.

S. pin. See *S., harelip*.

S., plas'tic. Suture by tongue and groove. A groove is cut along one edge of a wound, while a wedge-shaped edge is fashioned from the other edge, both groove and edge being in the same plane. A loop is passed by two punctures through the thickest part of the lip of the groove, thence through the thickest part of the wedge, to be continued on through the thickest part of the superficial lip of the groove. The ends of this suture are tightened and tied round a roll of sticking-plaster, by which means the tongue is forced into and held in the groove.

S., primary. One used to close a wound immediately after it has been inflicted.

S.s, primo-sec'ondary. Sutures passed as soon as possible after the infliction of the wound, and not tightened until the packing put in the wound at the same time is removed.

S., proster'nal. The median suture seen in the fetal manubrium sterni.

S., quilled. A double interrupted suture drawn over a piece of quill or bougie at either end.

S., quilt. See *S., mat'tress*.

S., Ran'dohr's. Employed in transverse sections of the intestine. The upper is invaginated into the lower portion of the gut, and secured by a single point of suture, which also attaches the gut to the abdominal wound.

S., rat-tail. Sutures made of material obtained from a rat's tail.

S., Rich'ter's. Interrupted wire sutures used for intestinal wounds. The ends are twisted and brought out of the external wound.

S., Rit'sch's. A suture passed through the bowel and lumen from side to side. The ends are twisted and brought out of the external wound.

S., Rob'in'son's. A rubber tube is inserted into the upper part of the divided intestine, the mucous membrane of the lower part is removed for about half an inch longitudinally, the upper part is then inserted into the lower part, and a ring of sutures circumferentially placed unites the two over the tube.

S., roy'al. A ligature placed round the neck of a hernial sac to close it permanently by setting up adhesive inflammation.

S., sail'or's. A reef-knot. Used in ligaturing arteries.

S., Sang'er's. Eight or ten deep sutures through the uterine tissue, with about twenty superficial through the peritoneum.

S., sec'ondary. One passed some time after the infliction of the wound.

S., se'ro-se'rous. One that brings together two serous surfaces.

S., ser'rate. Suture with fine saw-like serrations.

S., shot-and-coil. The two ends of the suture are drawn through a small coil of silver wire, and then through a split shot. The parts are drawn together and the suture fixed by clamping the shot.

S., shot'ed. Both ends of the suture are passed through a perforated shot, which is then compressed.

S., silk'worm-gut. A suture made from the intestines of the silkworm.

S., Si'mon's. Used in cases of rupture of the perineum with sphincter ani. The rectal mucous membrane, the vaginal mucous membrane, and the skin are sutured separately.

S., Sims'. See *S., clamp*, or *S., quilled*.

S., sphe'no-pe'tro'sal. See *Petro-sphenoid*.

S., sphe'no-squa'mous. The union between the great wing of the sphenoid and the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

S., spiral. See *S., Glover's*.

S., squa'mo-sphe'no'id. Formed by the great wing of the sphenoid and the squamous portion of the temporal bones.

S., sta'ple. A piece of wire bent like a staple passed through both edges of the wound, and then bent back on itself.

S., subcuticular. A continuous suture passed to and fro in the subcuticular tissue.

S., sunk. A suture employed in the depth of wounds. The superficial tissues are brought together over them.

S., superfi'cial. One which involves the skin only.

S., sur'gical. Forms of suture employed in surgery.

S., tail'or's. The stitch used to bring together the flaps after amputation through the cervix uteri.

S., ten'don. A suture consisting of a short and a long series of stitches; the short approximate accurately the edges of the broken tendon, the long act as sutures of relaxation.

S., tobac'co-bag. See *Purse-string operation*.

S., tongue-and-groove. See *S., plastic*.

S., trian'gular. See *S., Simon's*.

S., twist'ed. See *S., harelip*.

Suzanne's gland. A small mucous gland under the alveo-lingual sulcus, near the median line of the floor of the mouth.

Swap'nia. (Not official.) A proprietary medicine said to contain purified opium deprived of its narcotic properties. It occurs in fine light brown scales.

Swab. A piece of rag or sponge or wool tied to the end of a stick of whalebone or wood, &c., and used for cleansing the mouth, or applying drugs, &c., to the deeper parts.

Swabbing. The act of using a swab.

Swad'dle. (Ang.-Sax. *swæthel*.) A bandage or long strip of cloth used for wrapping up a child.

Also (v.) to bind with long narrow bandages

Swad'dling. The act of wrapping in a swaddle.

S.-band. A band or bandage for swaddling a young child.

S.-clothes. Swaddling-bands.

Swag-belly. *Physconia*.

Swallow. The fauces, pharynx, and gullet, especially the organs of deglutition collectively.

Also, to take into the stomach through the throat.

S.'s nest. A deep fossa of the cerebellum between the commissure of the flocculus and the uvula.

S.-tails. Notches on the teeth of a horse.

S.-wort. *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

S.-wort, orange. *Asclepias tuberosa*.

S.-wort, tu'berous-rooted. *Asclepias tuberosa*.

S.-wort, white. *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

Swamp apple. A parasitic growth found on swamp azalea.

S.-cab'bage. *Dracontium foetidum*.

S.-dog'wood. *Petela trifoliata*.

S.-fe'ver. A malarial fever.

S.-hell'ebore. *Veratrum viride*.

S.-itch. Scabies, or pruritus hiemalis.

S.-laur'el. *Kalmia glauca*.

S.-milk'-weed. *Asclepias incarnata*.

S.-pine. *Pinus australis*, broom pine.

S.-sas'safras. *Magnolia glauca*.

S.-sick'ness. Milk sickness.

S.-su'mach. *Rhus venenata*.

S.-wood. *Droca palustris*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

Swan Al'ley sore. Phagedænic ulcer.

Swarm. A cluster of insects.

S.-cell. See *Zoöspore*.

S.-spore. See *Zoöspore*.

Swarm'ing. (Mid. Eng. *swarmen*, to swarm.) 1. Moving in a swarm. 2. To be prolific. 3. A form of endogenous cell-formation occurring in certain Algæ.

Swarth'iness. The state of being swarthy; tanniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

Swarthy. Dark, tawny.

Swar'tria. Leguminous tree growing in South America, *Swar'tria tomentosa*. Its bark produces sweating when administered.

Swath'ing-clothes. Swaddling-clothes.

Sweam. (Ang.-Sax. *swima*.) A swimming of the head, a fainting fit, a swoon. A sudden quailm of sickness.

Sweam'ish. See *Syncope*.

SWEAT—SWEET

Sweat. (n.) (Ang.-Sax. *swat*.) Moisture exuded from the skin. It contains 2 per cent. of solids, consisting of sodium chloride, formic, acetic, butyric, and other fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterol.

Also (v.), to excrete moisture from the skin, to perspire.

S., blood'y. Hæmæthidrosis; blood mixed with the secretion of sweat.

S. canal'. The same as *Sweat-duct*

S. cen'tre. A centre in the medulla which controls the sweat-glands. It may be excited by eserine, nicotine, and picrotoxin.

S.-cloth. A cloth for wiping the sweat from the face.

S., cold. Perspiration accompanied by coldness of the body.

S., collig'ative. Sweating which produces exhaustion.

S., critical. The profuse sweating which accompanies the "crisis" of a febrile disease.

S., diaphoretic. See *S., cold.*

S.-duct. The excretory duct of a sweat-gland.

S. ec'zema. *Eczema seborrhoicum.*

S., English. The same as *Sweating sickness*.

S.-fibre. One of the nervous fibrils which causes sweating on stimulation

S. gland. A gland consisting of an epithelial tube, single or dividing into two branches, the distal end is coiled on itself.

S.-house. A place where vapour-baths or Turkish baths are given.

S.-pore. The mouth of the sweat-duct.

S., red. Possibly due to *Micrococcus hamatodes*.

S.-root. *Polemonium reptans.*

S. scab. *Crusta genu equinæ.*

S. ves'icle. *Sudamina.*

Sweater. One who sweats. One who, or that which, causes to sweat.

Sweatily. In a sweaty manner.

Sweatiness. The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

Sweating. The act of perspiring; visible perspiration. The process of producing profuse visible perspiration.

S.-bath. A sudatory; Turkish bath.

S. fe'ver. The same as *Sweating sickness.*

S.-house. A Turkish or vapour bath.

S.s. Mal'wa. A disease prevalent in India, which appears to be allied to the malignant form of cholera.

S., mor'bid. *Hyperidrosis.*

S., night. Profuse sweating which occurs whenever the patient goes to sleep in certain diseases.

S., phosphorescent. Rare. Seen in some cases of miliaria, and after eating freely of phosphorescent fish.

S. plant. *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

S.-room. A room in a Turkish bath

S. sick'ness. *Sudor anglicanus*, *Ephemera sudatoria*, or *Ephemera maligna*. A febrile epidemic disease, characterised by profuse perspiration; in some places extremely fatal from 1485 to 1551.

S., unilateral. Sweating on one side of the body. Generally due to a pathological condition of the nervous system.

Swedish. Pertaining to Sweden.

S. green. Copper arsenite.

S. leech. *Hirudo medicinalis.*

S. move'ments. A system of active and passive movements with massage designed by Ling, a Swedish physician, for use in the treatment of disease.

S. system. Ling's system.

Sweeny, or Swinney. A disease of the horse, characterised by shrinking of the shoulder muscles and lameness of the same side.

Sweet. Having a taste of the same quality as sugar and honey.

S. al'mond. *Amygdala dulcis.*

S. bal'sam. *Gnaphalium polycephalum.*

S. bas'il. *Ocimum basilicum.*

S. bay. *Magnolia glauca.*

S. birch. *Betula lenta.* It contains a chemical principle distantly allied to amygdalin, which forms an oily fluid with water.

S., bit'ter. *Solanum dulcamara*; *Solanum triostemum.*

S.-bread. Thymus or pancreas of the calf.

S. bush. *Comptonia asplenifolia.*

S. cassa'va. *Jatropha manihot.*

S. cen'taury. *Cacalia suaveolens* of North America.

S. cic'ely. The root of *Osmorrhiza longistylis*. Aromatic, stomachic.

S. clo'ver. *Trifolium melilotus.*

S. fern. *Comptonia asplenifolia*; *Adiantum pedatum.* Astringent, carminative, and alterative. Dose of fl. ext. ʒss to ʒij.

S. flag. *Acorus calamus.* The root contains a volatile oil and acorin, a bitter nitrogenous principle often used in "bitters."

S. gale. The bark of *Myrica gale.* Dose of fl. ext. mʒ to ʒss. Astringent and stimulant. (Unofficial.)

S. gum. The bark of *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Astringent and tonic. Used in diarrhoea (of children especially), and to overcome fetor of the breath. Dose of fl. ext. ʒss to ʒj. (Unofficial.) One of the *Hamamelaceæ*.

S. lau'rel. *Illicium floridanum.* One of the *Magnoliaceæ*.

S. mar'joram. *Origanum marjorana.* One of the *Labiataæ*.

S. myr'tle. *Acorus calamus.* One of the *Araceæ*

S. nitre. *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.*

S. oil. *Oleum olivæ.*

S. orange peel. The peel of the *Citrus aurantium*; *Aurantiacææ*.

S. orange tree. *Citrus aurantium*; *Aurantiacææ.*

S. pep'per bush. *Olethra alnifolia.*

S. pod. *Ceratonium siliqua.*

S. potato. Root of the *Batata edulis.*

S. prin'ciple of oils. Glycerine.

S.-root. *Aralia medicaculis.*

S. sca'bious. *Erigeron canadense.*

S.-scented gol'den-rod. *Solidago.*

S.-scented life-everlasting. *Gnaphalium polycephalum.*

S.-scented shrub. *Calycanthus occidentalis* and *C. floridus* of North America.

S.-scented vir'gin's-bow'ler. *Clematis flammula.*

S.-scented wa'ter-ill'y. *Nymphaea odorata.* Contains gallic and tannic acids.

S. sedge. *Acorus calamus.*

S. sop. The fruit of the *Arroza squamosa.*

S. su'mach. *Rhus aromatica.*

S. tin'cture of rhubarb. *Tinctura rhei dulcis.*

S. wine. One in which the grape-sugar has to some extent, which varies in the different wines, not been fermented, or to which sugar has been added.

S. wood-bark. *Cascarilla.*
Swell. (Mid. Eng. *swellen*, to swell.) To grow in bulk.

S. bodies. The venous plexus over the turbinate bones.

Swelled. Swollen.

S. head. *Actinomyces.*

Swelling. A tumour or any morbid enlargement.

S., albu'minous. Cloudy swelling.

S., blennorrhagic. The enlargement of the knee in gonorrhoeal synovitis.

S., cataract. The second stage in the development of cataract, in which the lens swells from absorption of water.

S., cloud'y. A pathological, acute inflammatory condition in which the cells present a cloudy appearance microscopically.

S., glas'sy. Weber's name for amyloid infiltration. A term applied to false membrane.

S., lactiferous or lac'teal. Distension of the breast with milk, due to obstruction of the ducts.

S., white. *Phlegmasia alba dolens*, white leg. Hydrarthrus due to tubercular arthritis.

Swelt. (Ang.-Sax. *sweltan*.) To become faint; die.

Swelter. To faint with heat. To perspire freely.

Sweltering. Sultry; suffocating or faint with heat.

Swel'try. Oppressive with heat

Swert'ia. *Chiretta ophelia.* A tonic resembling gentian in its action. Order *Menispermaceae*.

S. diffor'mis. *Calumba.* Root of *Jateorhiza palmata*.

S. Fra'sera. Root used as is true calumba and *Jateorhiza calumba*.

S. lu'tea. *Gentiana lutea.*

Swiete'nia. (Not official.) African mahogany Africa. The bark is used. Action, astringent, tonic, antiperiodic. Uses, malarial fever, typhoid fever. Dose of the fluid extract, 15 to 60 drops.

S. febrif'uga. One of the *Meliaceae*. East Indies. Its bark, named rohana bark, is used as a tonic and bitter. Dose, 1 to 2 scruples of the powder.

S. mahog'ani. Mahogany tree. East Indies and tropical America. Tonic and febrifuge.

S. senegalen'sis. *Khaya senegalensis*. Gambia. The bark is used as a bitter and antiperiodic under the names of *Caicedra* and *Karson khayi*.

Swim. Air-bladder.

S.-bladder. *Biol.* The pneumatophore.

Swimmeret. *Biol.* One of the swimming legs of a Crustacean.

Swim'mers' cramp. Painful cramp of the muscles of the calf occurring in swimmers.

Swim'ming-bell. A biological term.

Swine. A pig.

S.-bread. *Tuber cibarium.* An edible plant distantly related to *Lycoperdon*. A fungus.

S.-cress. Watercress.

S. diphthe'ria. Hog cholera.

S. fe'ver. Hog cholera.

S.-pest. Hog cholera.

S. plague. An acute, probably specific, highly infectious disease, epidemic, which primarily attacks the lungs and pleura, causing pleuro-pneumonia, and secondarily causes extensive necrosis of the intestine.

S.-pox. A disease in which tubercles come out on the legs and thighs of swine. Around and under each tubercle is highly inflamed tissue.

S.-this'tle. *Sonchus.*

Swinney. See *Sweeney*.

Swing. A cradle for supporting a broken leg. It runs on wheels which rest on a bar supported by side pieces. The supporting straps are not fastened to, but only run under the cradle, thus enabling the patient to change his position without disturbing the fracture.

Swiss tape'worm. *Bothriocephalus latus*.

Swoon. Fainting. Failure, usually sudden, of the heart's action, causing unconsciousness, great pallor, imperceptible breathing, muscular relaxation. See *Syncope*.

Treatment: Raise the lower limbs and give diffusible stimulants, as brandy, ammonia.

Swoon'ing. The state of being in a swoon.

Sword-cut. A wound or scar produced by a blow with the edge of a sword.

Sy- A prefix meaning together with.

Syaladenit'is. (*Σιαλον*, spittle, *ἀδην*, a gland; *ιτις*, inflammation.) Var. of *Sialadenitis*. Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Sycaminum. (*Συκάμινον*, the fruit of the mulberry tree.) *Morus nigra*, the mulberry tree. One of the *Urticaceae*. Also the fruit, *Morus sycaminum*.

Sycephalus. (*Σύν*, together; *κεφαλή*, head.) A double monster with two incomplete heads joined together.

Sychnocarpous. (*Συχνός*, many; *καρπός*, fruit.) A biological term indicating ability to produce many crops of fruit without killing the plant or tree which bears them.

Sychnure'sis. (*Συχνός*, much; *οὔρον*, urine.) Undue prolongation of the act of passing water.

Sycho'nium. (*Συκόν*, a fig.) The fruit of the fig.

Sycion. (*Σίκνος*, a gourd.) A decoction of dried figs.

Sycios angula'tus. (*Σίκνος*, a gourd or cucumber.) One-seeded star cucumber, wild bryony. The roots and seeds are purgative and diuretic.

Sycites. Made of figs.

Sycocarpus Rus'byi. (*Σύκον*, fig; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Cocillana*. Bolivia. Nat. Order *Melinceae* (Not official.) The bark of a small tree, thirty to forty feet high. Action, laxative, tonic, expectorant. Uses, chronic bronchitis, catarrh. Dose of the fluid extract, 10 to 30 drops.

Sycoma. (*Σύκον*, a fig.) A condition in which wart-like or fig-like growths occur on the soft parts, as the eyelids, genitals, tongue.

Syconium. (*Σύκον*, a fig; pl. *Syconia*.) *Biol.* The peculiar multiple fruit of the fig, which consists of a fleshy, hollow receptacle, containing numerous achenium-like fruits.

Syco'siform. (*Συκόν*, a fig; *L. forma*.) Resembling sycosis.

SYCOSIS—SYMBOLEUSIS

Sycosis. (Συκοΐσις, a rough pig-like excrescence on the flesh.) An eruption on the bearded face caused by an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles and hair-follicles.

S. bacillo'gena. (L. *bacillus*, a bacillus; Gr. γεννᾶν, to produce; lit. a small staff.) Tomassoli's name for a form of sycosis of the beard in which an elliptic-shaped fungus, *Sycosis feridus*, was found.

S. bar'bæ. (L.) Sycosis of the beard.

S. capilli'tii. (L.) 1. *Dermatitis papillaris capillitii* of Kaposi; *S. frambæsiiformis*; *Acantholoid*. 2. Kerion. 3. Pustular eczema of the scalp.

S. coccogen'ic. (Κόκκος, a berry, hence a micro-organism, γεννᾶν, to produce.) Sycosis caused by one of the schizomycetes.

S. contagio'sa. (L.) See *S. parasitica*.

S. frambæsi'formis. (L.) See *Dermatitis papillaris capillitii*.

S., hypertroph'ic. See *S., keloid*.

S., hyphogen'ic, S., hyphomyce'tous. (Υφή, a weaving; γεννᾶν, to produce.) The inflammation caused by the *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

S., ke'loid. (Χηλή, a claw; εἶδος, likeness.) Keloid degeneration of the cicatrices following the perifollicular and follicular inflammation. Called also *Celerythema syciforme*.

S., lupoid. (L. *lupus*, a wolf; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) See *S., keloid*.

S. menta'gra. (L.) See *S. barbæ*.

S., non-parasit'ic. Simple inflammation due to coccogenic organisms.

S. palpe'bræ margina'lis. (L.) Sycosis on the margins of the eyelids.

S. parasita'ria. See *Sycosis parasitica*.

S., parasit'ic. *Tinea sycosis*. See *Tinea*.

S. schizomyce'tic. (Σκίζειν, to clean; μόκης, pl. μόκητες, fungi.) See *Sycosis, coccogenic*.

S. vulga're. (L.) Same as *S., non-parasitica*.

Sycum. See *Ficus*.

Sydenham's cho'rea. The ordinary mild type of chorea. Also called *Chorea minor*.

S.'s disease'. Chorea.

S.'s laud'anum. Same as *Vinum opii*.

Sydera'tio. (L.) *Sideratio*. The state of one suddenly struck without apparent cause, as if by the influence of the stars or planets. Ancient name which included apoplexy, gangrene, and other morbid conditions.

Syphilis. Alternative spelling of *Syphilis*.

Syggig'noscism. (Σύν; γίγνωσκειν, to understand.) Synonym of *Hypnotism*.

Syllabic utterance, or Scan'ning utterance. A mode of speaking seen in insular sclerosis in which each syllable is uttered after a pause, and is followed by a pause.

Syllable stum'bling. Difficulty in articulating words of several syllables, although each syllable can be easily spoken.

Syllabus. (Σύλλαβος, a collection.) The heads of the subject dealt with in a course of lectures.

Syllepsiology. (Σύλληψις, a putting together; λόγος, science.) The physiology of conception.

Syllep'sis. (Σύλληψις.) Conception.

Sylvester's meth'od. A well-known method of carrying on artificial respiration. 1. Draw out the tongue. 2. Place the patient

on his back with a pad between the shoulders. 3. Raise the arms in extension by the side of the head for two seconds. 4. Flex the arms and adduct them across the chest, pressing them firmly against the ribs for two seconds. Repeat.

Sylvest'rine. (L. *silvestris*, appertaining to a wood.) C₁₀H₁₆. Obtained by digesting its hydrochloride with aniline. It occurs in Swedish and Russian turpentine oil.

Sylvian. Named after Sylvius, the Latinised form of Dubois, an anatomist who flourished 1478—1555.

S. aqueduct. The communication between the third and fourth ventricles.

S. artery. The middle cerebral in the Sylvian fissure.

S. convol'tion. That portion of the brain of Marsupials which surrounds the end of the Sylvian fissure.

S. fissure. Fissure on the side of the brain which separates the parietal and frontal lobes above from the temporo-sphenoidal below.

S. fos'sa. A fœtal depression on the external surface of the brain between the arms of the Sylvian fissure, where the insula is found in the adult brain.

S. line. Extends from a point three quarters of an inch below the parietal eminence to the external angular process of the frontal, following the line of the Sylvian fissure.

S. vent'ricle. A small serous cavity between the laminae of the septum lucidum.

Sylvius, aqueduct of. See under *Sylvian*.

Sym. A form of syn (σύν). Its forms are as follows:—before b, p, ph, ps, and m it becomes sym or xym; before c, ch, gk, and x it becomes syn or xyn; before l it becomes syl or xyl; before r it becomes syr or xyr; before s it becomes sy, xy, or sys.

Symbion, Sym'biont. (Σύν, with; βίος, life.) Biol. The association of two organisms.

Symbio'sis. The constant association of organisms not related and not dependent for life on one another.

Symbiot'ic. Parasitic.

Symbleph'aron. (Σύν, together; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) The adhesion of the eyelids to the conjunctiva as the result of an injury which has produced a break of surface. Three kinds are described: one, anterior symblepharon, affecting the central plane part of these structures; another, posterior symblepharon, the peripherally disposed parts; and a third, total, in which the whole eyelid and conjunctiva are affected.

S., Snellen's opera'tion for. Grafts are cut from the external skin and placed on the conjunctiva, or pediculated flaps are cut from the external skin and passed in between the eyelid and the eyeball through a hole in the former.

Symblepharo'sis. Adhesion between the eyelids, or the eyelid and the ball of the eye. *Ankyloblepharon*.

Sym'bol. A sign or representation of an idea. Signs used in medicine: ℞, Recipe; ℥, scruple; ʒ, drachm; fl. ʒ, fluid drachm; ʒ, ounce; fl. ʒ, fluid ounce; ℥, minim; O, octarius, a pint; C, congius, a gallon.

Sym'bole. (Σύν; βάλλειν, to throw.) Commixture.

Symboleu'sis. (Συμβολή, a bringing together.) Consultation.

Symbolisation. Sympathy.

Symbolising insanity. Symbolism.

Symbolism. (Σύμβολον, a symbol.) The habit of interpreting objects and events as symbols of feelings. Occurs in some forms of insanity.

Symbolismus. *Symbolism.* Sympathy.

Symbologica. *Symptomatology.*

Symbolum. (Σύμβολον, a symbol; λόγος, a treatise.) Symbol.

Sym'cles, or Sym'elus. (Σύν; μέλος, limb.) A monster whose pelvis is partially developed, as are also its lower limbs, which are fused partially or completely, and have their parts twisted one on another.

Syme's amputation. Performed at the ankle-joint. The malleoli are sawn off, and the flap is made from the skin of the heel.

S.'s amputation of thigh. This consists essentially of the usual circular amputation, with two lateral slits to aid retraction of the skin.

S.'s cir'cular amputation. Two very short flaps are dissected up, consisting of skin and subcutaneous tissues. These flaps are then retracted, and the muscles divided by a circular incision.

S.'s meth'od of excising the tongue. Excision of the tongue after division of the lower jaw. This permits of a much more extensive operation than is possible with other methods.

S.'s operat'ion on lip. This is an operation for deformity of the lip by means of double flaps, each flap corresponding to one half of the new lip. It is formed by prolonging the edges of the defect downwards by two incisions which meet and cross obliquely.

S.'s rhinoplas'tic operat'ion. A large flap is marked out on each cheek, which is dissected up and made to meet its fellow in the middle line, where the two are sutured together.

S.'s urethrotomy. A staff is passed through the obstruction, and the stricture is divided upon it.

Symmel'ic. With the malformation of a *Symmelus*.

Symmelus. See *Symelus*.

Symme'tria. *Symmetry.*

Sym'metrical. (Συμμέτρος, commensurate with.) Well-proportioned in its parts, having its parts in due proportion; said also of each part relatively to the corresponding part.

S. diseases. Those which impartially affect both halves of the body.

S. gangrene. The same as *Raynaud's disease*.

S. hemianop'sia. See *Hemianopsia*.

Symme'try. (Σύν, with; μέτρον, measure.) The correspondence of parts; the relation of homologous parts at opposite points on the body.

S. of nutrit'ion. The theory which teaches that corresponding parts of the body are nourished in the same way.

Symonds' tube. A funnel-shaped tube of rubber or metal intended to be introduced through an oesophageal stricture. It is kept in sometimes for a month.

Symparatare'sis. (Σύν, with; παρατήρησις, watching.) Close attention.

Sympas'ma. (Σύν; πάσσω, to sprinkle.) *Catapasma*.

Sympatheoneuritis. (Συμπάθεια; νέρυον, nerve; ιτις.) Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

Sympathe'sis. Sympathy.

Sympathet'ic. (Συμπάθεια, sympathy.) Pertaining to, expressive of, proceeding from, or exhibiting sympathy in any sense. Affecting a sympathy, or consentaneous affection of the viscera and blood-vessels; uniting viscera and blood-vessels in a nervous action common to them all; inhibitory of, or controlling, the vital activities of viscera and blood-vessels, which are thereby subjected to a common nervous influence. Specifically, of, or pertaining to, the sympathetic system of nerves.

S. an'thrax. Black-leg, quarter-evil. A disease of cattle caused by a motile bacillus of rod shape, which causes blood-containing tumours.

S. bu'bo. See *Bubo*.

S. gan'glia. Those of the sympathetic nerve.

S., great. Splanchnic nerve.

S. head'ache. Pains in the head, the result of comparatively distant irritations.

S. inflammation or irritat'ion. Inflammation or irritation occurring in an organ synchronous with, or as the result of, the same affection in another organ. Various described as being due to reflex action, spread of infection, or to some unknown cause.

S. insan'ity. Mental disturbance associated with disease of some organ not known to be physiologically connected with the brain.

S., mid'dle. The pneumogastric.

S. nervous system. A system of nerve-ganglia lying along the base of the cranium and spine, connected by nervous cords. They receive nerves from the spinal cord, and give out nerves to the various viscera and blood-vessels. These nerves form plexuses, which usually surround the blood-vessels and take their names from them.

S. ophthal'mia. Inflammation of one eye in consequence of inflammation in the other eye.

S. paral'ysis. Paralysis of the dilator fibres of the pupil and the smooth muscular fibres in the upper lid, accompanied by (1) dilatation, followed by (2) constriction of the blood-vessels of the affected side and absence of sweating.

S. powder. A mediæval preparation of calcined sulphate of iron, said to cure wounds by being applied to the weapon which caused them.

S. sali'va. That produced by the irritation of the sympathetic nerve

S. vom'iting. Vomiting seen at times in the husband of a pregnant woman.

Sympathet'ical. The same as *Sympathetic*.

Sympathet'ically. In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy in any sense.

Sympatheticism. A tendency to be sympathetic; fondness for exhibiting sympathy.

Sympathet'icus. The sympathetic nerve.

S. mi'nor. The portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves.

Sympathet'iplex. (Συμπάθεια, sym-

pathy; *L. plexus*, woven.) A plexus formed by branches of the sympathetic nerve.

Sympathia. *Sympathy.*

Sympathic. Synonym of *Sympathetic*.

Sympathise. To have, or to exhibit, sympathy. To express sympathy; to condole.

Sympathy. (*Συμπάθος*, affection.)

A relationship existing between parts or persons, causing change in one to lead to some affection of the other. Also, between the body and the mind.

S., cure by. A treatment based on the belief that certain organs or members were affected by certain drugs.

Sympel'mous. (*Σύν*, together; *πέλας*, the sole of the foot.) In *Biol.*, having the deep plantar tendons united.

Sympesis. Digestion.

Sympetalous. (*Σύν*, together; *πέταλον*, leaf.) In *Biol.*, the same as *Gamopetalous*.

Sympexion. *Sympexis*.

Sympexis. (*Σύμπηξις*.) A concretion sometimes met with in the vessels or crypts of some of the glands of the body, *e.g.* thyroid, prostate.

Symphioceph'alus. (*Σύν*, together; *φύειν*, to make, to grow; *κεφαλή*, head.) A monster composed of twins joined together by their heads.

Symphora. Congestion.

Symphorema. (*Σύν*; *φορεῖν*, to bear.) The state of being congested.

Symphoresis. A congestive process.

Symphoreticus. Congested.

Symphoricarpous. (*Σύν*, together; *φορεῖν*, to bear; *καρπός*, fruit.) In *Biol.*, bearing clustered fruits.

Symphorol. (Not official.) Caffeine-sulphonic acid; has been prepared by Dr. Heinz and Dr. Liebrecht; it is claimed as a reliable diuretic, which can be employed in larger doses than caffeine by itself. The sodium, lithium, and strontium salts have been prepared. Any of the salts can be taken in water. The dose is 60 grains per diem, in four portions of 15 grains each; it has been given without any disturbance of the general system.

Symphyantherous. (*Σύν*, together; *φύεσθαι*, to grow; *ἀνθή*, flower.) Same as *Syn-antherous*.

Symphycarpous. (*Συμφύειν*, to make to grow together; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Biol.* Bearing fruits which are joined together.

Symphynote. (*Συμφύειν*, to grow together; *νότον*, the back.) *Biol.* Applied to such bivalve Molluscs as have the valves soldered together at the hinge.

Symphyo-genesis. (*Συμφύειν*, to grow together; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Biol.* The union of previously separated parts.

Symphyo-genetic. (*Συμφύειν*, to grow together; *γένεσις*, generation.) Pertaining to symphyogenesis.

Symphystemonous. (*Συμφύειν*, to grow together; *στήμων*, a thread spun.) A set of stamens united by their filaments. See *Monadelphous*.

Symphysal. The same as *Symphyseal*.

Symphyseal. (*Σύμφυσις*, a growing together.) Of, or pertaining to, a symphysis; entering into the formation of a symphysis.

S. angle. The angle between the line in the median plane of the skull tangent to the mental prominence, and to the alveolar border

of the lower jaw, and the plane tangent to the anterior part of the lower border of the mandible.

Symphys'eotome. (*Σύμφυσις*, a joining together; *τομός*, cut.) A knife used in section of the symphysis pubis.

Symphyseot'omy. (*Σύμφυσις*, symphysis; *τομή*, section.) The operation of division of the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labour.

Symphys'ial. The same as *Symphyseal*.

Symphys'ian. The same as *Symphyseal*.

Symphys'ic. Same as *Symphyseal*.

Symphys'ion. (*Σύμφυσις*, a growing together.) The mid-point of the external border of the lower alveolus.

Symphysiot'o'mia. *Symphysiotomy*.

Symphysiot'omy. See *Symphyseotomy*.

Symphysis. (*Σύμφυσις*, a joining together.) The union or connection of bones in the median line of the body, either by confluence, by direct apposition, or by the intervention of cartilage or ligament. It constitutes a synarthrosis or an amphiarthrosis.

S. cartilagin'o'sa. *Synchondrosis*.

S. ligament'o'sa. *Syndesmosis*.

S. mandib'ulæ or ment'i. The union of the two halves of the mandible by apposition.

S. os'sium muscula'ris. *Syssarcosis*.

S. pu'bis. The union of the two ossa innominata in the median line. The uniting surfaces of the pubic bones are coated with cartilage and united by ligaments.

S., sa'cro'il'i'ac. The joint between the sacrum and ilium.

Symphysio-dactyl'ia. (*Σύμφυσις*; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) Abnormal union of the fingers. Synonym for *Syndactylism*.

Symphysop's'ia. (*Σύμφυσις*; *ὄψ*, the eye.) Synonym of *Cyclopia*.

Symphysoske'lia. (*Σύμφυσις*; *σκέλος*, the leg.) A monster in which the lower limbs are fused. A siren.

Symphytos. (*Σύμφυτος*, grown together with.) Hereditary.

Symphytrot'omy. (*Σύμφυσις*; *ἥτρον*, belly; *τομή*, section.) Pubic symphysiotomy.

Symphytum. Comfrey. Europe. Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*. (Not official.) The root of the gum plant, a coarse-looking perennial twelve to twenty-four inches high. It is fleshy, tapering, and has several heads. Action, astringent, demulcent, tonic. Uses, catarrhal affections. Dose: of the fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; of the compound wine, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces.

S. min'imum. *Bellis*.

S. mi'nus. *Prunella*.

S. petræ'um. A plant whose juice is very nauseous and bitter. Has been used in syphilis.

Symple'sis. (*Σύν*, together; *πίσις*, pressing.) Pressing together.

Symplesometer. (*Σύν*; *πίσις*, pressing together; *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for measuring pressure.

Symp'last. See *Plasmodium*.

Symplectic. (*Σύν*, with; *πλέκειν*, to bind.) A bone which passes, in Fishes, from the hyomandibular arch above to the quadrato bone below. Also called *Mesotympanic*.

Symplectomeres. (*Συμπλεκόν*, en-

twined together; μέρος, a part.) *Biol.* The collective name applied by Dujardin to sarcode organisms.

Symplocarpus angustispatha. (Συμπλοκος, connection; καρπός, fruit.) *Dracontium angustispatha.*

S. foetidus. *Ictodes foetida*, or *Dracontium foetidum*. Skunk cabbage. North America. Nat. Order *Aroideæ*. (Not official.) Obconical, truncate rhizome, with a disagreeable odour and acrid taste. Antispasmodic, stimulant, and emetic; in doses of 5 to 15 grains.

Symplocium. (Συμπλοκος, entwined.) *Biol.* The band of thick-walled cells in the sporangium of most ferns; the annulus.

Sympode. (Σύν, with; πούς, a foot.) *Biol.* A stem which has arising from it a number of secondary stems, which themselves give off branches.

Sympodia. A monster having the lower limbs united.

S. apus. A monster in which the lower limbs taper to a point without any trace of a foot.

Sympodial. (Σύν, with; πούς, foot.) Pertaining to a sympodium.

Sympodium. (Σύν, with; πούς, foot; pl. *Sympodia*.) *Biol.* A stem which consists of a series of secondary stems or axes which have arisen as branches one from another, as in the grape-vine, the tomato, the linden, &c.

Symptom. (Σύμπτωμα, a chance, symptom of disease.) One of the departures from normal function or form indicative of disease. It may be either evident to the patient (subjective), or perceptible to the observer (objective).

S.s., accidental. Symptoms supervening in the course of a disease without having any actual connection with it.

S.s., active. Obvious symptoms.

S.s., assident or accessory. Minor symptoms.

S., branch. *Romberg's s.* Confirmatory of the major symptoms.

S. complex. The total of the symptoms. The same as *S. group*.

S.s., concomitant. (L. *concomitari*, to accompany.) Accessory phenomena which occur in association with the essential phenomena of a disease.

S.s., consecutive. Those which follow either other symptoms or a disease.

S., direct. One immediately due to the disease.

S., dissociation. A condition found in syringomyelia in which the sense of touch and the muscular sense are retained, while there is inability to appreciate heat, cold, and pain.

S.s., equivocal. (L. *æquus*, equal; vox, sound.) Of doubtful significance.

S. group. A group of morbid symptoms frequently occurring together.

S. group'ing. See *S. complex*.

S., indirect. One not immediately due to the disease.

S.s., labyrinthine. Symptoms due to disease of the labyrinth of the internal ear.

S., negative. One which does not occur in certain diseases, and therefore when present shows the absence of those diseases.

S., objective. One observed by the examiner of the patient.

S., pathognomonic. (Πάθος, a disease;

γνώμων, a judge.) One observed in one condition only, and therefore showing the presence of that condition when it is present.

S.s., physical. Affections of the physique due to disease.

S., Romberg's. See *Romberg's s.*

S., Ro'senbach's. Loss of the abdominal reflex.

S., signal. The first disturbance of sensation, ushering in a more or less extensive convulsion or the beginning of paralysis. It may serve to indicate the position of the initial lesion.

S., static. Referring to the condition of one organ only.

S., Stellwag's. The slight retraction of the upper lid in exophthalmic goitre.

S., subjective. One observed only by the patient.

S., sympathetic. One which has seemingly no sufficient cause other than "sympathy."

S., Westphal's. The loss of the knee-jerk.

Symptoma. (Σύμπτωμα.) *Symptom.*

S. turpitudinis. *Nymphomania.*

Symptomatiatriæ. (Σύμπτωμα, symptom; ιατρεία, treatment.) Treatment of symptoms. *Homœopathy.*

Symptomatic. (Συμπτωματικός, symptomatic.) Of the nature of a symptom. Adapted to the relief of symptoms, according to symptoms. Opposite to idiopathic.

S. anthrax. An epidemic, highly contagious disease of cattle. Black-leg; quarter-evil.

S. diagnosis. A rehearsal of the immediate findings of a case without deducing the ætiological or anatomical conditions which produced them.

S. disease. A disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body.

S. fever. The feverish symptoms accompanying a disease.

S. neuralgia. Neuralgic pain caused by disease.

Symptomati'cal. The same as *Symptomatic*.

Symptomatically. By means of, or in the nature of, symptoms.

Symptomatisæ. (Σύμπτωμα, a symptom.) To show symptoms of.

Symptomatology. (Σύμπτωμα, symptom; γραφείν, to write.) An account of symptoms which can be read.

Symptomatology. (Σύμπτωμα; λόγος, a writing.) Of, or pertaining to, *Symptomatology*.

Symptomatology'cal. Of, or pertaining to, *Symptomatology* or *Symptoms*.

Symptomatology'cally. In a symptomatology manner.

Symptomatology. (Σύμπτωμα, symptom; λόγος, to speak.) The sum of scientific knowledge concerning symptoms. The array of symptoms presented by a disease.

Symptomology. The same as *Symptomatology*.

Sympto'sis. (Συμπίπτειν, to fall away, collapse.) Wasting of some, or all, of the parts of a body.

Sympus. (Σύν, together; πούς, foot.) A monster with the lower extremities more or less united.

Syn-. A prefix signifying with.

Synacmic. (Σύν, with; ακμή, prime.) Pertaining to *Synacmy*.

Synacmy. The characteristic feature of a plant whose stamens and pistils reach maturity at the same time. Also called *Synanthesis*.

Synactic. (Συνακτικός, brought together.) Accumulative.

Synærema. (Συναίρεμα, to lift.) Congregation.

Synæsthesia. (Σύν, together; αἴσθησις, sensation.) The production of a sensation located in one place when another place is stimulated.

Synætion. (Σύν, with; αἷτια, cause.) Either of two causes which, acting together, produce disease.

Synagogue, or Synagogē. (Σύν, with; ἄγω, to carry or bring together.) Synonym of *Contraction*.

Synalgia. (Σύν; ἀλγός, pain.) Pain felt as the result of a stimulus applied to the body at another and distant point.

Synanastomosis. (Σύν, with; L. *anastomosis*.) A junction made by several blood-vessels mingling their blood.

Synan'che. (Κύων, a dog; ἀγχειν, to strangle.) Old name for affections of the throat, such as diphtheria, croup, &c., in which the patient pants for breath like a dog.

Synangium. (Σύν, together; ἀγγεῖον, vessel.) An arterial axis.

Synantha. (Σύν; ἀνθεῖν, to blossom together.) Growths on the skin arranged in bunches.

Synan'therous. (Σύν, together with; ἀνθεῖν, to blossom.) *Biol.* Having stamens which are joined by their anthers.

Synanthesis. (Σύν; ἀνθesis, the blossom of a flower.) See *Synacmy*.

Synan'thous. (Σύν, with; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Biol.* 1. Being in a state of synanthly. 2. Bearing flowers and leaves at the same time.

Synanthrose. (Σύν; ἀνθηρ, an anther.) $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A sucrose found in rye.

Synan'thy. (Σύν; ἀνθηρ.) A biological term indicating an abnormal coalescence of two or more flowers.

Synaphimēnitis. (Συναφή, connection; ὅμν, a membrane; itis, inflammation.) Synonym for *Conjunctivitis*.

Synaphipod. (Συναφή, continuous; πούς, a foot.) A term applied by Bates to the palp of a Crustacean.

Synaptase. (Σύν, with; ἀπτεῖν, to join.) With amygdalin it forms hydrocyanic acid. Bitter almonds contain it.

Synarthrodia. The same as *Synarthrosis*.

Synarthrodial. (Σύν, with; ἄρθρον, a joint.) Immoveably articulated; immoveable, or permitting no motion, as an articulation. Pertaining to *Synarthrosis*.

S. cartilage. The cartilage in any fixed or slightly moveable articulation.

S. diarthrosis. *Amphiarthrosis*. A joint with a fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous capsule, and without fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous tissue between the bones.

Synarthrodially. So as to be immoveably articulated; in a synarthrodial manner; by means of synarthrosis.

Synarthrosis. (Σύν, with; ἄρθρῶζω, to collect.) Congestion.

Synarthrosis-mus. Congestion.

Synarthrosis. (Σύν, together; ἄρθρον, a joint.) Immoveable articulation.

1. *Sutures*:

(a) *Harmonic*, when the edges are even, and evenly applied.

(b) *Squamous*, when one margin overlaps the other.

(c) *Serrate*, if the teeth are serrated and they interlock.

(d) *Dentate*, dovetail edges.

(e) *Limbois*, the edges overlapping alternately.

2. *Schindylesis*, when the ridge of one bone is received into the groove of another.

3. *Gomphosis*, if a peg of one bone is received into the mortise of another like a tooth in its socket.

4. *Syndesmosis*, when the interval is wider, so that the uniting connective tissue is elongated into ligamentous bands.

5. *Synchondrosis*, when the connecting medium is cartilage.

Syncamp'pē. (Συγκαμπή.) A freely moveable joint.

Syncanthus. (Σύν, with; κανθός, canthus.) Abnormal union between the margin of the orbit and the conjunctiva over the eyeball.

Syn'carp. (Σύν, with; καρπός, fruit.) A multiple fruit.

Syncarpium. See *Syn'carp*.

Syncarpous. Of, or belonging to, a *Syn'carp*.

Synceph'alus. (Σύν; κεφαλή, a head.) A double monster whose heads are fused.

Syncer'eb'ral. (Σύν, with; L. *cerebrum*, a brain.) Of, or belonging to, a *Syncerebrum*.

Syncerebrum. A compound brain.

Synchei'ral. (Σύν, with; χειρ, a hand.) Applied to a movement brought about by the simultaneous action of two feet, forming a pair, moving together, as in a galloping horse.

Synchil'ia. (Σύν, together; χείλος, a lip.) Atresia of the lips.

Synchisis. (Σύγχυσις, a mixing together.) Confusion.

S. scintillans. A condition of the vitreous humour of the eye in which it is liquefied, or in which fluid accumulates on its surface; and it contains particles of cholesterol which move with the eye, and give rise to the appearance of showers of gold and silver.

Synchi'ton. (Σύν; χίτων, coat.) Synonym of *Conjunctiva*.

Synchondrotomy. (Σύν, with; χονδρος, cartilage; τομή, incision.) Section of an intra-articular cartilage, e.g. that of the symphysis pubis. *Symphysiotomy*.

Synchronical. (Σύν, with; χρόνος, time.) Same as *Synchronous*.

Synchronism. The condition of being synchronous.

Synchronous. (Σύν, with; χρόνος, time.) Occurring at the same time. *Ischronous*.

Syn'chronus and Synchro'nus. See *Synchronous*.

Synchysis. See *Synchisis*.

Synchytophlo'gia. (Σύγχυσις, a mixing together; φλέγω, to burn.) Confluent smallpox.

Syn'ciput. See *Sineciput*.

Syncl'e'is. (Σύν; κλείω, to close.) See *Occlusion*.

Syncl'i'nal. (Σύν; κλίνω, to slant.) Slanting towards.

Syn'clisis. *Synclitism.*
Synclit'ic. Exhibiting *Synclitism*.
Syn'clitism. (*Συγκλίσις*, incline or lean together.) Parallelism between the planes of the fetal head and those of the pelvis.
Synclone'sis. (*Συγκλονήσις*, a shaking together.) See *Synclonus*.
Synclonus. (*Σύν; κλονός*, great shaking.) Continuous tremor of muscles, occurring whenever they are put in action, and sometimes when at rest. *Clonus*.
S. ballis'mus. *Paralysis agitans*.
S. berib'eria. *Beri-beri*.
S. cho'rea. *Chorea*.
S. in'dicus. *Beri-beri*.
S. sal'tans. *Chorea*.
S. trem'or. General tremor.
Syn'copal. Pertaining to, or resembling, *Syncope*.
S. asphyx'ia. A form of asphyxia in which the cavities of the heart are found empty.
Syn'copé. (*Συγκοπή*, a cutting short, abridged.) Loss of consciousness from fall of blood-pressure, and consequent cerebral anæmia; fainting. It may be induced by cardiac weakness or inhibition, hæmorrhage, or probably visceral vaso-motor relaxation.
S. an'gens or angino'sa. *Angina pectoris*.
S., laryn'geal. Very irregular action of the larynx.
S., lo'cal. Insensibility of a part, of sudden onset, and accompanied by extreme pallor.
Syncope'xia. (*Σύν; πάσχω*, to be affected by.) See *Tachycardia*.
Syn'cop'ic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, *Syncope*.
Syn'cop'tic. Same as *Syncopeic*.
Syn'cop'tus. *Syncopeal*.
Synco'tyle'donous. (*Σύν; κοτυληδών*, a cup-shaped hollow.) Having its cotyledons joined together.
Syn'cranius. (*Σύν; κρανίου*, the skull.) The superior maxillary bone.
Syn'cranter'ian. (*Σύν; κραντήρες*, back molars.) *Biol.* Having the anterior teeth in line with the posterior.
Syn'cretism. (*Συγκρητίζειν*, to join together.) The combination of different views. Blending.
Syn'crisis. (*Σύν; κρίνειν*, to coagulate.) The coagulation of liquids.
Syn'crit'ic. Astringent.
Syn'crit'ica. (*Σύν; κρίνω*, to separate.) Medicines believed to be useful for removing secretions and excretions.
Syn'crit'ium. Tissue with nucleated protoplasm, and with no recognisable cell-walls. A large multinucleated cell.
Syn'cy'tial. Pertaining to a *Synco'tium*.
Syn'cy'tium. (*Σύν; κύτος*, a cell.) See *Syn'crit'ium*.
Syn'dac'tyl. (*Σύν; δάκτυλος*, finger.) Having the fingers joined together.
Syn'dac'tyl'ian. See *Syn'dactylism*.
Syn'dac'tylism. The condition of having the fingers or toes joined together.
Syn'dac'tylous. See *Syn'dactyl*.
Syn'dec'tomy. (*Σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.) Same as *Peritomy*. An operation in which the conjunctival and subconjunctival vessels are removed from a circumferential area outside the cornea. Used in pannus. Circumcision of the cornea.

Syn'del'phus. (*Σύν; ἀδελφός*, brother.) A monster with one hand, one pelvis, fused thoraces, and four limbs.
Syn'dem'nium. (*Σύν; δέμνιον*, a couch.) The subgenital vestibule. A space found in the middle of the sub-umbrella of the *Versuridae* and *Crambessidae*, two families of the *Rhizostoma*.
Syn'dendrium. (*Σύν; δένδριον*, a small tree.) *Biol.* The thick, flat, quadrate disc, suspended from four stout pillars, and formed of the united trunks of the polypiferous tree of the *Rhizostoma*.
Syn'de'sis. (*Συνδένειν*, to bind together.) The state of being bound together.
Syn'desmectop'ia. (*Σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *ἐκτομός*, out of place.) Displacement of a ligament.
Syn'desmi'tis. (*Σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *ιτις*, inflammation.) Inflammation of articular ligaments. Stellwag's name for *Catarrhal conjunctivitis*.
S. catarrha'lis. *Synonym of Catarrhal conjunctivitis*.
Syn'desmo-arytænoid'eus. (*Σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *ἀρύταινοειδής*.) A variety of the lateral crico-arytænoid muscle, which arises from a tendon common to it and the inferior crico-arytænoid.
Syn'desmodon'toid. (*Σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *ὀδόν*, a tooth; *ειδός*, like.) Formed by the transverse ligament of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis; noting the synovial articulation between these parts.
Syn'desmog'raphy. (*Σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *γραφείν*, to write.) Descriptive syndesmolology; a description of, or treatise on, the ligaments and joints.
Syn'desmol'ogy. (*Σύνδεσμος*, ligament; *λεγειν*, to speak.) The science of the ligamentous system; the knowledge of the ligaments of the body, and of the joints or articulations which they contribute to.
Syn'desmo'ma. (*Σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *ῥμα*, tumour.) A new growth containing much connective tissue.
Syn'desmopath'ia. (*Σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *παθεῖν*, to suffer.) *Synonym of Desmopathia*.
Syn'desmopharynge'us. An occasional anomalous muscle of the pharynx connected with the superior constrictor.
Syn'desmo'sis. (*Συνδένειν*, to bind together.) The connection of bones by ligaments, fasciæ, or membranes in a synarthrodial articulation.
Syn'desmot'ic. Pertaining, or relating to, *Syn'desmosis*.
Syn'desmot'omy. Parker's operation. In this operation the tendons are divided at or near their insertions, where they spread out as fibrous expansions, closely blended with the capsular ligaments connecting the head of the astragalus with the scaphoid, the scaphoid with the internal cuneiform, and this latter with the first metatarsal bone. The ligaments are also divided.
Syn'des'mus. (*Σύνδεσμος*.) A ligament.
Syndigas'mus. (*Σύν*, together; *δύω*, two.) Coition.
Syn'drome. (*Σύν*, together; *δρόμος*, a running.) A name denoting the aggregate of symptoms of a disease.
S. of Brown-Séguard. Hemipara-

plegia with hemianæsthesia of the opposite side.

S. of We'ber. Paralysis of the oculomotor nerve of one side (side of the cerebral lesion), and of the face, limbs, and hypoglossal nerve of the opposite side.

Syne'ches. (Συνήκης, unintermitting.) See *Continued fever*.

Syne'chia. (Σύν; ἔχειν, to hold.) Morbid union of parts, especially that of the iris to the cornea (anterior synechia), or to the anterior surface of the capsule of the lens (posterior synechia).

S., cir'cular or an'nular. Same as *Exclusion of the pupil*.

S. pericar'dii. Adhesions of the pericardium.

S., to'tal. When the whole surface of the iris is adherent to the lens.

Synech'otome. (Σύν; ἔχειν, to hold; τομή, section.) An instrument for dividing adhesions, particularly those of the membrana tympani.

Synechot'omy. (Συνέχειν, to hold together; τομή, section.) The operation of dividing a synechia.

Syne'dral. (Σύν, with; ἔδρα, a seat.) *Biol.* Growing on the angle of a stem.

Syne'drous. See *Synedral*.

Syne'ma. (Σύν, with; νῆμα, a thread.) *Biol.* A column formed by the united filaments of monadelphous stamens.

Synenceph'alia. (Σύν, with; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) The condition of a *Synencephalus*.

Synenceph'alocoele. (Σύν, with; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; κύλη, tumour.) An encephalocoele occurring as the result of some intra-uterine pathological process.

Synenceph'alus. (Σύν, with; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) A double monster with fused heads.

Synerg'ia. Synergy.

Synerg'ic. (Σύν, with; ἔργον, work.) Helpful. Applied broadly to something which assists another, e.g. muscles, drugs.

Synerg'ida. (Σύν; ἔργον, work.) *Biol.* Applied to the two cells of the egg apparatus that are associated with the germ-cell in the embryo-sac.

Synerg'ist. (Σύν, with; ἔργον, work.) Something which assists another.

Synerg'y. (Σύν, with; ἔργον, work.) A correlation of action between different organs in health. Sometimes used of organs which are diseased.

Synesthe'sia. (Σύν, with; αἰσθησις, sensation.) The state in which a sensation is felt at one part of the body when a stimulus is applied at another part.

Syneuro'sis. See *Syndesmosis*.

Synezi'sis. (Σύν, together; ἵζω, to sit, or to make to sit.) A falling together; contraction.

S. pupill'æ. Closure or occlusion of the pupil due to persistence of the membrana pupillaris or absence of the pupil. It may follow accident or severe ophthalmia.

Syngamus trachea'lis. A nematode worm found in the trachea of birds.

Syngenes. (Σύν, with; γεννάω, to beget.) Hereditary.

Syngene'sious. (Σύν, with; γένεσις, generation.) *Biol.* Applied to stamens which are united by their anthers.

Syngen'esis. (Σύν, together; γένεσις, generation.) Reproduction in which a male and a female take part, one furnishing spermatozoa and the other an ovum, so that the substance of the embryo is actually derived from both parents.

Syngenetic. Reproduced by means of both parents.

Syngen'ic. See *Congenital*.

Syngig'noscism. (Σύν, with; γυγνώσκειν, to know.) A proposed synonym for *Hypnotism*.

Syngonid'ium. (Σύν, together; γόνος, generation.) *Biol.* A collection of *Gonidia*.

Synidro'sis. (Σύν, with; ἰδρώς, sweat.) A concurrent sweating.

Synimen'sis. See *Synymensis*.

Synize'sis. See *Synezi'sis*.

Synkine'sis, or Synkine'ses. (Σύν, together; κίνησις, movement.) An associated reflex movement; a reflex movement occurring in a paralysed part when a non-paralysed part, and especially an homologous member, is set in motion; or occurring in a non-paralysed part as a consequence of motion, passive or active, of the paralysed limb.

Synneuro'sis. (Σύν; νεύρον, a tendon.) The same as *Syndesmosis*. The connection of parts by ligaments.

Syn'ocha. (Σύνοχος, continued.) A continued fever.

S. rheumat'ica. Acute rheumatism.

S. vacci'na. Cow-pox.

Syn'ochal. Of, or pertaining to, *Syn'ocha*.

S. fe'ver. The same as *Syn'ocha*.

Syn'ochoid. (Σύνοχος, continued; εἶδος, likeness.) Of the nature of, or resembling, *Syn'ochus*.

Syn'ochus. (Σύνοχος, joined together.) A continued fever.

S. anniversa'ria. A fever which recurs annually at a definite time.

S. ardens. Typhoid fever.

S. billo'sa. Gastric or bilious fever.

S. catarrha'lis. Influenza.

S. ictero'dés. Yellow fever.

S. impu'tris. *Syn'ocha*.

S. milla'ria. Miliary fever.

S. scorbu'tica. Fever due to scurvy.

S. varicella. *Varicella*.

Syn'ocil. (Σύν, with; *L. cilium*, lash.) A bundle of sensory filaments found in certain sponges, and believed by some to have visual function.

Synœ'cious, or Syne'cious. (Σύν, with; οἰκείω, to live.) Having male and female organs or flowers in one cluster.

Synol'cé. (Σύν, together; ἔλκω, to draw.) Spasm.

Syn'onym. (Σύν, together; ὄνομα, a name.) A word or name which can be used instead of another without alteration of meaning.

Synonymat'ic. (Σύν, together; ὄνομα, a name.) Synonymous.

Synophthal'mia. (Σύν, together; ὀφθαλμός, eye.) A monstrosity having but one orbital cavity. *Cyclopia*.

Synophthal'mos. Synonym of *Cyclops*.

Synophy'ty. (Σύν, together; φυτόν, a plant.) The coalescence of embryos in a seed.

Synop'sia. (Σύν, together; ὄψ, the eye.) Congenital union of the eyes.

SYNOPSIS—SYNOVITIS

Synop'sis. (Σύν; ὄψις, a view.) A general view.

Synor'cheos. (Σύν, together; ὄρχος, the scrotum.) Adhesion of the penis to the scrotum.

Synor'chism. (Σύν, together; ὄρχος, a testicle.) Fusion of the testicles.

Synosteography. (Σύν, together; ὀστέον, bone; γραφείν, to write.) Descriptive synostology; a description of, or treatise upon, joints.

Synosteology. (Σύν, together; ὀστέον, bone; λόγος, science.) The science of the joints of the body, or the knowledge of the articulations of the bones.

Synosteophyte. (Σύν; ὀστέον, a bone; φύτον, growth.) Congenital growth of bone.

Synosteo'sis. Union by means of bone; ankylosis.

Synostectome. A dismembering knife.

Synostectomy. (Σύν, together; ὀστέον, bone; τομή, section.) The dissection of joints, the anatomy of the articulations.

Synostology. (Σύν; ὀστέον, a bone; λόγος, a treatise.) The treatment of joints.

Synostosed'. Joined in osseous continuity.

Synosto'sis. The same as *Synostosis*.

Synostotic. Pertaining to, or characterised by, *Synostosis*.

Synotia. (Σύν; οὖς, an ear.) Having the ears fused as in certain monsters.

Synotis, or Synotus. (Σύν; οὖς, an ear.) A double monster whose second head is represented by two ears close together or a double median ear. One of the variations of *Otocephalus*.

Synovia. (Σύν, together; L. ovum, egg.) The lubricating liquid secreted by the synovial membrane. It is a nearly colourless liquid containing mucin.

Synovial. Of, or pertaining to, *Synovia*; secreting synovia, as a membrane; containing synovia, as a bursa.

S. bur'sa. A Bursa mucosa.

S. cap'sule. See *S. membrane*.

S. cysts. Cysts resulting from the distension or expansion of bursæ and the synovial sheaths of tendons.

S. am'brise. *S. fringes*, *S. ligaments*, *S. folds*.

S. flu'id. The same as *Synovia*.

S. folds. Folds of *S. membrane* projecting into the cavity of a joint.

S. fre'na. The folds of a teno-synovial membrane, stretching from the tendon to the surface of the membrane.

S. frin'ges. Projections of synovial membrane into joints.

S. glands. Masses of fat around a joint, thought by Havers to be glands.

S. her'nia. A protrusion of the synovial membrane.

S. lig'aments. Ligament-like synovial folds.

S. mem'branes. Resemble serous membranes; their surfaces here and there show villous projections, and they secrete synovia, a mucosaluminous fluid. The deep layer of the membranes is more vascular than that of serous membranes. They either line joints, bursæ, or theca.

S. mem'brane, artic'ular. The mem-

brane lining all but the cartilage-clad bone in a diarthrodial joint.

S. mem'brane, bur'sal. The synovial lining of a bursa; it may be regarded as the entire thickness of the bursa. It is also called the *Vesicular synovial membrane*.

S. mem'brane, vag'in'al. A *Teno-synovial membrane*.

S. mem'brane, vesic'ular. The same as *Bursal synovial membrane*.

S. rheu'matism. *Rheumatic synovitis*.

S. sheath. A *Vaginal synovial membrane*.

S. vil'li. The small non-vascular processes forming the secondary synovial fringes.

Synovial'is. A *Synovial membrane*.

Synovially. By means of, or with the concurrence of, a *Synovial membrane*.

Synovin. (Σύν; ὄν, an egg.) The form of mucin found in synovial fluid.

Synoviparous. (L. *synovia*; parere, to produce.) Producing or secreting synovia; synovial, as a membrane.

S. crypts. Small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become cut off from the main sac.

Synovitis. Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

S., acute'. A result of injury, cold, or over-use, which causes inflammatory changes in the synovial membrane accompanied by effusion.

S., chron'ic purulent. See *Fungous arthritis*.

S., chron'ic se'rous. See *Hydrarthrosis*.

S., dry. Accompanied by little or no exudation.

S., exanthem'atous. Synovitis accompanying one of the exanthemata.

S., fibrinous. See *Dry synovitis*.

S., fung'ous. See *Fungous arthritis*.

S., gonorrhoe'al, or Ure'thral rheu'matism. A joint affection associated with a specific urethral inflammation. Believed to be a metastatic infection. It attacks the knee, wrist, ankle, and foot more often than any other parts. The heart is sometimes affected.

S., gout'y. Inflammation, of an acute or chronic character, produced by the deposition of sodium urate.

S. hyperplas'tica. Synovitis with thickening.

S. hyperplas'tica granulo'sa. *Tubercular synovitis*.

S. hyperplas'tica læ'vis. The same as *S. hyperplastica pannosa*.

S. hyperplas'tica panno'sa. Synovitis in which the membrane grows over the articular cartilage so as to resemble pannus.

S., lipom'atous. Synovitis in which the newly formed tissue undergoes fatty degeneration.

S., metrit'ic. Synovitis following on septic infection of the uterus.

S., primary. See *S., acute*.

S., puer'peral. Synovitis following childbirth, and due to septic infection of some part of the genital tract.

S., pu'rlent. Synovitis accompanied by suppuration.

S., pye'mic. Usually a septic synovitis, the result of pyemia.

S., scariat'nal. Synovitis coming on in an attack of scarlatina.

S., sep'tic. An infected inflammatory con-

SYNPLAST—SYPHILIDE

dition of a joint, due to micro-organisms of putrefaction.

S. sero-fibrinosa. A synovitis with sero-fibrinous exudation.

S., simple. See *S., acute*.

S., subacute. A slight degree of inflammation from any cause.

S., syphilitic. Synovitis due to syphilitic inflammation.

S., ten'dinous. Inflammation of the synovial sheath surrounding a tendon.

S., tuberculous. Inflammation of a synovial membrane due to a tuberculous process.

S., urethral. See *Gonorrhæal synovitis*.

Synplast. (Σύν, together; πλασsein, to form, mould.) In *Biol.*, a unit or group of protoplasts.

Synsarco'sis. The same as *Syssarcosis*.

Synsepalous. (Σύν, together; L. *sepalum*, a sepal.) Same as *Gamosepalous*.

Synspermy. (Σύν, together; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Biol.* The union of two or more seeds.

Syntag'ma. (Σύνταγμα, that which is put together.) Biological term applied to a collection of tagmata.

Syntasis. (Συντείνειν, to stretch or strain.) Tension of structures.

Syntatic. (Συντείνειν, to stretch or strain.) Tonic.

Syntaxis. (Συντάσσειν, to arrange.) Reduction, articulation, taxis.

S. serra'ta. See *Suture*.

Syntecopyra. (Συντήκειν, to waste away; πυρ, fire.) Hectic fever.

Syntectic. (Συντητικός, wasting.) Characterised by *Syntexis*.

Syntenosis. (Σύν, together; τένων, a sinew.) The articulation or connection of bones by means of tendons.

Synteresis. (Συντήρησις, a watching closely.) Preservative or preventive treatment; *Prophylaxis*.

Synteretic. Pertaining to *Synteresis*; preserving health.

Synteretics. Hygiene.

Syntexis. (Συντήξις, a melting or wasting away.) Wasting of the body.

Synthema. A form of epilepsy accompanied by cardialgia and tormina.

Synthermal. See *Isothermal*.

Synthesis. (Συντιθέναι, to put together in one.) In *Surg.*, synthesis of continuity is the union of edges artificially disunited, *e.g.* the edges of a wound. Synthesis of contiguity is the replacement of parts artificially displaced, *e.g.* the reduction of a hernia.

In *Chem.*, synthesis means the act by which a chemical compound is built up from its constituents.

Synthetic. Appertaining to *Synthesis*.

Syntheticism. The whole process by which a fracture is reduced, when there is displacement, set, and kept in position. It includes extension, counter-extension, coaptation, and bandaging.

Synthorax. (Σύν, together; θώραξ, chest.) See *Thoracopagus*.

Syntoinin. (Σύντοινος, contracted.) Acid-albumin. A proteid produced by the action of dilute acids on myosin and fibrin.

Syntrim'ma. (Σύν, together; τρίβω, to rub.) See *Comminution*.

Syntripsis. (Συντριψις, rubbing together.) See *Comminution*.

Syntropé. (Σύν, with; τρέπειν, to turn.) One of a set of syntropic parts.

Syntrophus. (Σύν, with; τρέφω, to grow up.) A term applied to a disease which has grown up with the individual.

Syntropic. (Σύν, together; τρέπειν, to turn.) Applied to the position of those parts, and those parts themselves, which form by repetition a series of similar segments; thus several vertebrae and several ribs are syntropic in respect to one another.

Synulo'sis. (Σύν; ούλω, to be whole.) Cicatrisation.

Synulotic. (Συνουλωτικός, healing.) Promoting cicatrisation. Applied to certain drugs.

Synusia. (Συνουσία, a being together.) Coition.

Synymen'sis. (Σύν, with; υμην, a skin, membrane.) Synonym for *Syndesmosis*.

Synzygia. (Συζυγία, a junction.) See *Syzygy*.

Syphilel'cos, or Syphilel'cus. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. ἡλκός, an ulcer.) Syphilitic ulceration. Presence of a syphilitic chancre.

Syphilelco'sis. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. ἡλκός, ulcer.) The condition or progress of syphilitic ulceration. The condition of having a chancre.

Syphillid. Same as *Syphilitide*.

Syphillide. A syphiloderm; a syphilitic eruption of the skin; any disease of the skin due to syphilis.

S., acne'iform. Dark red, flat pustules on a raised base, each with a narrow areola, which occur most often on the skin of the face and shoulders.

S., annular. A form of squamous syphilitide which occurs mostly on the skin of the neck, forehead, and around the chin and mouth. Forms circular, oval, or gyrate figures, with clear centres and raised scaly edges.

S., bul'ous. A vesicular or pustular form characterised by the absence of a raised red base, and by the areola being pink in place of copper-coloured. Occurs in two forms, rupial and pemphigoid.

S., cir'cinate. See *S., annular*.

S.s. classification of (Treves' system):

1. *Erythema* or *roseola*. Scattered pinkish spots on the trunk and limbs, chiefly on the flexor aspects, which diminish or disappear on stretching the skin.

2. *Papular* or *lichenoid*. Small or large papules, caused by masses of exudation cells, accompanied by congestion and thickening of, and cell deposit round, the walls of the small vessels in and close to the papules.

Papulo-squamous syphilitide. A scale lies on the papule, caused by proliferation of the epithelium on its surface.

Condylomata. Large papules occurring in a moist place, *e.g.* between the buttocks, and having a thin whitish membrane on the surface and secreting thin fluid. (Extremely contagious.)

Mucous patches. Condylomata occurring in the mouth, tongue, tonsils, &c.

Rhagades. Fissured condylomata.

3. *Nodular* or *tubercular syphilitide*. An extensive infiltration of the skin, which

SYPHILIDIATER—SYPHILIDOCOLPITIS

tends to ulcerate and then heal at the centre, while it spreads at the edge.

4. *Pustular syphilide*. May resemble acne, varicella, or variola. Large scabs form on them if, and when, they break (*Ecthyma*).

5. *Pemphigus*. Large vesicles, which may suppurate and burst. The scab formed is continually increased in thickness and circumference by the formation of scab on the ulcerating surface, which continues to extend. The whole result resembles a limpet shell, and is called *Rupia*.

6. *Gummatous*. A collection of cells grouped in especial profusion around the vessels of the structure in which it is placed. By the pressure of the cells upon the blood-vessels and against each other (often by a concurrent inflammation of the true vessel wall) their nutrition is damaged, and they undergo fatty or granular degeneration. This will be most marked in the centre of the cellular exudation, whereas towards the periphery organisation into fibrous tissue is the rule.

This condition is capable of existing indefinitely, unless on a cutaneous or mucous surface, where it is exposed to injury and the access of micro-organisms, which cause it to soften or suppurate.

Gummata occur also in the periosteum and medulla of bones, in the one case pitting and in the other causing expansion of the bone.

Gummatous ulcer. A broken-down gumma.

7. *Serpiginous syphilides* and *syphilitic lupus*. A raised infiltration of the skin, generally of a brownish-red colour, occurring as isolated nodules, which tend to form pustules or to scab over their centre. These nodules often coalesce later, and a spreading line of infiltration is produced, which has a crescentic, annular, or horseshoe shape.

8. *Multiple subcutaneous gummata* resemble in their early stage fibromata or "rheumatic nodules," which later on soften and suggest chronic pyæmic abscesses.

S., ecthym'atous. A form of eruption characterised by the presence of large pustules, each of which originates round a hair-follicle. The pustules may be superficial or deep, according as they appear in the early or latent stage of the disease; they are about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and placed on a red raised base. They dry to a blackish or to a greenish scab. Most often occur on the lower limbs.

S., erythem'atous. See *Roseola syphilitica*.

S., follic'ular. *Miliary syphilis*, *Syphilitic lichen*. Occurs in two forms, large and small papules. The large occurs usually in the first eight months, and consists of a more or less general outbreak of papules about the size of a pea, rounded, raised, firmly seated, and dull red. At first smooth, they are afterwards branny from exfoliation of the epidermis. The small occurs

usually in the first four months, and is a more or less generalised profuse rash, consisting of grouped or discrete papules about the size of a millet-seed, each of which is firm, rounded, or pointed, with a smooth or scaly top. At first they are bright or dull red, later on they become brownish.

S., herpet'iform. See *S., vesicular*.

S., impet'igo. Pustules about the size of a pea, flat or raised, discrete, sometimes confluent, generally distributed, and drying to yellow or brownish-yellow, thick, uneven, more or less adherent crusts, beneath which there is ulceration, superficial or deep. The hairy parts of the body are those affected.

S., lentic'ular. Large papular rash which appears on the nape of the neck, back, genitals, anus, and flexor aspects of the limbs.

S., mac'ular. See *Roseola syphilitica*.

S., mili'ary. See *S., follic'ular*.

S., nod'ular. Projections of the skin larger than papules, which may occur early, and generally are late manifestations of the disease. They are well defined, raised, coppery colour, with smooth surfaces. Eventually they come to an end either by absorption or ulceration, which may be deep or superficial.

S., num'mular. See *Syphiloderma papulo-squamosum*.

S., orbic'ular. See *Syphiloderma circinatum*.

S., pap'ular. Papular rash on the skin or mucous membrane.

S., pem'phigoid. Syphilitic pemphigus. Occurs generally in the congenital form of syphilis, and is usually limited to the palms and soles, but it may be general.

S., pig'mentary. Syphilitic leucoderma. Round or oval spots of well- or ill-defined margin, of yellowish-white colour or dead white, smooth and not elevated, which may run together and form a patch. The skin bordering them is darker than usual.

S., pus'tular. A vesicular syphilide of which the contents have become purulent. A crust forms, ulceration may go on under it, and a pigmented scar is left.

S., rup'ia. The lesion is an ulcer punched out and shelving from the centre to the edge, covered with a firm stratified conical mass. It usually occurs on the limbs.

S., squa'mous. See *Syphiloderma papulo-squamosum*.

S., tuber'cular. See *S., nodular*.

S., varicel'iform. Umbilicated or convex vesicles on a coppery red raised base. Their contents are cloudy.

S., variol'iform. Small or large pea-sized, separate or grouped, pointed or rounded pustules, resembling the lesions of acne and variola.

S., vesic'ular. The lesions are small or large, and grouped in patches. They have a deep red base.

Syphili'di'ater. (*L. syphilis*; Gr. *iatrós*, a physician.) One who treats syphilis.

Syphili'di'at'ria. (*L. syphilis*; Gr. *iatrëia*, treatment.) The skilled treatment of syphilis.

Syphilidoch'thus. (*L. syphilis*; Gr. *δχθῆ*, a hill.) A tubercular syphilitic eruption.

S. discrimina'tus. Tubercular syphilitic eruption.

S. ro'dens. Ulcerated syphilitic tubercle.

Syphilidocolpitis. (*L. syphilis*; Gr.

SYPHILIDOGRAPHY—SYPHILODERMA

κόλπος, vagina; *itis*, inflammation.) Syphilitic inflammation of the vagina.

Syphilidography. See *Syphilography*.

Syphilidologist. The same as *Syphilologist*.

Syphilidology. The same as *Syphilology*.

Syphilidomania. See *Syphilomania*.

Syphilidophobia. See *Syphilophobia*.

Syphilidophthalmia. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. ὀφθαλμός, an eye.) Syphilitic inflammation of the eye.

Syphilifer. One who has syphilis.

Syphilionthus. See *Syphilionthus*.

Syphilipho'bia. Morbid dread of having contracted syphilis.

Syphilis. (Of uncertain origin, probably derived from a character in a play by Hieronimo Fracastorio, an Italian physician and poet [1483—1553], entitled "Syphilis, sive morbi Gallici, libri tres.") A contagious venereal disease of chronic course; also communicated by heredity. The initial lesion is either a Hunterian chancre, a soft sore, or a papule; this is called primary syphilis, and is followed by secondary syphilis, characterised by general eruption of the skin and mucous membranes, alopecia, iritis, and a general enlargement of the glands; which in turn is followed by tertiary syphilis, in which gummata are formed.

S., benign'. Syphilis which runs a mild course.

S. brephotroph'ica. Syphilis spread amongst infants and those who take care of them.

S., congen'ital. Syphilis inherited from the parents.

S., constitu'tional. Syphilis which is generally manifested throughout the body.

S. corpuscles. Microscopic bodies said to have been observed in the blood of syphilitic patients.

S., cutaneous. See *Syphiloderma*.

S. e co'itu illic'ito. See *S. pravorum*.

S. e co'itu legit'imo. See *S. marital*.

S., encephalic. Syphilis of the brain.

S. endem'ica. See *S. pandemica*.

S. epidem'ica. See *S. pandemica*.

S., equine. A disease affecting the horse. It is characterised by inflammatory lesions of the genital organs, enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and muscular weakness. It may be fatal, and is infectious.

S., extra-gen'ital. Syphilis in which the primary lesion is not on the genital organs.

S., gonorrhoe'al. A chancre of the urethra which gives rise to a discharge simulating that of gonorrhoea.

S., heredit'ary. Constitutional syphilis, derived from the parent during fetal life by the child.

S. ingen'ita. See *Hereditary syphilis*.

S. innocen'tium. See *S. insontium*.

S. inson'tium. Syphilis acquired in an innocent manner.

S. inson'tium si'ne co'itu. Syphilis acquired otherwise than by sexual intercourse.

S., intra-u'terine. Syphilis acquired during intra-uterine existence.

S. invet'erata. Synonym of *S. tertiary*.

S., la'tent. Syphilis in which the symptoms and signs are for a time in abeyance.

S., malign'ant. Syphilis characterised by destructive gummata.

S., mar'ital. Syphilis acquired in wedlock.

S. modif'ica'ta. Synonym of *Syphiloid*.

S., non-vene'real. Synonym of *S. insontium*.

S. occu'ta. Syphilis appearing in persons in whom no primary or secondary symptoms have been seen.

S. oeconom'ica. A form of *S. insontium* which is derived from using infected household utensils, or by accidental contact with syphilitic persons.

S. pandem'ica. Syphilis which has extended widely like other contagious diseases. It may be epidemic or endemic. In the former it extends rapidly, and affects many persons; in the latter it spreads more slowly, and limits itself to a tribe or nation. (Bulkley.)

S. pravo'rum. Syphilis acquired in illegitimate sexual intercourse.

S., primary. Syphilis during the period intervening between the appearance of the chancre and the secondary manifestations.

S., sec'ondary. Syphilis during the period in which there are secondary manifestations.

S. si'ne co'itu. Syphilis not acquired by sexual intercourse.

S. sporad'ica. Syphilis *insontium* occurring in isolated cases, or in a sporadic manner.

S. tech'nica. Syphilis acquired in following one's occupation.

S., tertiary. See *Syphilis*.

S. univers'al. Syphilis affecting the entire body.

S., vaccina'tion. Syphilis acquired from infected lymph, or by inoculation of the vaccination wound.

S., vene'real. Syphilis acquired in illegitimate sexual intercourse.

S., vis'ceral. Syphilis of the viscera, either inflammatory lesions or gummata.

Syphilismus. Synonym of *Syphilis*.

Syphilitic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, *Syphilis*.

S. diath'esis. The condition of body induced by hereditary or acquired syphilis.

S. fe'ver. Pyrexia as a symptom of syphilis.

S. inflamma'tion. Any inflammation due to syphilis, but especially gummata.

Syphiliza'tion. A saturation of the body by repeated inoculations of syphilis, suggested as a cure for syphilis and a preventive of future attacks.

Syphilize. To saturate the system with syphilis by inoculation.

Syphilized. Affected with hereditary syphilis.

Syphilocoles. (L. *syphilis*, Gr. κηλís, a stain.) Syphilitic patches on the skin.

Syphiloder'm. A dermal lesion of syphilis, a syphilide.

Syphiloder'ma. Same as *Syphiloder'm*.

S. circina'tum. Orbicular or annular syphilide, *Leprosy syphilitica*. A squamous syphilitic eruption of the secondary period.

S. papulo-squamosum. Nummular syphilide, *Squamous syphilide*, *Syphilitic psoriasis*. A papular skin eruption seen in the first and occasionally in the second year of syphilis. Followed by desquamation, which may be scanty

SYPHILODERMIA—SYRINGOMYELIA

with large dirty scales, or profuse with small and silvery scales.

Syphiloder'mia. See *Syphiloderma*.

Syphilog'en'y. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. γεννάω, to generate.) The origin of syphilis.

Syphil'ogist. One who is versed in *Syphilology*.

Syphilog'rapher. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. γραφειν, to write.) One who writes on syphilis.

Syphilog'raphy. The description of syphilis.

Syphil'ogy. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning syphilis.

Syph'loid. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling, or having the character of, *Syphilis*.

S., Cana'dian. A disease, resembling in some respects syphilis, which prevailed in Canada during part of the eighteenth century.

S., Hes'sian. A form of disease resembling syphilis at one time prevalent in Hesse.

S., Jut'land. A disease resembling syphilis seen in Jutland, Denmark.

S. of Cour'land. A disease seen at Courland, Russia, having many of the symptoms of syphilis.

Syph'loids. Name of a group of endemic diseases due to syphilis in a severe form with complications. In this group are included radesyge, skerlieve, &c.

Syphilole'pis. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. λεπίς, scale.) A scabby eruption due to syphilis.

S. gutta'ta. A papulo-squamous eruption, due to syphilis, which looks like drops.

S. palma'ris. A papulo-squamous syphilitic rash occurring on the palms.

Syphilo'ma. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. ὄμα, tumour.) A syphilitic tumour.

Syphiloma'nia. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. μανία, mania.) Morbid dread of syphilis, giving rise to fancied symptoms of the disease.

Syphilom'atous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a *Syphiloma*.

Syphilonych'ia. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. ὄνυξ, a nail.) Onychia of syphilitic origin.

S. exul'cerans. Syphilitic onychia with ulceration.

S. sic'ca. Syphilitic onychia without ulceration.

Syphilop'athy. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. πάθος, disease.) Any syphilitic disease.

Syphilopem'phis. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. πύμφη, a blister.) Pemphigus of syphilitic origin.

Syphilophobe. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. φόβος, dread.) One affected with syphilophobia.

Syphilopho'bia. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. φόβος, fear, dread.) The same as *Syphilophobia*.

Syphilophyl'isis. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. φλύσις, eruption.) Syphilitic eruption.

Syphilophy'ma. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. φύμα, growth.) Syphilitic growth.

Syphilopsilo'ma. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. ψίλος, bare.) Syphilitic alopecia.

Syphilosclero'ma. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. σκληρός, hard.) Synonym of *Chancre*.

Syphilosis. Syphilitic disease.

Syph'ulous. Syphilitic.

Syphion'thus. (L. *syphilis*; Gr. ἰον-θος, down on the face.) A scaly copper-coloured eruption on the face due to syphilis.

Syph'ita. *Somnambulism*.

Syphon. See *Siphon*.

Syphonage. See *Siphonage*.

Syphono'ma. *Cylindroma*.

S. clys'ter. A syringe for administering clysters.

S. cup'ping. Artificial cupping apparatus.

Syriac'ula. Diphtheria.

Syrigmoph'o'nia. (Συριγμός, whistling; φωνή, voice.) A piping state of the voice.

Syrig'mus. (Συρίσσειν, to whistle, hiss.) *Tinnitus aurium*.

Syrin'ga. (Συριγξ, anything shaped like a pipe.) Eustachian tube; fistula; syringe; trachea.

S. clysmat'ica. *Syringe*.

S. vulga'ris. Common lilac. Order *Oleaceæ*. The leaves and fruit have been used as tonics and antiperiodics.

Syrin'ge. (Συριγξ, a tube, a pipe.) A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, commonly employed to draw in a quantity of fluid. Also, to inject by means of a pipe or syringe.

S., A'nel's. A fine-pointed syringe for injecting fluids through the puncta lachrymalia.

S., hypoder'mic. A syringe employed for the hypodermic administration of medicated solutions under the skin.

Syrin'geal. (Συριγξ, a pipe.) Appertaining to a *Syringe*.

Syrin'ges aëri'feri. Bronchia. Two tubes carrying air to the lungs, having their origin at the bifurcation of the trachea.

Syrin'gin. (Συριγξ, a pipe.) A crystalline glucoside obtained from *Syringa vulgaris*.

Syrin'gi'ous. Fistulous.

Syringitis. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Syrin'gium. (Συριγξ, a pipe.) *Biol.* A tubular repugnatorial organ on certain caterpillars.

Syring'mus. (Συριγμός, a hissing.) *Tinnitus aurium*.

Syrin'gocoele, or Syringocoe'lia. (Συριγξ, a tube; κοίλη, hollow.) The central canal of the spinal cord.

Syrin'go-cystadeno'ma. (Συριγξ, a tube; κύστις, a cyst; δόνη, a gland; ὄμα, a tumour.) A peculiar disease of the skin that probably begins in the embryonic sweat-glands. The eruption consists of a number of small, round, hard papules, of the colour of the skin, which tend to become larger and of a bluish-red colour.

Syringo'dēs. (Συριγξ, a pipe; εἶδος, likeness.) *Fistulous*.

Syringoid. Syn. of *Fistulous*.

Syringome'lia. Same as *Syringomyelia*.

Syringomenin'gocoele. (Συριγξ, a pipe; μήνιγξ, membrane; κήλη, a rupture.) A congenital tumour, composed of the membranes and posterior wall of the dilated central canal of the spinal cord, which protrudes through the spina bifida.

Syringomy'e'lia. (Συριγξ, a pipe; μυελός, marrow.) A condition in which cavities filled with liquid exist in the spinal cord surrounded by abnormal tissue. The term is usually restricted to this condition when exist-

SYRINGOMYELITIS—SYSTEMIC

ing in adults, while the somewhat similar condition in young children is called hydromyelia. The latter is further distinguished by being connected with the central canal of the spinal cord, while syringomyelia is produced by the breaking down of substance in the cord itself, and is due usually to hæmorrhage followed by softening and necrosis.

S. atrophica. *Cavitary myelitis.*

Syringomyelitis. The inflammation coincident with, or preceding, *Syringomyelia*.

Syringomyelocele. (Σύριγξ, a pipe; μυελός, marrow; κύλη, a tumour.) The swelling formed by the posterior wall of a dilated central canal of the spinal cord projecting through a spina bifida.

Syringomyelus. (Σύριγξ, a pipe; μυελός, marrow.) A monster having a *Syringomyelocele*.

Syringomyon. (Σύριγξ, a pipe; μύων, a muscle.) *Biol.* One of the intrinsic muscles of the syrinx in birds.

Syringotome. (Σύριγξ, a pipe; τομή, section, to cut.) A probe-pointed bistoury used for cutting a fistula.

Syringotomy. The operation of cutting for fistula.

Syrinx. (Σύριγξ, a pipe.) A tube, a fistula. Eustachian tube. *Biol.* The lower larynx or voice organ of a bird.

S. hi'era. The vertebral column.

Syrmaismus. (Συρμαίζω, to take an emetic, to purge.) An evacuation by vomiting or stool.

Syrup. A concentrated solution of sugar in water. May be simple, and consist of sugar and water only, flavoured or medicated.

Sys-. As a prefix, like sym-, with.

Sysōma. (Σύν, together; σῶμα, body.) Double monster with bodies fused.

Sysomic. (Σύν, together; σῶμα, body.) Appertaining to a *Sysoma*.

Syspasia. (Σύν, together; σπᾶω, to draw.) Clonic spasm with diminished sensibility and inability to utter sounds.

S. convulsio. *Convulsion.*

S. epilepsia. *Epilepsy.*

S. hysterica. *Hysteria.*

Syssarcoic. (Σύν, together; σάρξ, flesh.) Appertaining to a *Syssarcosis*.

Syssarcosis. (Σύν, together; σάρξ, flesh.) Fleishy connection; the connection of one bone with another by muscular tissue. Also, *Synsarcosis*.

Systalsis. See *Systole*.

Systaltic. (Σύν, with; στέλλειν, to set.) Pulsatory; contracting; having a systole.

Systasis. (Σύστασις, association.) Consistency, density.

Systatica. (Σύν, together; ἵστημι, to make to stand.) Diseases affecting several or all of the sensorial powers simultaneously; irritation or inertness of mind extending to the muscles or external senses, or of the muscles or external senses extending to the mind.

System. (Σύστημα, a system.) A whole compounded of several parts. Any combination or assemblage of things adjusted as a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected as to make one complex whole. Things connected so as to make a scheme.

S., ante'rior. In the microscope, the system of lenses nearest the object.

S., Bant'ing. The abstention from carbohydrates and fats for the reduction of fat. Described and practised by Dr. Banting.

S., Bruno'nian. An old medical doctrine founded by Dr. John Brown, a Scottish physician. It was based on the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of excitability, and that every agent capable of acting on the body during life does so as a stimulant. When these stimuli were normal in amount the condition was one of health; if excessive, one of debility; if insufficient, one of indirect debility.

S., cer'ebro-spinal. The brain, spinal cord, and their various branches.

S., cir'culatory. The organs concerned in the circulation of the blood and lymph collectively.

S., den'tinal. All the tubules radiating from a single pulp-cavity.

S., der'moid. Bichat's term for the skin and its derivatives.

S. diseas'e. A disease of the cerebro-spinal axis affecting a tract of nerve-fibres or nerve-cells having common anatomical relations and physiological properties.

S., epider'mal. See *S., dermoid*.

S., glan'dular. The glandular organs of the body considered as a whole.

S., hu'man. The human body and its organs.

S., iridochoroi'dal. Cadiat's name for the choroid and iris taken together, as being of similar structure and development.

S., Ling's. A rather complicated system of kinesiotherapy, or movement cure, in which active and passive movements are combined with massage and mechanical stimulation of the muscles, nerves, and other tissues.

S., mid'dle. The lenses of a microscope between the anterior and posterior systems.

S., mus'cular. All that part of the body comprising the muscles.

S., ner'vous. All that part of the body comprising the nerves.

S., os'seous. The skeleton.

S., por'tal. That part of the venous vascular apparatus that contributes to the portal vein.

S., poste'rior. In a microscope, the system of lenses farthest from the object.

S., stomatogastric ner'vous. See *Sympathetic*.

S., sympathetic ner'vous. See *Sympathetic*.

S., vas'cular. See *S., circulatory*.

Syste'ma. See *System*.

S. nervo'rum vegetatu'rum. Sympathetic nervous system.

S. vasa'num. Vascular system.

S. ve'næ porta'rum. Portal venous system.

Systematic. (Συστηματικός, systematic.) Methodical.

Systematism. A method according to which every fact of a science is collected round an opinion, whether true or false. One who uses this method is called a *Systematist*.

Systematist. See *Systematism*.

Systematology. (Σύστημα, system; λόγος, science.) The science of arrangement and classification.

System'ic. Pertaining to the body as a whole; somatic; common to a general system.

S. circula'tion. A circulation of the

blood through the body at large, exclusive of the pulmonary circulation.

S. death. The death of the body as a whole.

S. le'sion. One confined to homologous parts, as the lateral or posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Systemoid. (Σύστημα, system; εἶδος, form.) A term applied to tumours composed of a number of tissues resembling a system of organs. *Teratoid.*

Syst'olē. (Σύστολη, a drawing together.) The contraction of the ventricles of the heart and the blood-vessels in propelling the blood. Clinically it refers simply to the ventricular contraction ending at the second sound.

S., abort'ed. A cardiac systole which from insufficient energy or mitral regurgitation does not increase the arterial pressure.

S., anticipat'ed. An aborted systole due to an imperfectly filled ventricle.

S., arter'ial. The arterial retraction following a cardiac systole.

S., auric'ular. Auricular contraction.

S., ventric'ular. Ventricular contraction.

Systolic. Pertaining to, or marked by, *Systole*; contracting.

S. cer'ebral murmur. A blowing sound heard over the fontanelle in infants. It was once thought to be a sign of rachitis.

Systolom'eter. (Σύστολη, systole; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the intensity and quality of cardiac sounds and murmurs, and the length of the pauses.

Systrem'ma. (Σύστρεμμα, a swelling.) Cramp in the muscles of the legs.

Systrophé. (Σύν, together; στρέφειν, to turn.) A wrench and the subsequent inflammation. *Biol.* The massing of the chlorophyll bodies of a cell under intense light.

Sys'tylous. (Σύστυλος, with columns standing close.) *Biol.* Term applied (a) to flowers in which the styles cohere to form a single column; (b) to mosses in which the lid is fixed to the columella.

Sytectocopy'ra. See *Syntecopy'ra.*

Szygy'ial. (Σύζυγος, yoked together.) Pertaining to *Szygygy*.

Szygy'ium. (Σύζυγος, yoked together.) A Genus of East Indian myrtaceous trees.

S. jambola'num. West Indies. *Nat.* Order *Myrtaceæ*. (Not official.) The edible fruit, bluish black, pulpy, and astringent. Also the bark is employed. The hard seeds are used after being dried and powdered. Dose and uses: 2½- to 5-grain doses of the powdered fruit stones have been found to greatly relieve diabetes. The fluid extract of bark (as well as the fruit) has, in the large doses of 2 fluid ounces a day, caused the disappearance of the sugar in diabetes.

S. nervor'um. A pair of nerves.

Szygygy. (Σύζυγος, yoked together.) *Biol.* 1. A fusion of two bodies without loss of identity. 2. A zygote or conjugate body formed by the union or conjugation of two similar gametes, and usually followed by encapsulation and later by sporulation. A *Szygygium*.

Szydlowski's meth'od. A method of estimating CO₂ in the air.

Szymanowski's opera'tion on the upper lip. Lateral flaps of the full breadth of the lip are cut on either side from the cheek. Their outer extremities are curved downwards, so as to relieve them from tension. After they have been detached their inner extremities are brought together and united in the median line.

T

T. Short form of *Tension*; referring to the intra-ocular tension.

T band'age. See *Bandage*.

T fibre. Branch given off from fibre of multipolar ganglion-cell.

Tabac. (F.) Tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*. *Tabac de Montagne*, *Arnica montana*.

Tabaci folia. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*, *Nat.* Order *Solanaceæ*. (Official.) It contains salts,—nicotianin, forming white foliaceous crystals, having the odour of tobacco smoke, taste bitter; and nicotina, the poisonous principle, which is an oily colourless liquid. Sp. gr. 1.027. C₁₀H₁₄N₂ = 162. Odour unpleasant; taste burning; reaction alkaline; soluble in water, ether, alcohol; it forms salts with acids. Dried tobacco yields 2 to 10 per cent. Action, poisonous to plants and animals; emetic, diuretic, sedative, narcotic, paralyses the heart, antispasmodic. Death has resulted from its external application to the head of a boy eight years old. Uses, in obstruction of the bowels, hernia, spasmodic asthma, tetanus, strychnia poisoning, locally in scabies, urticaria, rheumatism, injection in ascarides. Incompatibles, iodides, tannin, caustic alkalies, ergot, digitalis,

alcohol. Antidotes, an emetic and usual remedies: tannic acid, nux vomica, or strychnine. Dose of the extract, 1-6 to ½ grain (not official); of the fluid extract, 1 to 5 drops (not official); of the infusion, ½ to 4 ounces (not official); of the oil, 1-6 drop (not official); of the wine, 10 to 30 drops (not official).

Tabacinus. Colour of tobacco, pale brown.

Tabaco cimarr'on. Various species of *Nicotiana*.

Tabaco'sis. (L. *tabacum*, tobacco.) Pneumonokoniosis produced by the inhalation of dry vegetable fibre (especially cotton). (Zenker.) Properly the form due to inhalation of tobacco dust.

Tabacum. See *Tobacco*.

Tabagisme. (F.) Morbid condition produced by the excessive use of tobacco.

Tabanid. (L. *tabanus*, a horse-fly.) One of the Family of *Tabanidae*, of which there are 1300 species known. The proboscis of the female is adapted for biting, the male does not bite. Gad-flies, breezes, clegs.

Tabanus. The horse-fly. Family *Tabanidæ*.

Tabardillo. A form of fever, of markedly asthenic kind, seen in South America.

Tabasheer, or **tabax'in**. A substance found in the knots of unhealthy bamboos. It is used in the West Indies as tonic and aphrodisiac.

Tabatière anatomique. (F.) Anatomical snuff-box. Space on dorsal side of root of the thumb, between the extensores primi internodi pollicis and the secundi internodii pollicis. The floor is formed by the scaphoid and trapezium; it contains the radial vessels and is crossed by branches of the radial nerve.

Tabby-cat striation. Appearance presented in extreme fatty degeneration of muscle; for instance, in heart in pernicious anæmia.

Tabé. See *Tabes*.

Tabebuia. (A native Brazilian name.) A Genus of Bignonaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America, of some sixty species. *T. impetiginosa* is mucilaginous and highly astringent, and is locally valued as a medicine. (Unofficial.)

Tabefaction. (L. *tabefacere*, to melt.) Wasting; emaciation.

Tabefy. (L. *tabere*, to melt.) To emaciate.

Tabella. (L.) *Table*, *Tablet*.

Tabellæ. (L.) *Troches*, *Lozenges*.

T. balsami tolutani. *Troches of Tolu.*
T. cum bicarbonate sodico. *Troches of Sod. Bicarb.*

T. cum borate sodico. *Troches of borax.*

T. cum carbonate magnesico. *Troches of Mag. Carb.*

T. cum carbone. *Troches of charcoal.*

T. cum catechu. *Troches of catechu.*

T. cum chlorate potassico. *Troches of chlorate of potassium.*

T. cum gummi. *Troches of acacia.*

T. cum ipecacuanhâ. *Troches of ipecacuanha.*

T. cum Kermes mineral. *Troches of Kermes mineral.*

T. cum manna. *Manna lozenges.*

T. cum mentha. *Peppermint lozenges.*

T. cum santoniâ. *Santonin lozenges.*

T. cum sulphure. *Sulphur lozenges.* (Codex Medicamentarius.)

T. nitroglycerini. *Nitroglycerine lozenges.*

Tabellary. Same as *Tabular*.

Taberna medica. (L. *taberna*, a shop.) A druggist's shop.

Tabernæmontana utilis. A tree of British Guiana, *Hydrocotyle*. A drink is made by the natives from the bark and pith.

Tabès. (L. *tabes*, decay.) Slow progressive emaciation.

T. atrophica. *Phthisis.*

T. coxæria. Hip disease with suppuration.

T. diuretica. *Diabetes mellitus.*

T. dorsalis. See *Ataxia*.

T. ergotica. *Toxæmia* from use of ergot.

T. glandularis. *Scrofula.*

T., hereditary. *Friedreich's ataxia.*

T. ischiadici. *Ischio-phthisis.*

T. lactea. Wasting in nursing women.

T. mesenterica. Tubercular disease of the mesenteric lymphatic glands.

T. neurasthenica. *Neurasthenia* with symptoms of ataxia.

T. os'sis sacri. *Tabes dorsalis.*

T. pectoræa. *Rhachitis.*

T. pulmonalis. *Pulmonary phthisis.*

T. saturnina. The general disability due to lead poisoning.

T. senum. *Marasmus senilis.*

T., spasmodic. *Spastic paraplegia*, or *Lateral sclerosis.*

T. urinæ. *Diabetes mellitus.*

Tabescent. Suffering from *Tabes*. Becoming emaciated.

Tabetic. Of, or pertaining to, or affected with, *Tabes* or emaciation. Of, or pertaining to, or affected with, *Locomotor ataxia*; the result of locomotor ataxia.

T. arthropathia. Same as *Charcot's disease.*

T. arthropathy. A form of arthritis allied to osteo-arthritis, developing in connection with *tabes dorsalis*. *Charcot's disease.*

T. crises. Gastric crises of *Ataxia*.

T. dementia. *Dementia* with locomotor ataxia.

T. foot. Flattening or distortion of foot in ataxia.

T. gait. In general paralysis.

T. neuritis. *Peripheral neuritis* found in ataxia.

Tabic. Same as *Tabetic*.

Tabid. Same as *Tabetic*.

Tabidly. In a tabid manner; wastingly; consumptively.

Tabidness. The state of being wasted or emaciated.

Tabific. Causing wasting, through mal-assimilation.

Tabin's tube. A tube bent at a right angle, of which the horizontal arm communicates with the outer air, and the vertical with air of the room at a height of about six feet above the floor.

Tabitudo. (L.) *Marasmus.*

Table. (L. *tabula*.) *Anat.* The compact inner and outer tables of the calvarium that are separated by the diploë. The inner or vitreous table is compared to porcelain, and is close-grained and brittle. The petrous portion of the temporal bone is of the same material. It transmits vibrations more readily.

T., operating. Table on which surgeons operate. The table, in the expression "on the table," refers to it.

T.-spoon, T.-spoonful. *Cochleare magnum.* Half a fluid ounce, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Tablet. A small lozenge or trochiscus. Its basis is usually sugar; it is made with some volatile liquid and a drug or drugs. The liquid evaporates.

Tablier. (F.) Apron. Enlarged labia of Hottentot women (*tablier vulvaire*).

Tabloid. A tablet-like pharmaceutical preparation. A flat troche or lozenge.

Tabula cathamnales. The septal plates of *Medusa*.

T. votiva. Tablet hung by a sick person in a temple.

Tabular. (L. *tabula*.) Flat and expansive.

T. bones. Flat bones. Scapula, ilium, fronto-parietals, and occipital bones.

Tabum. (L. *tabum*.) Corrupt moisture; putrid gore. A fætid mixture of blood and pus discharged from a raw surface. *Ichor*; *Plague*.

Tac. (F.) Scabies in the sheep. Rot. Synonym of *Influenza*.

Ta'ca, or **Tac'ca**. (Malay.) Nat. Order *Taccaceæ*. *T. oceanica* yields Tahiti arrowroot.

Tacamahac. (Mex.) Resinous product of various trees of Genera *Bursera*, *Protium*, *Calophyllum*. Rarely used in medicine at the present day.

Tache. (F. *tache*.) Congenital discolorations, or freckles, or spots. Blemish.

Also, to spot, stain, or blemish.

T. aveugle. Blind spot.

T. blanche. White spots occurring especially on convex surface of liver in infectious diseases. (Hanot.)

T. bleuâtre. Delicate blue spots said to precede the typical typhoid spots.

T. cérébrales. Rapid onset of marked and more than usually persistent hyperæmia consequent on a scratch. Supposed formerly to be symptomatic of meningitis.

T. colorée. Nevus.

T. congénitale. Nevus maternus.

T. criblée. Macula cribrosa.

T. de feu. Claret-stain nevus.

T. de Mar'lotte. Blind spot.

T. de naissance. Nevus.

T. embryonnaire. Embryonic area.

T. germinative. Germinal spot.

T. jaune. Macula lutea.

T. ménin'géal. See *T. s. cérébrales*.

T. ménin'gitique. Cerebral macula.

T. olfac'tive. Yellowish part of olfactory

MYRIN.

Tachis'troscope. (Ταχύς, swift; σκοπεῖν, to view.) A form of falling screen for the rapid exhibition of stereoscopic views.

Tachometer. (Ταχύς, quick; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the speed of flow of the circulating blood.

Tachycardia. (Ταχύς, swift; καρδία, heart.) Abnormal paroxysmal rapidity of heart's action.

T., essential paroxysmal. Due to functional disturbance of cardiac nerves.

T., paroxysmal. Occurring periodically in paroxysms.

Tachygraph. (Ταχύς, swift; γράφω, to write.) Same as *Hæmatochrometer* or *Tachometer*.

Tachyiat'er. (Ταχύς, swift; ιατρός, physician.) One who cures speedily.

Tachyiat'ria. (Ταχύς, swift; ιατρεία, healing.) The art of curing quickly.

Tachytomy. (Ταχύς, fast; τομή, cutting.) The art of dissecting, cutting, or operating rapidly.

Tachyph'rasis. (Ταχύς, swift; φράσις, speech.) Great volubility in speech.

Tachypno'ea. (Ταχύς, swift; πνοή, breath.) Unusually rapid respiration.

Tachythan'atous. (Ταχύς, swift; θάνατος, death.) Rapidly fatal.

Tachytomy. See *Tachytomy*.

Taciturn. (L. *taciturnus*, disposed to be silent.) Sullen silence; short of speech.

Taciturnity. State of being *Taciturn*.

Tac'iturnly. In a *taciturn* manner.

Tact. Rapidity of discernment and sympathetic action.

Tactile. (L. *tactilis*, tangible.) Of, or pertaining to, the sense of touch. Palpable; tangible. Adapted or used for feeling or touching.

T. anæsthe'sia. Loss or impairment of sense of touch or being touched.

T. appara'tus. Nerve endings.

T. cells or **bod'ies**. Differentiated cells in which the nerves of tactile sensibility terminate.

T. corpuscles, or **touch bod'ies**. Found in papillæ of rete mucosum of hand and foot, bed of nails, and other parts. The medullated nerve-fibres are lost in them. Corpuscles of Grandry, corpuscles of Herbst, occur in birds. Corpuscles of Vater, or Pacinian bodies. End bulbs found in conjunction, &c.

T. end-organs. Nerve terminals.

T. hairs. Such as whiskers of cat, &c.

T. menis'ci or **discs**. (Ranvier.) Concavo-convex flattened expansions of nerve-endings.

T. papill'æ. Cells representing special sensory nerve-endings found in the deeper layer of the epidermis and the adjacent layer of the corium.

T. re'flexes. Reflex following on stimulation of tactile corpuscles.

Tactil'ity. Tangibility. State of being tactile.

Taction. (L. *tangere*.) Sense of touch or its exercise. Contact, palpation.

Tactometer. (L. *tango*, to touch; Gr. μέτρον, measure.) Æsthesiometer. Instrument for determining degree of sense of touch.

Tactor. An organ of touch.

Tact'ual. Communicating or imparting sense of touch. Relating to, or originating in, touch.

Tactually. As regards sensation of touch.

Tactus. Sense of touch.

T. erudi'tus. Skill acquired in tactile sensation by long practice in surgery and medicine; especially applied to surgery.

T. expertus. Fine sense of touch.

Tæ'da. (A torch.) Medicine employed under form of fumigation.

Tæ'dium vi'tæ. A serious symptom arising in some forms of insanity. As a rule, patients showing this are suicidally inclined.

Tæ'nia. (L. *tania*; Gr. ταινία, band, fillet, ribbon, worm.) A tapeworm.

T. acus'ticæ. Striæ medullares of fourth ventricle.

T. chain. Whole or part of tapeworm.

T. co'lli. Anat. The longitudinal muscular bands of the large intestine.

T. cor'nea. Stria terminalis.

T. for'nicis. Stria medullaris.

T. fo'veæ rhomboida'lis, or **T. medulla'res**. Striæ medullares of fourth ventricle.

T. head. The scolex in any period of its development.

T. hippocam'pi, or **Cor'pus åmbria'rum**.

T. longitudina'les. Stria longitudinales.

T. medull'æ oblonga'tæ. Ligula.

T. nervo'sa Hal'leri. Gasserian ganglion.

T. sagitta'lis. Ridge on roof of right auricle in front of superior vena cava, remains of lower or right lip of the Eustachian valve.

T. semicircula'ris. White band in groove between nucleus caudatus and optic thalamus.

TÆNIACIDE—TAMARINDUS

T. tec'tæ. *Stria tectæ.*
T. termina'lis. Ridge delimiting that part of right auricle derived from the sinus venosus.

T. thal'ami op'tici. *Stria medullaris thalami optici.*

T. Valsal'væ. See *T. coli.*

T. ventric'uli quar'ti. *Ligula.*

T. ventric'uli ter'tii. *Stria medullaris thalami optici.*

T. viola'cea. Thin streak of pigmented cells on upper part of floor of fourth ventricle.

Tæniacide. Same as *Tenicide.*

Tæniafuge. Same as *Tænisfuge.*

Tæniate. Ribbon-like in shape. Long, narrow, and very thin.

Tænicide. (*L. tania*, a tapeworm; *cædo*, to kill.) A drug destroying tapeworms. Also, *Tæniacide.*

Tænisfuge. (*L. tania*, a tapeworm; *fugare*, to drive away.) Vermifuge. A drug serving to expel tapeworms.

Tænoid. Ribbon-like.

Tæn'iolæ cine'rææ. (*L.*) *Fasciolæ cinerææ.*

T. cor'poris callo'si. (*L.*) Continuation of peduncle of septum lucidum upon anterior and superior surface of corpus callosum, continuous with striæ longitudinales.

Tafia. (Malay *tāfia*, spirit distilled from molasses.) A kind of rum distilled from fermented skimmings of cane-juice or refuse sugar.

Tag alder. See *Alnus.*

Tagetes. Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

T. erecta. (*Mex.*) *T. lucida.* Antiperiodic.

T. pat'ula. Flowers are febrifuge, aperient, vermifuge.

Tagliacot'tian. Pertaining to *Tagliacozzi*, an Italian surgeon.

T. operation. A rhinoplastic operation, the flap being derived from a distant part. It is left attached temporarily by one edge to its original site.

Tagma. *Biol.* An aggregation of molecules.

Tahiti arrowroot. See *Tacca.*

Tail. (*Ang.-Sax. taegel, taegl.*) The hinder or caudal extremity of an animal. The opposite end to the head or cephalic extremity.

T.-bone. The coccygeal vertebra; coccyx, or os coccygis.

T. fold. The caudal fold of the embryo enclosing the hind gut.

T. muscle. *Coccygeus.* Depressor of the tail.

T. of epidid'ymis. Its extremity.

T. of the pan'creas. Its left extremity.

Tailor's cramp. A spasmodic affection of the muscles of the thumb, forefinger, and forearm occurring in tailors.

T.'s muscle. The *Sartorius.*

T.'s spasm. A neurosis affecting the muscles of the hands of tailors.

Tail'ward. Caudalwards. In the direction of the tail.

Taint. (*L. tinctus*, a dyeing, dye.) Colour, hue, dye, tinge, stain, spot, blemish. A trace of a disease, or a modification of a disease by such specific diseases as syphilis or tubercle.

Also, to tincture, touch; to render putrid or unfit for food; to give a corrupted appearance or character; to treat with a tincture; to embrocate.

Taintless. Free from infection; pure.

Tait's knot. A method of ligature of the pedicle after ovariectomy.

T.'s operation. Removal of broad ligament, Fallopian tube, and ovary for disease other than cystic tumour.

Talal'gia. (*L. talus*, heel; *Gr. ἄλγος*, pain.) Pain in the heel.

Talo. Hydrated magnesium silicate, combined with iron and alumina in small amounts.

Talca. Gum; also *Talka.* Suakim gum.

Taliaco'tian. See *Tagliacotian.*

Taliped. (*L. talus*, ankle; and *pes*, foot.) Club-footed, as a result of disease; or as a natural condition, as in the sloth.

Talipès. Club-foot, or distortion of the feet.

T. calca'neo-val'gus. *T. calcaneus* and *T. valgus.*

T. calca'neus. Heel depressed and toes raised.

T. ca'vus or arcua'tus. Exaggerated plantar arch.

T. equino-val'gus. *T. valgus* with *T. equinus.*

T. equino-va'rus. *T. varus* with *T. equinus.*

T. equi'nus. Elevation of heel with contraction of soleus and gastrocnemius.

T., osteotomy for. The operation is reserved for extreme cases when tenotomy and other measures have failed. It consists in the removal of a more or less wedge-shaped portion of the tarsus; in rare cases the wedge may contain portions of all the tarsal bones.

T. val'gus. Eversion of foot.

T. va'rus. Inversion of foot.

Tallade'ga sul'phur spring. Sulphuretted water near Fayetteville, Talladega Company, Alabama.

Tallicoo'nah oil. See *Kundah oil.*

Tallow. The solid fat extracted from suet, used for the manufacture of soaps and candles. It consists mainly of stearic, palmitic, and oleic acids.

T. shrub. (*F.*) Wax myrtle, *Myrica cerifera.*

Tal'o-. (*L. talus*, ankle.) Prefix indicating, or pertaining to, the *Astragalus.*

T.-calca'nean lig'aments. *Calcaneo-astragaloid ligaments.*

T.-cru'al joint. *Ankle-joint.*

T.-ab'ular lig'aments. *External lateral ligaments of ankle-joint.*

T.-navic'ular lig'aments. The *Calcaneo-scaphoid ligaments.*

T.-tib'ial. Antero-posterior and internal lateral, or deltoid, ligaments of ankle-joint.

Tal'on. (*L. talus*, ankle.) A heel or low cusp of a tooth.

Tal'pa. Mole, naevus, or wen.

Talpiform. Shaped like a wen.

Talus. Ankle-joint. *Os tali astragalus.*

Tamanu oil. Bitter oil of India.

Tamarac. Bark of *Larix americana.* Astringent and tonic.

Tamaræ'a zec'la. *Tamarindus.*

Tamarind. (*Ar. Tamral Hind*, the Indian date.) The fruit of the *Tamarindus indica.*

Tamarin'di pul'pa. Pulp of the fruit of the *Tamarindus indica.* Astringent, cooling. Dose indefinite.

Tamarindus. India, Africa, West Indies. Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.* (Official.) The fruit of the tamarind tree. Action, laxa-

tive, to correct nausea and quench thirst. Uses, as a cooling drink in fevers. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and upwards.

Tamarisk. The tamarisk tree. Nat. Order *Tamariscinæ*. The bark, wood, and leaves were employed medicinally; the first for its aperient and corroborant virtues in obstructions of the liver.

Tambor oil. Purgative oil from *Omphalea oleifera*.

Tambour. A drum employed for receiving and transmitting movements in physiological registering apparatus.

Tampan. A member of the Group *Acaridæ*. A biting insect of S. Africa.

Tampicin. Resin from *Tampico jalap*.

Tampico jalap. The tuberous root of *Ipomoea simulans*.

Tampon. A plug inserted tightly to arrest hæmorrhage.

Also (v.), to plug a wound or natural orifice tightly.

Tamponing. The operation of plugging a wound or natural orifice with a tampon or tampons.

Tamus or Tamnus communis. Black bryony. The root is diuretic, purgative, discutient, and is given as an antilithic.

Tanacetin. (Not official.) Is yellowish white and granular, odourless, soluble in alcohol, sparingly soluble in water. Action, that of aromatic, bitter, and irritant narcotic; emmenagogue; tonic; diaphoretic. Antidote, emetics, then stimulants, coffee, &c. Uses, amenorrhœa, flatulency, hysterical troubles, ague, gout. Doses of the extract, 1-6 to $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain; of the fluid extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm; of the oil, 2 to 6 drops ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce has proved fatal).

Tanacetum. Tansy; hindheel. Order *Compositæ*.

T. balsam'ita. Costmary; an aromatic herb employed like tansy.

T. vulgarè. Tansy. Europe. Nat. Order *Compositæ*. A perennial herb with serrated leaves and yellow florets, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of volatile oil and bitter tanacetin. The leaves, tops, and flowers are official.

Tanalum. Aluminium tanno-tartrate. Employed in the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat.

Tanasia. *Tanacetum*.

Tange. (*Tange*, putridity.) A putrescent tumour.

Tangent. Touching.

Tanghin poison. Seed of *Tanghinia venenifera*, an Apocynaceous tree, native of Madagascar. Used by natives in trial by ordeal. Contains a poisonous principle, *Tanghinin*.

Tanghin'ia. (*Madagascar tanghin*.) *Cerbera tanghin*.

Tanghinin. (Not official.) Obtained from *Tanghinia venenifera*. It has been recommended in Russia as a substitute for strophanthus. It is soluble in alcohol and ether.

Tangle. *Laminaria digitata*.

T., big. *Pila marina*.

T., blue. *Gaylussacia dumosa*.

T., sea. *Laminaria digitata*. Employed for making tents.

Tan'in. See *Tannin*.

Tannum. See *Tannin*.

Tanisl'ic acid. Tanacetic acid.

Tanjore pill. Asiatic pill.

Tank'worm. A Nematode worm, believed

to be the young of the *Filaria* or *Dracunculus medinensis*, or guinea-worm. A troublesome parasite.

Tannal. Aluminium tannate.

Tannal'bin. (Not official.) Tannin albuminate, prepared by Dr. Gottlieb, of Heidelberg, is a yellowish powder, containing about 50 per cent. of tannic acid. It is a combination of tannin, which remains unaltered in the stomach, but is gradually split up in the intestines so that the tannin is liberated little by little, and exerts its action in the alkaline intestinal contents as alkali tannate. Tannalbin is odourless, tasteless, and agreeable to take, and does not alter the gastric functions. In chronic intestinal uncomplicated catarrh it is a reliable remedy; 15 grains could with safety be administered to young and older adults and children over ten; under ten, $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains twice or four times a day for several days.

Tannas. (L.) *Tannate*. A salt of tannic acid. The synonym of *Tannate*.

T. chin'ni. Quinine.

T. plum'bicus. Lead tannate. (F. Mex.)

T. quin'icus. Quinine tannate.

Tannate. Any salt of tannic acid. The tannates of iron, lead, quinine, &c., are used to some extent as medicinal remedies.

Tannic. Obtained from, or containing, tannic acid.

T. ac'id. See *Tannin*.

Tannigen. *Acetyl-tannin*. (Not official.) An intestinal astringent. It is a compound of tannin and acetyl. Obtained by Professor H. Mayer, of Marburg, and intended particularly for the treatment of chronic diarrhœa. It is said to pass through the stomach without exerting its astringent action. It is a yellowish-grey, odourless, tasteless, slightly hygroscopic powder. Insoluble in cold water. Dose, 3 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Doses of from 45 to 60 grains can be given in a day without inconvenience.

Tannin. Tannic acid. An astringent principle obtained from oak bark and, for medicinal purposes, from galls by the action of ether. Dose, up to 2 grains, frequently repeated.

Tannoform. $C_{25}H_{20}O_{18}$. (Not official.) A product of gallotannic acid and formaldehyde. It is a reddish-white, light powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline solutions. It differs from tannin in that it does not unite with the albuminoids in the stomach. It exercises no irritant action on the mucous membrane. As it is insoluble in dilute acids, it does not dissolve in the stomach. The dose is up to 15 grains.

Tanno'sal. (Not official.) A name given by Feigl, of Mulhausen, to a combination of tannic acid and creasote at high temperatures. It is a brown, amorphous, volatile powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and glycerine. It does not possess the burning taste or irritating properties of creasote; and, according to Feigl, it is decomposed in the intestinal canal into creasote and tannin.

Tanret's test. Mercuric chloride 1.35 grms., Pot. iod. 3.32 grms., acetic acid 20 c.c., distilled water up to 1000 c.c. When added to a fluid containing proteid it causes opacity.

Tansy. See *Tanacetum*.

Tap. (Ang.-Sax. *tappa*.) To withdraw fluid from the abdominal, pericardial, or pleural cavities, or the serous spaces of the cerebro-spinal system.

Tape-grass. Eel-grass, *Vallisneria spiralis*. Said to be refrigerant and demulcent.

Tapeinocephalic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a low, flattened skull.

Tapeinocephaly. (Ταπεινός, lying low; κεφαλή, head.) Having a low, flattened cranial vault.

Ta'pēs. *Veneridæ*. A large Genus of bivalve Mollusca. Some are edible.

Tape'sium. (Τάπης, a carpet.) *Biol.* The mycelium of a fungus spreading out in a layer.

Tape'tum. (L. *tapete*, a carpet.) The intermediate stratum of the choroid, which is markedly fibrous in some animals, and, since it shines through the layers of the retina and choroid superficial to it, has been called the *Tapetum lucidum*. Radiating fibres of corpus callosum.

T. nigrum. The pigmented layer of retina.

Also, in *Bot.*, the layer of cells, absorbed as the spores develop, outside the archesporium.

Tape'worm. *Tenia*.

T. plant. The cusso, *Brayera (Hagenia) anthelmintica*.

Taphephobia, or Taphiphobia. (Τάφος, burial; φόβος, fear.) Morbid fear of burial alive.

Taphren'chyma. (Τάφος, a pit; ἔγχυμα, a solution.) *Biol.* The "pitted tissue" of a plant.

Tapia'ca. Same as *Tapioca*.

Tapinocranius. (Ταπεινός, lying low; L. *cranium*, skull.) (Lissauer.) A skull in which the length to the height, by Lissauer's method, is from 74.5° to 82.5°.

Tapinopisthius. (Ταπεινός, lying low; οπισθιον, hinder.) Skulls in which with the radius fixes the line from hornion to lambda makes an angle from 24.5° to 33°. (Lissauer.)

Tapio'ca. (Braz. *tipioca*.) A farinaceous food prepared from the root of the manioc (*Cassava*) by heating, which causes the starch grains to burst and become agglomerated into the well-known irregular masses.

Tapir mouth. A separation and thickening of lips with disease of orbicularis oris, resembling mouth of tapir. Sometimes seen in facial muscular atrophy.

Taplash. Poor or stale malt liquor; the refuse of the tap.

Tapotement. (F. *tapoter*, tap.) That part of treatment by massage which consists in tapping with the hand, flat or hollow, with the half-closed fist, or the side of the hand.

Tapsa'ria. *Decoctum hordei*.

Tapsia. *Thapsia*.

Tapsus barba'tus. *Verbascum nigrum*.

Tar. A product of the distillation of *Pinus sylvestris*. Also from coal. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

T. ac'ne. A form of acne resulting from the application of fluid tar, or from the action of the atmosphere impregnated with the vapour of tar.

T.-and-soot can'cer. Epithelioma of scrotum.

T., Barba'does. Petroleum.

T. beer. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

T. infu'sion. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

T. min'eral. *Pissasphaltum*.

T. oint'ment. *Unguentum picis liquidæ*.

T. wa'ter. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

T. wine. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

Ta'ra. An epidemic contagious disease in Tara, in Siberia. Resembled the button scurvy of Ireland.

Taracan'num. *Antihydropsin*. Crystallisable principle from the cockroach; a supposed diuretic.

Tarachë. (Ταρχή, disorder.) Disorder; disturbance of function.

Tarag'ma, or Tarag'mus. *Tarache*.

Taragon. *Artemisia dracunculus*. Oil used as a condiment.

Tarantella, or Tarentelle'. (Derived from Tarento, a town in Southern Italy.) A rapid whirling dance. See *Tarantism*.

Tarantism. A dancing mania; occurred in Italy in the sixteenth century in those supposed to be bitten by the tarantula.

Taran'tula. *Lycosa tarantula*, or *Tarantula apulica*. A large spider whose bite was supposed to produce tarantism.

Taran'tulated. (L. *tarantoluto*.) Bitten by a tarantula.

Taras'sis. Hysteria in the male.

Tarax'aci decoct'um. (Official.) Bruised and sliced dried root 1, distilled water 20. Dose, 2 to 4 ounces.

T. extra'ctum. (Official.) The expressed juice concentrated. Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

T. extra'ctum liquidum. (Official.) Dry dandelion root in No. 20 powder 40, proof spirit 80, distilled water a sufficiency. Concentrated. Dose, 15 to 120 minims.

T., liqu'or. (Not official.) A preparation resembling the succus, but the spirit is added to the root before bruising.

T. ra'dix. Dandelion root. Northern Hemisphere. Nat. Order *Compositæ*. (Official.) The roots of a short-stalked perennial; 100 parts of the fresh juice yield 30 parts of juice, or 8 of the extract. The roots should be collected in November. The active principle, taraxacin, is obtained as an amorphous mass. Action, laxative, tonic, diuretic, cholagogue. Used in atonic dyspepsia with hepatic congestion, constipation, and skin diseases due to liver derangement.

T. suc'cus. (Official.) Bruise fresh dandelion root and express the juice. To 3 parts of it add 1 of rectified spirit. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

Tarax'acin. The bitter principle of *Taraxacum*.

Tarax'acum. (Ταράσσω, to disturb.) *Leontodon taraxacum*.

Taraxis. (Τάραξις, confusion.) Disturbance of vision. A slight conjunctivitis.

Tardieu's spots. Punctiform subpleural ecchymosis, indicating death from suffocation.

Tar'gar. *Juniperus communis*.

Tarinus, fas'cia of. *Dentate convolution*.

T., valve of. *Posterior medullary velum*.

Tari palm. *Cocoa wine*, from which sugar called jagry was obtained; once used as a tonic.

Tar'nier, sign of. Effacement of angle between upper and lower uterine segments from displacement of the ovum, said to be a sign of inevitable abortion.

Ta'ro. (Polynesian taro.) A food-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*, especially *esculenta*, a native of India, widely cultivated in the Pacific.

TARRAGON—TARTARUS

Tar'ragon. See *Taragon*.
Tarropetrolin. (Ἰέρπος; sick; *L. oleum*, oil.) A compound of wood-tar and petroleum, recommended as a salve in skin diseases.

Tarry stools. See *Melæna*.

Tars'al. Of, or pertaining to, the *Tarsus*.

T. amputation. Amputation through the tarsus.

T. arch'es. Made by palpebral arteries across eyelid and the tarsal cartilages.

T. ar'teries. Branches of the *Arterium dorsalis pedis*. The internal tarsal arteries are small; the external tarsal artery is larger, and distributed to the tarsus.

T. canal'. The passage between and beneath the heads of abductor hallucis, serving for passage of vessels and nerves to the sole of the foot.

T. car'tilage. A somewhat uncommon name for the *Tarsal membrane*.

T. conjuncti'va. The conjunctiva lining the lids. *Palpebral conjunctiva*.

T. cyst. *Chalazæa*.

T. joint. The ankle-joint, or more commonly the joint between the two rows of tarsal bones.

T. lig'ament. Same as *Tendo oculi* or *Tendo palpebrarum*.

T. lig'aments. Ligaments of the tarsus.

T. mem'brane. The condensed fibrous tissue forming the basis of the eyelids.

Tars'alé. (Pl. *tarsalia*.) One of the bones of the distal row of the tarsus.

Tarsal'gia. (Ταρσός, tarsus; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain connected with flat-foot in the tarsus. Often rheumatism or gout.

Tars'alís. (L.) *Tensor tarsi*.

Tarsectomy. (Ταρσός; ἐκτομή, excision.) Excision of part or all of the tarsus.

Tarsecto'pia. (Ταρσός; ἑκτοπισμός, displaced.) Displacement of tarsus.

Tars'itis. Inflammation of eyelids. See *Blepharitis*.

T. syphilit'ica. Swelling of the tarsus from gummatous infiltration. It is greatly enlarged, tense, and reddened.

Tarsochelloplas'tic. (Ταρσός, flat surface, woven reed mat; χείλος, edge; πλάσσω, to form.) Term proposed for the operation of reconstructing the edge of the lid in cases of trichiasis.

Tarsoc'lasis. (Ταρσός, flat surface; κλάσις, rupture.) Rupture of tarsal cartilages.

Tarsomala'cia. (Ταρσός, tarsus; μαλάκια, softness.) Softening of tarsal or palpebral cartilages.

Tarsometatar'sal. (Ταρσός; μετά, next after; ταρσός.) Of, or pertaining to, the *Tarsus* and *Metatarsus*.

T. lig'aments. The ligaments between the tarsus and metatarsus.

Tarsophy'ma. (Ταρσός, tarsus; πλάσσω, to form.) Same as *Tarsoplasty*.

Tarsoplasty. Plastic surgery of eyelid.

Tarsorraphy. (Ταρσός, flat surface; δάπτειν, sew or stitch together.) Operation for diminishing the ocular aperture, or correcting eversion of the lids, by cicatrices. (Dunglison.)

Tarsot'omy. (Ταρσός, flat or mat-like surface; τομή, a cutting.) Section or removal of tarsal cartilages.

Tars'us. (Ταρσός, flat, mat-like surface.) The small bones of the foot, typically consisting

of two rows, the proximal and distal, and the os centrale. The tibiale corresponds to the astragalus. The fibula corresponds to the os calcis or calcaneum. The intermedium is absent (occasionally represented by the os trigonum). The centrale corresponds to the navicular or scaphoid; the Tarsale I to the interior cuneiform; the Tarsale II to the middle cuneiform; the Tarsale III to the exterior cuneiform; the Tarsale IV and Tarsale V to the cuboid.

(Uncommon.) The tarsal membrane or cartilage of the eyelids.

T., amputa'tion through. This consists of a disarticulation of the foot through the mid-tarsal joint, the calcaneo-cuboid on the outer side, and the astragalo-scaphoid on the inner. In its main points it is identical with Lisfranc's operation, with a long plantar and shorter dorsal flap.

T., cune'iform, osteotomy of. The same as *Tarsectomy*.

T., exci'sion of. This operation usually consists in gouging out the affected bones.

Tar'tar. *Antimonium tartarissatum*. (Improperly) *Potassii supertartras impurus*.

Also, to impregnate with tartar; to administer tartar.

T., calca'reous. *Potassii subcarbonas*.

T., cream of. *Potassii bitartras*.

T., crys'tals of. *Potassii supertartras*.

T. emetic. *Antimonium tartarissatum*.

T., salt of. See *Potash* and *Potassii subcarbonas*.

Tar'tarated antimony. *Antimonium tartarissatum*.

T. i'ron. *Ferrum tartarissatum*.

T. s'oda. *Sodium tartrate*.

Tarta'reous. *Tartarous*. Resembling, consisting of, or partaking of, qualities of tartar.

Tartari crystalli. *Potassii supertartras*.

Tart'aric ac'id. *Tartareous acid*. $H_2C_4H_4O_6$. An organic acid of crystalline form, found in the vegetable kingdom, chiefly in grapes and acid fruits. It is refrigerant and antiseptic, but is chiefly used for making effervescent draughts with soda. Obtained from acid tartrate of potassium. Tartaric lemonade, or tartaric acid lemonade, is made by adding syrup of tartaric acid to water.

Tar'tarised antimony. *Antimonium tartarissatum*.

T. i'ron. *Ferrum tartarissatum*.

Tartarum. *Potassii supertartras impurus*.

T. solu'bile. *Potassii tartras*.

T. vitriola'tum. *Potassii sulphas*.

Tart'arus ammo'niæ. *Ammonii tartras*.

T. chalybea'tus. *Ferrum tartarissatum*.

T. cru'dus. *Potassii supertartras impurus*.

T. den'tium. See *Odontolithus*.

T. emetic'us. *Antimonium tartarissatum*.

T. kallicofer'ricus. *Ferrum tartarissatum*.

T. kal'l'us. *Potassii tartras*.

T. lixiv'ia. *Potassii tartras*.

T. martia'lis. *Ferrum tartarissatum*.

T. potas'sii ferrugino'sus. *Ferrum tartarissatum*.

T. stibia'tus. *Antimonium tartarissatum*.

T. subpotas'sicus. *Potassii super-tartas.*

T. superpotas'sicus. *Potassii super-tartas.*

T. tartarisa'tus. *Potassii tartas.*

Tassa'gos. Same as *Tassago*.

Taschkent ulcer. Sartian disease. Endemic malady of Taschkent. A red spot with induration followed by ulceration on the face.

Tassa'go. A South American preparation of dried meat that has been dipped in brine.

Taste. (L. *tazo*, to judge of.) Sense by means of which the savours of bodies are ascertained.

T. buds. These are the gustatory organs, lodged in the thickness of the stratified epithelium of certain parts of the tongue and pharynx, especially round the circumvallate papillæ in man. They consist of the sustentacular cells, gustatory cells, and nerve terminals. Also called taste bulbs, taste goblets, and gustatory bulbs.

T. centre. Not determined. Ferrier places it close to that of smell.

Tattoo'. (Tahitian *tatu*.) To mark the surface of the body with indelible patterns produced by puncturing the skin with a tattooing needle. Different pigments are rubbed into the punctures.

Also, the marks produced by tattooing.

Tattoo'age. The practice of tattooing.

Tattoo'er. One who tattoos.

Tattoo'ing. The art of marking the body.

Also, an operation in ophthalmic surgery for leucoma. It consists in pricking the white area and rubbing in Indian ink. A representation of the iris and pupil is thus formed.

T. need'le. The instrument for tattooing the body or the cornea.

Tat'ze. The fruit of *Myrsina africana*. Native of Abyssinia, the Cape of Good Hope, the Azores, and Algeria. Used as a ténia-fuge.

Tau'benzecke. The German name for an insect, *Argas reflexa*, whose sting produces local and sometimes general oedema.

Tau-bone. *T-bone*. The episternum.

Taurin. Amido-ethyl-sulphonic acid. A constituent of taurocholic acid; one of the characteristic acids of bile.

Taurocholic ac'id. A bile acid very plentiful in man, exclusively present in the bile of dogs. Possesses the remarkable property of completely precipitating proteids from their solution.

Taurylic ac'id. A substance resembling carbo'lic acid found in the urine.

Tautomeric. (*Tavró*, same; *mépos*, share.) The attribution of two different formulæ to one substance.

Tautom'erism. It is assumed that in the bodies referred to the different formulæ are reciprocally replaceable.

Tau'ya. A syn. for *Tayuya*.

Taxidermic. (*Táxis*, arrangement; *δέρμα*, skin.) Appertaining to *Taxidermy*.

Tax'iderny. The art of preserving and stuffing animals.

Taxin'omy. (*Táxis*, arrangement; *νόμος*, law.) Science of systematic arrangement.

Tax'in, Tax'ine. (*Táξos*, yew tree.)

Resin of *Taxus baccata*, the yew tree. Also, a poisonous alkaloid found in the leaves. This has been recommended in epilepsy.

Taxis. (L. *tasso*, to arrange.) Extension. Tension. The replacement of a displaced structure by manipulation without instruments. The act of reducing a hernia by manipulation.

T., cough'ing. When the manipulative process is aided by coughing.

Taxod'ium. (*Táξos*, yew tree; *είδος*, form.) The common bald or black cypress of the southern United States and Mexico, said to destroy malarial germs. The leaves and seeds are used internally in hepatic diseases.

T. dist'ichum. American or bald cypress. *Conifera*. Balsam obtained from it is applied to wounds. Resin of cones is diuretic and carminative.

Taxol'ogy, Taxiol'ogy. (*Táξις*, order, arrangement; *λογία*, a word.) The science of arrangement or classification.

Taxonomic. Relating, or pertaining, to *Taxonomy* or *Biotaxy*.

Taxus bacca'ta. (*Táξos*, the yew.) Yew tree, *Smilax*. *Conifera*. The stones of the fruit are poisonous; the fruit itself is not.

T. canadensis. American yew. The leaves are said to be sedative.

Tax-wax. See *Tauya*.

Tay'a. A South American species of plants supposed to be an ingredient of curare.

Tay's choroiditis. A form of central choroiditis seen in persons of advanced years.

Tayuga. A syn. for *Tayuya*.

Tayuya. *Tranosperma ficifolia*. South America. Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*. (Not official.) The root is used for syphilis. A saturated tincture is used, 1 in 4 proof spirit, 15 minims for a dose, diluted, internally. Official in Rio. It has been exported to Italy and France. The alkaloid is *tayuyina*, a violent purgative.

Tea. (Jap. *chin*, *ch'a*, *ts'a*, *tea*.) The dried leaves of *Thea* (*Camellia*) *chinensis* (*Camellia theifera*), a Chinese shrub.

T., Abyssin'ian. Leaves of *Catha edulis*. Stimulant and antisoporific, antinarcotic.

T., Algerian. Flowers of *Paronychia argentea* and *P. capitata*. (F. *thé arabe*.) Medicinal.

T.-ber'ry. American winter-green, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

T., black. Prepared by a slow process of fermentation and drying. Varieties: Bohea, congou, souchong, caper tea, oolong, and pekoe.

T., Botany Bay. See *Sarsaparilla*, or *Smilax*.

T., Bour'bon. Same as *Fawn tea*.

T., Brazil'ian. See *Mate*.

T., breast. Infusion of *althæa* 8 parts, coltsfoot leaves 4 parts, Russian glycyrrhiza 2 parts, anise 2 parts, mullein 2 parts, orris 1 part.

T., brick. See *Brick tea*.

T., bush. Cape of Good Hope. Dried leaves and tops of leguminous shrub, *Cyclopia genistoides*. Expecto'rant.

T., cam'bric. Hot milk and water.

T., green. Prepared by a more rapid process without fermentation. Var.: Twankay, hyson skin, hyson, imperial, and gunpowder. It contains certain volatile oils, thein and tannin. It is said to restrain tissue waste. It is a stimu-

lant. The term is also employed for an infusion of various other plants used medicinally or as a beverage.

T.-leaf eye. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis from the prolonged application of tea leaves to the eye.

T., New Jersey. *Canothus americanus*. Used during Revolution. Manufacture has been revived.

T. oil. Oil resembling that expressed from leaves of *Camellia sasanqua*. A narcotic essential oil is also distilled from it.

T., Oswego. *Monarda didyma*. Bee balm. Said to be tonic, stomachic.

T., pectoral. See *T., breast*.

T., sage. Infusion of common sage. Said to be tonic, astringent, aromatic.

T., St. Bartholomew's. See *Mate*.

T., St. Germain. Alcoholic extract of senna 16, sambucus flowers 10, anise 5, fennel 5, potassium bitartrate 3 parts.

T., sas/safras. Saloop. See *Sassafras*.

T. shrub. The common tea plant.

Teak. See *Paronychia*.

Teale's amputation of the arm.

The long flap is placed on the antero-external aspect of the limb, so that the brachial artery with the median and ulnar nerves are found divided in the posterior flap.

T.'s amputation of the forearm. Amputation by means of a long posterior flap. This operation is not advisable when the incision is carried below the wrist-joint.

T.'s amputation of the leg. Amputation with a long anterior flap. It is peculiarly applicable to the lower third of the leg.

T.'s amputation of the thigh. The anterior flap is equal in width and in length to one half of the circumference of the limb at the level of the saw line. The posterior flap is one quarter the length of the anterior.

Tear. (Ang.-Sax. *tear*, *taer*.) In the plural, secretion from lachrymal glands. Except during excessive secretion they pass by the puncta lachrymalia through the canaliculi and the lachrymal sac into the inferior meatus of the nose.

Also, hardened lumps of any resinous or gummy drug.

T. gland. The lachrymal gland.

Tease. (Ang.-Sax. *tesan*, *tasen*, pull, pluck.) To pull apart, or separate the fibres of, a structure for microscopical examination by means of needles.

Tea/sick. *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

Teasing. See *Tease*.

T.-needle. A fine needle mounted on a holder, used for teasing. See *Tease*.

Teat. (Ang.-Sax. *tít*.) The mammary nipple, dug, or udder. The raised prominence whence the milk passes from the lactiferous ducts.

Teated. Having teats. Mammiferous, mammillary, mammilliform, mastoid.

Teatish. Peevish.

Teat-like. Mammilliform, as a teat-like form of bone.

Tebi'aco. Relating to, or composed of, opium.

Tebi'ana. *Thebaine*.

Technic. (Τέχνη, art, handicraft.) The method of performance or manipulation of any art, or that peculiar to any artist, operator, or

school; technical skill or manipulation. A formula of operation.

Also, of, or pertaining to, the mechanical arts, or any particular art, science, profession, or trade; specially appropriate to, or characteristic of, any art, science, profession, or trade.

Technicality. *Technique*. Technical character or quality. That which is peculiar to any science.

Technics. Doctrine of arts in general. Technical terms, methods, or objects.

Technique. (F.) See *Technic*.

Technism. *Technicality*.

Technocaut'sis. (Τέχνη, art; καύσις, a burning.) Mechanical cauterisation, such as electrical or actual cautery.

Technogonia, or **Technopœia.** *Technogonia.* *Technomyza fusca*, a dipterous insect, the larvæ of which have been found in human stools and vomit.

Technologic. Same as *Technological*.

Technological. Of, or pertaining to, technology. Relating to the arts.

Tecnogonia. (Τέκνον, a child; γονή, generation.) Generation; child-bearing.

Technology. (Τέκνον, child; λόγος, study.) The study or scientific knowledge of childhood; its hygiene, diseases, &c.

Tecnotonia. (Τέκνον, child; κτείνειν, to kill.) Child murder.

Tecology. See *Technology*.

Teco'ma. (Aztec *tecomaxochitl*, the name of *Solanandra guttata*.) A Genus of bignoniaceous plants, mostly climbers, with showy trumpet-like flowers.

T. impetiginosa. The bark is used in lotions for inflamed joints.

T. ip'e. A Brazilian species. The leaves are used in ophthalmia and yield tannin.

T. radicans. *Bignonia radicans*. Trumpet-flower, trumpet creeper, Virginia creeper. Leaves are acrid, root sudorific. Used as a vulnerary in snake-bite. Leaves and branches used as dyes. Common in the United States.

T. subvernica'sa. Of South America. Is diuretic; others are actively astringent.

Tectiform. (L. *tectum*, a roof; *forma*, form.) Like a roof in form or use; covering or forming a cover; lid-like.

Tectocephalic. Of, or pertaining to, tectocephaly.

Tectocephaly. (L. *tectum*, cover; Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.) Form of skull produced by premature synostosis of the sagittal suture.

Tectochrysin. (Τέκτων, a carpenter; χρυσός, gold.) A colouring matter obtained from poplar buds.

Tectology. (Τέκτων, a builder; λόγος, speech.) Structural morphology which regards an organism as composed of organic individuals of different orders.

Tecto'na. (Τεκτωνία, carpentry.) Teak, a tree of the Nat. Order *Verbenaceæ*, the East Indian oak. Its wood is valuable for ship-building. Its leaves are astringent, and the flowers and seeds diuretic.

Tecto'rial. (L. *tectorium*, a covering.) Covering, as if roofing over. *Tegminal*. Tectorial membrane of the ear.

Tectrices. (L. *tegere*, cover, conceal.) Pl. of *Tectrix*. In *Biol.*, the feathers of the wing-coverts or tail-coverts of a bird, as distinguished from remiges and rectrices.

Tectrix. See *Tectrices*.

Tecto'rium. The *Tectorial* membrane. A covering.

Tedium vi'tæ, or **Tæ'dium vi'tæ.** Weariness of life. A symptom of insanity precursory to suicide.

Teel or **Til oil.** *Sesame oil.*

Teeth. To grow or cut the teeth. See *Tooth.*

Teeth'ing. Dentition. Growth or formation of teeth. Act or process of acquiring teeth, as when they cut the gums.

T., climacteric. See *Climacteric.*

Tecto'tal. (An emphatic reduplication of total.) Of, pertaining to, or for the promotion of, total abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

Tecto'taler. A total abstainer.

Tecto'talism. The practice of entire abstinence from alcoholic beverages.

Tefro'sia. See *Tephrosia.*

Tegen'era medicina'lis. *Cantharis.*

Teg'men. (N. pl. *tegmina.*) (L. *tegere*, cover.) A covering; a covering or protecting part. A *Tectorium.*

T. tym'pani. Thin plate of bone covering tympanum and the Eustachian tube.

Tegmen'tal. Pertaining to a *Tegmentum.*

T. nu'cleus. Same as *Red nucleus.*

T. re'gion. *Tegmentum* of crus and corresponding parts of the pons and medulla oblongata to decussation of the pyramids.

Tegmen'tum. (Pl. *tegmenta.*) A covering or cover. In *Anat.*, the larger and deeper or upper of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, separated from the crista by the substantia nigra.

T., nu'cleus of the. Same as *Red nucleus.*

Teg'mina. Plural of *Tegmen.*

Teg'minal. (L. *tegmen*, a covering.) *Tectorial*; *Tegumentary.*

Teg'ula. (L. *tegula*, a tile; pl. *tegulae.*) In *Biol.*, a sclerite covering the base of the forewing, or the metathoracic spiracle of certain insects.

Teg'u'men. Same as *Tegmen.*

Teg'u'ment. A cover; an envelope; a natural covering or protection of the body. Properly the *Crust*, or *Chitinous integument* of the body.

Tegumen'tal. Covering, investing, or instrumental; *Tectorial*; *Tegumentary.*

Tegumen'tary. Of, or pertaining to, the *Integument.* Composed or consisting of skin or other covering or investing part of structure.

Tegumen'tum. Same as *Tegmentum.*

Teich'mann-New'mann's test. See *Test.*

Teich'mann's crys'tals. See *Hæmin.*

Telchop'sia. (Τείχος, wall; ὄψις, vision.) A temporary amblyopia, with subjective characteristic visual images, in migraine.

Teigne. See *Tinea.*

T. pelade'. *Alopecia areata.*

Te'ina. See *Theine.*

Teines'mus. See *Tenesmus.*

Telnodyn'ia. See *Tenodynia.*

Telnophlogo'sis. Inflammation of tendons.

Teiss'ler's meth'od. See *Phosphates.*

Teke'don. *Tabes.*

Teknon'y'mous. (Τέκνον, child; ὄνομα,

name.) The practice of naming the parent from the child.

Tela. (Pl. *tela.*) A web, a *Ret.* *Anat.* A tissue in general. It is extended to include fluids.

T. adipo'sa. Fatty tissue.

T. cellulo'sa. Areolar tissue.

T. choro'id'ea cerebel'li. The membranous roof of the lower section of the fourth ventricle, continuous above with the *Velum medullare posterius.*

T. choro'id'ea supe'rior. *Velum interpositum*, or membranous roof of third ventricle.

T. connect'iva. Connective tissue.

T. lymphat'ica. Liquid contents of body-cavity and lymphatic vessels.

Telæsthe'sia. See *Telepathy.*

Telange'ctasy. See *Telangiectasia.*

Telangiecta'sia. (Τέλος, the end; ἀγγείον, vessel; ἑκτασις, extension.) A dilatation of capillaries and small vessels.

Telangi'e'ctasis. Congenital vascular tumours met with on the lids and in the orbit.

Telangi'e'ctatic. Relating to, or characterised by, *Telangiectasia.*

Telangi'o'ma. A tumour composed of dilated capillaries.

Telangi'o'sis. Disease of capillaries or minute blood-vessels.

Telar. Having the character of a *Tela*, web, or tissue; telary, as the telar membranes of the brain.

Teledactyl. (Τῆλε, far; δάκτυλος, a finger.) A device to avoid stooping to pick up objects from the floor in cases of diseased spine. It consists of springy forceps at the end of a cane.

Tele'g'ony. (Τῆλε, afar; γονή, offspring.) The influence of a previous husband on the children of a subsequent one through the same woman.

Tele'grapher's cramp. See *Cramp.*

Telekine'sis. (Τῆλε, far; κίνησις, movement.) The causation of the movement of objects without contact.

Telekinetic. Pertaining to, or characterised by, *Telekinesis.*

Teleoceph'alous. (Τέλειος, complete; κεφαλή, head.) Having the full number of bones in the skull.

Teleology. The doctrine of final causes.

Teleopho'bia. (Τέλος, end; φόβος, fear.) A disposition of mind resulting in a great unwillingness to admit anything that tends toward definite ends.

Tel'eophyte. (L. *tela*, a web or tissue; Gr. φυτόν, plant.) *Biol.* A plant exhibiting well-differentiated tissues.

Teleorganic. (Τέλειος, complete; ὄργανον, an organ.) Accomplishing the purpose of organism; vital necessary to organic life.

Teleo'sis. (Τέλειος, τέλειος, complete.) *Biol.* Progressive development.

Teleozo'ön. (L. *tela*, a web or tissue; Gr. ζῶον, an animal; pl. *Τελοζῶα.*) *Biol.* An animal exhibiting well-differentiated tissues; a *Metazöön.*

Telepath'ic. Of, or pertaining to, *Telepathy.*

Telepath'ically. In a telepathic manner.

Tel'epathist. One who practises *Telepathy.*

Tel'epathy. (Τῆλε, afar; πάθος, suf-

fering.) Direct communication of one mind with another otherwise than in ordinary and recognised ways. The supposed action of one mind on another at a distance; thought transference.

Telephic. Term applied to an ulcer difficult to cure.

Telephone tinnitus. A professional neurosis of the auditory mechanism, said to be caused by the constant use of the telephone.

Telescop'ic cath'eterism. (Τήλε, far; σκοπεῖν, to examine.) The passage of several catheters, each smaller than the one before it, one within another, until one is passed through a urethral stricture.

Telephore'sis. (Τέλος, end; φορέω, I bear.) Complete normal delivery.

Telethermometer. (Τήλε, afar; Ε. thermometer.) A thermometer that records its temperature at a distance.

Teleutogonidium. (Τελευτή, completion; γόνος, generation; pl. teleutogonidia.) See *Teleutospore*.

Teleutospore. (Τελευτή, completion; σπορά, seed.) Biol. A peculiar thick-walled, often compound spore, produced by the *Uredineae*, or Rusts, late in the season. A brandspore; pseudospore.

Telini fly. A species of beetle found in India, used for blistering.

Telluric. Derived from the earth. Such as a telluric miasm.

Tellurism. Influence of the soil in producing disease.

Tellurist. One who believes in the telluric origin of any disease (e.g. of tetanus).

Tellurium. (*Tellus*, the earth.) Te = 128. Sp. gr. 6.24; quantivalence ii, iv, and vi. A non-metallic element of bluish-white colour, brittle, brilliant, easily fusible, and resembling sulphur in chemie properties. None of the preparations are used in medicine. The element itself, like selenium, imparts an extremely fetid odour to the exhalations and excreta of the body.

Teloblast. (Τέλος, end; βλαστός, germ.) A segmentation sphere at the extremity of the germ-band which becomes elongated by cells arising from the mesoblast.

Teloblastic. Pertaining to the *Teloblast*.

Telolec'ithal. (Τέλος, end; λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg.) Having much food-yolk, eccentric from the formative yolk, as large mesoblastic eggs of birds.

Telolemma. (Τέλος, end; λήμμα, husk.) The membrane covering the eminences of Doyère, or the point of entrance of a motor nerve into a muscle.

Telomalaria. (Τέλος, end; μαλακία, softness.) Phlegmonous erysipelas.

Telopore. (Τέλος, end; πόρος, pore.) A terminal pore left by closing from before backward of median furrow, produced by the invagination of mesoderm in the embryo of some insects.

Telora'sis. *Presbytia*.

Telotro'cha. (Τέλος, end; τροχός, a wheel.) A Chetopod larva with a pre- and post-aural ring of cilia.

Temperament. (L. *temperamentum*, due proportion, proper measure.) That individual peculiarity of physical organisation by

which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of every person is permanently affected. The following were based on the doctrine of the four humours of the body:

Choleric or bilious temperament. Sallow, dark hair.

Lymphatic temperament. Fair complexion, light hair, flabby muscles and character.

Nervous temperament. Great sensitiveness and activity of nervous system.

Sanguine temperament. Ruddy complexion, hopeful disposition, and strong passions.

Temperamental. Of, or pertaining to, *Temperament*.

Temperamentally. As regards *Temperament*.

Temperance. (L. *temperantia*, moderation.) The observance of moderation; temperateness.

Temperature. (L. *temperatura*, due measure, proportion.) Constitution, state, temperament. Degree of heat of a living body, especially the human body. Temperature taken by the mouth or rectum, or in the axilla. *Critical temperature*.

T. chart. A chart divided into spaces, enabling a record and curve to be taken of the temperature.

Temple. (L. *tempora*, the temples; pl. of *tempus*, temple, head, face.) The region of the head or skull behind the eye and forehead, above and mostly in front of the ear.

Templin oil. Oil of pine cones, from *Pinus pumilio*. It resembles ordinary oil of turpentine.

Temporal. Of, or pertaining to, the temples; the temple or temples of the head.

T. aponeuro'sis. Temporal fascia.

T. arteries, deep. From internal maxillary.

T. artery, mid'dle. Branch of superficial temporal.

T. artery, superficial. Terminal branch of external carotid.

T. bone. A complex bone consisting of the squamous, petrous, and mastoid portions enclosing the ear.

T. canal. Canal or canals in the temporal bone serving for passage of temporal branch of temporo-malar vessels.

T. fossa. A fossa on the side of the head, the floor of which is partly formed by the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

T. hemio'pia. Blindness due to loss of function of the inner half of each retina.

T. lobe, or Temporo-sphenoidal lobe of brain. Lobe of the brain below the Sylvian fissure.

T. muscle. A muscle from the temporal fossa inserted into the coronoid process of the mandible.

T. nerves, deep. From inferior maxillary division of fifth.

T. point. A tender point in neuralgia over the auriculo-temporal nerve.

T. suture. Same as *Petro-squamous suture*.

T. vein, mid'dle. A large vein receiving blood from substance of temporal muscle.

Temporari' den'tes. The temporary or milk teeth.

Temporary. Not permanent.

T. cartilage. Cartilage that is replaced by bone.

T. stop'ping. 'A stopping used for a short period by dentists, consisting of gutta-percha, carbonate of lime, and quartz, for filling teeth.

Temporen. Belonging to the temporal bone in itself.

Temporisa'tion. The expectant treatment of disease.

Temporo-. (*L. tempus*, time.) A prefix denoting connection with the temporal.

T.-auric'ular. Pertaining to the temporal and auricular regions.

T.-fa'cial. The larger branches of the facial nerve.

T.-hy'oid. Pertaining to the temporal and hyoid bones.

T.-ma'lar. Pertaining to the temporal and malar bones.

T.-mandib'ular. Pertaining to the temporal and lower jaw bones.

T.-mandib'ular joint, anchylo'sis of the. Due generally to adhesions the result of acute or chronic arthritis.

T.-mandib'ular joint, arthrit'is of the. Occurs as the result of traumatism or disease.

T.-mandib'ular joint, disloca'tion of the. The jaw is forced forwards in front of the eminentia.

T.-mas'toid. Pertaining to the temporal and mastoid bones.

T.-maxillary. Pertaining to the temporal and upper jaw bones.

T.-maxillary joint, exci'sion of. The condyle of the mandible is sawn through and removed.

T.-occip'ital. Pertaining to the temporal and back of the head.

T.-par'ietal. Pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones.

T.-sphe'noid. Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones.

Temse bread. Bread made from flour better sifted than ordinary flour. (Provincial English.)

Temulence. (*L. temulentia*, drunkenness.) Intoxication, inebriation.

Tem'ulent. (*L. temulentus*, drink.) Given to drink; intoxicated.

Temulentia. Synonym of *Alcoholism*.

Temulentive. In a state of inebriation.

Tem'ulently. In a drunken manner.

Tem'ulentness. Same as *Temulence*.

Tena'cious. (*L. tenax*, tough.) Having the quality of toughness, or ability to resist mechanical strain or dissolution.

Tenac'ity. (*L. tenax*, tough.) Toughness; resistance to fracture or dissolution.

Tenaculum. (*L. tenera*, hold.) A variety of artery forceps for arresting hæmorrhage. A small, strong, sharp, curved steel instrument set on a handle for tying arteries.

Tenal'gia. (*Tévov*, tendon; *άλγος*, pain.) Same as *Tenodynia*.

Tenax. (*L. tenax*, tough.) Surgical oakum.

Tench's mouth. *Os tinca*; the os uteri.

Ten'dency. (*L. tendere*, to stretch.) Readiness to succumb to a given disease.

Ten'der. (*L. tener*, soft, tender.) Undue sensitiveness of a part to palpation or pressure.

Ten'derness. (*L. tener*, soft.) A condition of abnormal sensitiveness to touch or pressure.

Ten'dinal. Same as *Tendinous*.

Tendine'al. Same as *Tendinous*.

Tendin'es. Plural of *Tendo*.

Tendino'sus. (*L. tendo*, a tendon.) Having a tendon; sinewy. Of, or pertaining to, tendons. Aponeurotic, as a tendinous structure; tendinous insertion of a muscle.

Ten'dino-trochanterian lig'a-ment. A fibrous band running from the upper margin of the capsule of the hip-joint, and binding down the tendon of the *gluteus minimus*.

Tend'ment. Attendance, care.

Tendo. (*L.*) A tendon.

T. Achil'is. The tendon of insertion of the superficial flexors of leg.

T. oc'ul. *Tendo palpebrarum*. Internal tarsal ligament. A short band of fibres passing over the lachrymal sac to be attached to the nasal bone.

Ten'don. A white fibrous glistening cord by means of which muscle is attached to bone.

T., disloca'tion of. Displacement of a tendon from its groove, such as the peroneus longus or brevis. It is a very uncommon affection.

T., ossifica'tion of. This may occur from habitual strain, such as rider's bone, or else the projection of a mass of bone from a part of the skeleton.

T. sheaths, inflamma'tion of. See *Tenosynovitis*.

T. sheaths, syphilitic disease of. A painless and often symmetrical distension of the tendon sheaths.

Tendophony. (*L. tendo*, tendon; *Gr. φωνή*, voice.) Auscultatory sounds supposed to be caused by the chordæ tendinæ of the heart.

Tendoplasty. (*L. tendo*, tendon; *Gr. πλάσσειν*, to form.) A plastic operation on tendons.

Ten'do-synov'i'tis. (*L. tendo*, tendon; *synovia*, synovia.) Inflammation of the tenosynovial membrane of a tendon.

Ten'dotome. (*Tévov*, a tendon; *τομός*, cutting.) Same as *Tenotome*.

Tendo-vaginitis granulo'sa. Hueter's term for tuberculosis of the tendon sheaths, which are filled with granulation or fungous tissue.

Tenes'mic. (*Τενεσμός*, a straining.) Pertaining to, or characterised by, *Tenesmus*.

Tenes'mus. (*Τενεσμός*, a straining at stool.) A continual inclination to painful defæcation, accompanied by straining the passage of scanty motions; caused by local irritation, as in dysentery.

Tenia. See *Tenia*.

Teni'asis. (*L. tania*, tenia.) Symptoms produced by the presence of tenia in the body.

Teniate. (*L. tania*, tapeworm.) Ribbon-like in shape.

Ten'ioid. See *Teniod*.

Teni'ola. A small ribbon.

T. cine'rea. A thin greyish ridge separating the striæ of the floor of the fourth ventricle from the cochlear division of the eighth nerve.

Teniopho'bia. (*L. tenia*, tapeworm; *Gr. φόβος*, dread.) A morbid fear of becoming the host of a tapeworm.

Ten'nant's powder. See *Powder*.
Ten'nis arm. Pain in the elbow-joint in lawn tennis players produced by the rupture of muscle-fibres.

Ten'nysin. An alkaloid found in brain tissue.

Tenodyn'ia. (Τένων, tendon; ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain in a tendon.

Tenog'raphy. (Τένων, a tendon; γράφειν, write.) Description of tendons.

Tenology. (Τένων; λόγος [λεγεῖν, to speak].) The part of anatomy pertaining to tendons.

Ten'on. To fit for insertion into a mortise.
Tenon'itis. Inflammation implicating the capsule of Tenon.

Also, inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

Ten'on's caps'ule. A delicate band of fascia with involuntary muscle-fibres disposed round the eyeball.

Tenonta'gra. (Τένων, tendon; ἄγρα, seizure.) Gout in tendons.

Tenontodynia. (Τένων, tendon; ὀδύνη, pain.) See *Tenodynia*.

Tenontography. (Τένων, tendon; φράφειν, to write.) See *Tenography*.

Tenontology. See *Tenology*.

Tenonto'mia. Synonym of *Tenotomy*.

Tenontophy'ma. (Τένων, tendon; φύμα, growth.) A tumour growing on a tendon.

Tenon'tophyte. (Τένων, tendon; φυτόν, growth.) An osseous or cartilaginous growth on a tendon.

Tenontostoma. (Τένων, tendon; ὀστέον, bone.) Bony change in a tendon.

Tenontotro'ti. (Τένων, tendon; τι-τρόσκω, to wound.) Those wounded in the tendons.

Ten'ophyte. See *Tenontophyte*.

Tenorr'haphy. (Τένων; ράφή, a seam.) Same as *Teno-suture*.

Tenos'itis. (Τένων, tendon; ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of tendons.

Tenosto'sis. (Τένων, tendon; ὀστέον.) Ossification of a tendon.

Teno-suture. The sewing together of the divided ends of a tendon.

Tenosyn'itis. Same as *Tenosynovitis*.

Tenosynovitis. (Τένων, tendon; L. synovia; ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of a tendon.

T., acute'. An acute inflammation of a teno-synovial membrane.

T., chronic. This condition is frequently tuberculous. It is associated with thickening and occasional dilatations of the teno-synovial membrane.

T., fungating. Caused by tubercle. It may be preceded by hygroma. It is frequently of considerable size, causing a well-marked bulging of the affected part.

T., sup'purative. Inflammation accompanied by the formation of pus.

T., tuber'culous. Hygroma or hydrops. The wall consists of an outer firm layer, a middle layer of granulation tissue, and an inner of fibrous-looking material. Melon-seed and rice-shaped bodies exist; they are smooth and polished in appearance, and of a whitish colour.

Ten'otome. (Τένων, a tendon; τομός [τέμνειν, cut].) A slender knife employed for the subcutaneous section of tendons or fasciæ.

Tenot'omise. (Τένων, tendon; τομή, a cutting.) To divide a tendon or tendons.

Tenot'omy. (Τένων, a tendon; τέμνειν, to cut.) The operation for the division of tendons, which is almost invariably carried out subcutaneously.

Tense. (L. *tensus, tendere*, to stretch.) Being in a state of tension; stretched till tight; rigid.

Also, to make tense or taut.

Tensely. In a tense manner.

Tense'ness. State of being tense or stretched to stiffness.

Tensibility. Property of being tensile.

Ten'sible. Capable of being extended or drawn out. Ductile.

Ten'sile. Of, or pertaining to, *Tension*. Capable of tension.

Ten'sion. (L. *tensus, tendere*, to stretch.) The act of stretching, straining, or making tense. The constrained condition of the constituents of a part, arising from the action of antagonistic forces.

Ten'sity. The state of being tense; tense-ness.

Ten'sive. Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

Ten'sor. (L. *tendere,ensus*, stretch.) One of several muscles which tighten a part, or make it tense, or put it on the stretch.

T. fas'ciæ la'tæ. Same as *T. vaginæ femoris*. A muscle inserted into the ilio-tibial band.

T. lam'inæ postero'ris vaginæ rec'ti abdom'inis. Small anomalous slips arising near the internal inguinal opening, and inserted into the transversalis fascia.

T. pal'ati, or Circumflex'us pal'ati. Tensor of palate.

T. tar'si. A small muscle inserted into inner angle of the tarsal cartilages of eyelids.

T. tym'pani. The tensor of the tympanum.

Ten'sure. A stretching or straining; tension.

Ten'sus. (L. *tendere*, to stretch.) The penis.

Tent. (L. *tentorium*, a tent.) A piece of fabric. A small cylinder of sponge or laminaria introduced into the cervix uteri or into a wound.

Also, to probe, to sound. To apply a tent or pledget.

T. stitch. *Petit point*. A single stitch not crossed, the stitches lying side by side.

Tentacle. (L. *tentare*, to handle, touch, feel.) *Biol.* Loosely applied to any slender tactile or prehensile organ, as a feeler, horn, proboscis, antenna, vibrissa, ray, or arm.

Tentacula. Same as *Tentacle*.

Tentacularia. *Filaria hominis-bronchialis*.

Tentaculate. (L. *tentaculum*, a tentacle.) Having tentacles.

Tentaculicyst. (L. *tentaculum*, a tentacle; Gr. κύστις, a cyst.) The auditory tentacles of certain Cnidaria.

Tentaculiferous. (L. *tentaculum*, tentacle; *ferre*, to bear.) Bearing tentacles.

Tentaculiform. (L. *tentaculum*, tentacle; *forma*, form.) Tentacular.

Tentaculigerous. Same as *Tentaculiferous*.

Tentaculocyst. See *Tentaculicyst*.

Tentaculum. (L. *tentare*, feel, touch, handle; pl. *tentacula*.) *Biol.* A tentacle.

Tenta men medicum. The Prussian medical examination.

Ten'tative. (L. *tentativus*, trying, testing.) Based on, or consisting in, trial or experiment; experimental, empirical.

Tentigo. Lust. *Satyriasis*.

T. pra'va. See *Lupus*.

T. vene'ra. Same as *Nymphomania*.

Tentorial. Of, or pertaining to, the Tentorium.

T. angle. Angle formed by the intersection of the basio-cranial axis with plane of tentorium.

Tentorium. (L. *tendere*, to stretch.) A partition of dura mater between the cerebrum and cerebellum ossipis sometimes occurring in the cat.

Ten'tum. (L. *tendere*, to stretch.) The penis.

Ten'uate. (L. *tenuus*, thin.) To make thin.

Tenuifolious. (L. *tenuis*, thin; *folium*, leaf.) *Biol.* Having slender leaves.

Tenuis mater. The pia mater.

Tenuitas aquo'sa. Predomination of watery fluid.

Tenuity. The state of being tenuous or thin.

Tenuous. Thin, small, minute.

Tephromyelitis. (Τέφρος, ashy; *myelitis*.) *Polionmyelitis*.

Tephro'sia apollínea. (Τέφρος, ash-coloured, grey.) *Galega apollínea* of Egypt and Nubia. The leaves are often mixed with senna.

T. leptostachya. Plant of Senegal, with purgative root.

T. purpurea of Coroman'del. The root is bitter, and a decoction of it is often prescribed in dysentery, hientery, and tympanites.

T. sen na. The leaves are used for senna by the people of Popayan.

T. toxicaria. *Galega toxicaria* of Cayenne. Leaves are used for poisoning fish. Suggested as a substitute for digitalis.

T. virginiana. *Galega virginiana*.

Tephro'sis. See *Incineration*.

Tephrylometer. (Τέφρος, ashes; μέτρον, measure.) A graduated glass for measuring the thickness of the grey matter of the brain by means of the segment or core removed.

Tep'id. (L. *tepidus*, lukewarm.) Moderately warm.

Tepida'rium. A hot-air chamber used by Romans to prepare for hot water or hot vapour baths.

Tepid'ity. Lukewarmness.

Tep'or. (L. *tepor*, warmth.) Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

Terabelle'. (Τερεῖν, to bore; βδάλειν, suck.) An artificial leech.

Teramorphous. (Τέρας, a monster; μορφή, form.) Of the form or nature of a monstrosity.

Ter'as. (Τέρας, a monster.) A monster.

Ter'ata anadid'yma. An Order of double autositic monsters in which there is an upward cleavage of the cerebro-spinal axis; fusion having occurred at the cephalic extremity.

T. anakatadid'yma. Double monsters with upward and downward cleavage.

T. katadid'yma. Double monsters with caudal cleavage.

Teratic. Of the nature or pertaining to monsters; monstrous.

Teratical. (Τεράτικός, strange, monstrous.) Marvellous, prodigious.

Teratism. (Τέρας, a wonder.) Any anomaly of conformation, whether congenital or acquired. Classified by Gouley as follows:

A. Congenital monstrosities.

1. *Ectrogenic.* Absence of parts of the body, such as absence of a kidney or testicle.
2. *Symphysic.* Fusion or coalescence of organs, as the horseshoe kidney.
3. *Ceasmic.* Failure of union of parts of the body; epispadias, &c.
4. *Atresic.* Occlusion of orifices; imperforate anus.
5. *Hypergenetic.* Disproportionate size of certain parts.
6. *Ectopic.* Displacement of a part from its normal position.
7. *Hermaphroditic.* Persistence of organs of both sexes in one individual.

B. Acquired monstrosities.

1. *Ectrogenic.* The loss of some part by disease, injury, or operation.
2. *Symphysic.* Fusion of parts by disease, accident, or operation.
3. *Ceasmic.* Occurrence of a cleft by disease, accident, or operation.
4. *Atresic.* Occlusion of normal orifices by disease, accident, or operation.
5. *Hypergenetic.* Inordinate enlargement of a part by disease.
6. *Ectopic.* Displacement of a part by disease.

Teratogenic. Producing monsters.

Teratogeny. (Τέρας, a monster; γενῆαι, produce.) The production of monsters.

Teratoid. (Τέρας, a monster; εἶδος, form.) Resembling a monster. Teratoid tumour.

Teratologic. Same as *Teratological*.

Teratological. Of, or pertaining to, *Teratology*.

Teratology. (Τέρας, monster; λόγος, science.) Science of animal or vegetable monstrosities.

Teratoma. (Τέρας, a monster.) A complex congenital tumour, containing many different tissues, hair, teeth, bone, &c.; generally found at lower end of spine or in pelvis.

Teratomatous. Resembling a *Teratoma*.

Teratopho'bia. (Τέρας, monster; φόβος, dread.) Morbid fear of monsters or deformities.

Terato'sis. (Τέρας, a wonder.) A congenital deformity.

Terba'sic. Same as *Tribasic*.

Terbedellum. (Τερεῖν, to bore; βδάλειν, to suck.) A pneumatic glass used in cupping.

Terebella. (L. dim. of *terebra*, a borer.) A trepan or trephine.

Terebellum. (L.) An instrument used in craniotomy to perforate the skull.

Terebenum, Terebene. (Τερεβινθος, terebinth.) $C_{10}H_{16}$. (Not official.) The liquid obtained from oil of turpentine after successive treatments with a small proportion of sulphuric acid till the optical rotation is reduced to zero, followed by distillation in a current of steam. Soluble in $6\frac{1}{2}$ parts of rectified spirit; in all proportions of absolute

TEREBIC—TERMINAL

alcohol or chloroform. Action, antiseptic; prevents fermentation. Uses, in chronic bronchitis and phthisis, dyspepsia with flatulency, cystitis, gleet; as a spray in post-nasal catarrhs. Dose, 5 or 6 drops on sugar.

Terebic acid. $C_7H_{10}O_4$. A monobasic acid formed by the action of HNO_3 on oil of turpentine.

Terebillin. Obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of turpentine.

Terebinthina. (*Τερίβινθος*, the turpentine tree.) Turpentine, botin, albotin, altilibat, brutino. Substance, of the consistence of honey, which flows from many trees of the *Terebinthinaceæ* and *Coniferae* families, composed of resin and essential oil without benzoic acid. See *Pinus sylvestris*. All the turpentine are stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic. *Terebinthina* (Ph. U.S.) is the concrete oleo-resin of *Pinus australis* and other species of *Pinus*; also the juice of *Pinus australis* and other species of *Pinus*.

T. argentoraten'sis. See *Pinus picea*.

T. balsamea. See *Pinus balsamea*.

T. canadensis. Canada turpentine; Canada balsam. (Official.) Obtained by puncturing the bark of *Pinus balsamea*. A pale yellow and faintly greenish transparent oleo-resin, of the consistence of thin honey; solidifying when mixed with about one sixth of its weight of magnesia; soluble in all proportions of benzol, chloroform, and ether. Action, locally irritant, vesicant, nervous stimulant, antiseptic, stimulant to the vaso-motor system, cardiac stimulant, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, expectorant. Uses, chronic catarrh of the bowels, flatulency, dyspepsia after acute stage, passive hemorrhages of debility, puerperal and yellow fever, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, enema in impaction of rectum, constipation, tapeworm, chronic bronchitis. Dose, 20 to 30 grains.

T. chi'a. Chian turpentine. (Not official.) An oleo-resin obtained from the incised trunk of *Pistacia terebinthus*, collected in Scio. A soft solid with a characteristic odour. When heated with its own weight of absolute alcohol or pure ether the bulk dissolves, leaving a residue useful for cancer. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

T. coc'ta. Strasburg turpentine boiled in water until solidification occurs on cooling.

T. communis. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

T. copaifera. Copaiba.

T. cypria. See *Pistacia terebinthus*.

T. vene'ta. See *Pinus larix*.

T. ve'ra. See *Pistacia terebinthus*.

T. vulga'ris. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

Terebinthinae acetum lini-men'tum. (Official.) Oil of turpentine 4, glacial acetic acid 1 (by weight), liniment of camphor 4. An imitation of the St. John Long's celebrated liniment.

T. chi'e pil'ula. (Not official.) Chian turpentine 6 grains, sublimed sulphur 4 grains. To be made into two pills, and taken every four hours.

T. confec'tio. (Official.) Oil of turpentine 1, liquorice powder 1, clarified honey 2. Dose, 60 to 120 grains.

T. ene'ma. (Official.) Oil of turpentine 1 ounce, mucilage of starch 15 ounces. Mix for enema.

T. lini-men'tum. (Official.) Oil of turpentine 16, camphor 1, soft soap 2, distilled water 2. One part in 14.

T. o'leum. Oil of turpentine. (Official.)

The oil distilled, usually by the aid of steam, from the oleo-resin (turpentine) obtained from *Pinus australis*, *P. taeda*, sometimes from *P. pinaster* and *P. sylvestris*. Limpid, colourless, with a strong peculiar odour, which varies in the different kinds, and a pungent bitterish taste. Action, antiseptic, stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, purgative in large doses, antispasmodic. It especially affects the kidneys and the genito-urinary mucous membrane. Uses, in passive hæmorrhage, in hysteria, inhalation in chronic bronchitis, an enema in obstinate constipation, and for flatulency. It is a rubefacient and counter-irritant externally. Dose, 10 to 30 minims; 2 to 4 drachms as an anthelmintic. Antidotes, Epsom salts, emetic, demulcent drinks, morphine or laudanum to relieve pain.

T. unguen'tum. (Official.) Oil of turpentine 2, resin in powder $\frac{1}{2}$, yellow wax 1, prepared lard 1.

Terebinthinate. A member or derivative of the turpentine group.

Terebinthine. Having the nature of, or pertaining to, *Terebinth*.

Terebration. (*L. terebrare*, to bore.) The operation of boring or trephining. Also, a boring pain.

Teres. (*L.*, round, smooth.) Organ in which the fibres are collected into round fasciculi.

T. ligamen'tum. The round intra-capsular ligament of the hip-joint. The round ligament of the uterus.

T. ma'jor. A muscle connecting the lower and dorsal part of the vertebral border of the scapula and the humerus.

T. mi'nor. A muscle coming from above the former to the humerus.

Tere'sis. Observation.

Terete's. (*L. teres*, round, smooth.) *Biol.* Nearly cylindric. A term descriptive of certain stems, leaves, pistils, &c.

Teretiprona'tor. *Pronator radii teres*.

Teretiscapula'ris. *Teres major*

Teretrium. (*L. terreo*, to bore.) *Trep'an*.

Tere'tron. Same as *Teretrium*.

Terg'al. (*L. tergum*, the back.) Dorsal.

Tergem'ini. *Trigeminini*.

Tergo-lat'eral. Appertaining to the back and side.

Tergum. The back.

Term. (*ἔρμα*, a limit.) The period of time anything lasts. The time of expected delivery. Menses.

Terma. (*ἔρμα*, a limit.) The lamina terminalis or lamina cinerea of the brain. The cephalic boundary of the mesal encephalic cavities.

Termatic. (*ἔρμα*, a limit.) Pertaining to the terma, or lamina terminalis of the brain.

T. ar'tery. Distributed to the lamina terminalis.

Ter'minal. Pertaining to the end; placed at the end. Poles of a battery or other electric source.

T. gen'ital corpuscles. Krause's name for the round dilated nerve-terminals in the skin of the penis of the horse.

T. neurit'is. See *Erythromelalgia*.

TERMINALIA—TEST

**Terminalia chebula, T. bel-
lerica.** India. Nat. Order *Combretaceæ*.
(Not official.) Oval, yellowish, dried fruit,
about an inch long; contains gallic and tannic
acid. Astringent, and used for tanning.

Termination. An ending; an issue.

T., nerve. A nerve-ending.

Terminology. (L. *terminus*, a name;
Gr. λόγος, a word.) Nomenclature; a system
of names or terms.

Terminthus. (Τερμινθος, terebinth
tree.) An old name for a carbuncle or sore, from
its supposed resemblance to the fruit of the
terebinth.

**Terminus superior aspera
arteriæ.** Larynx.

Terms. Menses.

Ternary. Pertaining to the number
three.

Ternitrate. A *Trinitrate*.

Teroxide. (L. *ter*, three; Gr. ὀξύς, acid.)
A *Trioxide*.

Terpene hydrate. Obtained by hy-
dration from terebinthine. Used in whooping-
cough and hay asthma, and locally as an appli-
cation in diphtheria.

Terpenes. Term applied to various iso-
meric hydrocarbons of the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$;
principal constituents of a number of essential
oils, as of turpentine, juniper, lemon, lavender,
&c.

Terpine. Crystalline substance derived
from terpene hydrate by action of heat.

T. hydrate. $C_{10}H_{16}(H_2O)_2 \cdot H_2O$. (Not
official.) It is produced by mixing nitric acid,
alcohol, and turpentine in large or small trans-
parent rhombic crystals, which lose one atom of
water at 212° F., becoming terpin ($C_{10}H_{16}(H_2O)_2$).
Inodorous and nearly tasteless, only slightly
soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but soluble
in glycerine. Recommended by Lepine as "the
best expectorant in existence." In bronchitis
and asthma, best given in pills of 1½ grains with
gum or balsam of tolu; three such pills three
times a day. Antiseptic.

T. iodide. Antiseptic. Used in chronic
affections of the lung, in acute affections of the
throat, in spray, or internally in doses of ten
drops on sugar.

Terpineol. (Not official.) $C_{10}H_{17}OH$.
An alcohol used for deodorising iodoform. A
thick, colourless liquid, with a hyacinth-like
odour, present in terpinol. When pure it gives
the odour of lily of the valley.

Terpinol. (Not official.) An oleaginous
liquid with a hyacinth-like odour. Insoluble in
water, soluble in alcohol. Bronchial stimulant.
Dose, 3 to 10 minims.

Also, colourless oily liquid, produced by acting
on terpene hydrate with sulphuric, phosphoric,
or glacial acetic acid. Used as a stimulant ex-
pectorant.

Terpinolene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A substance
produced when terpin hydrate, terpineol, and
cineol are boiled with dilute H_2SO_4 .

Tertra. (L.) Earth.

T. absorbens mineralis. Carbonate
of magnesia.

T. alba. White clay.

T. lemnia. Name given by the ancients
to a solid reddish astringent substance prepared
with the pulp and fruit of the baobab, an
African tree. It is an argillaceous earth, and
has been employed as an astringent.

T. oleum. Petroleum.

T. orleana annotto. Pigmented matter
obtained from the seeds of *Bixa orleana* or
orellana. It is recommended in dysentery.

T. urinae. The earthy deposit in urine.

Terrain cure. (F.) A therapeutic
method, comprising walking, climbing, and
diet.

Ter'raline. A proprietary tasteless pre-
paration of petroleum. Used as a substitute for
cod-liver oil.

Terrene. (L. *terrenus*.) Pertaining to
the earth.

Territory. An extent of land.

T. of a cell. The extent of tissue sup-
posed to be under the influence or control of a
cell.

Terror. Intense fear. Night terrors.
Day terrors.

Tersion. (L. *tergere*, *tersus*, to wipe.)
The act of cleaning by friction or dry rubbing.

Tersulphate. A salt containing three
molecules of sulphuric acid.

Tersulphide. Same as *Trisulphide*.

Tertian. (L. *tertiana*, a tertian fever.)
Occurring every second day. Double tertian
fever. See *Fever*.

T. ague. Intermittent fever occurring every
other day. A fever or other disease whose
paroxysms return after a period of two days, or
on the third day, reckoning both days' consecu-
tive occurrence. An intermittent the pa-
roxysms of which occur after intervals of about
forty-eight hours.

Tertiariism. Tertiary syphilis.

Tertiary. Tertiary syphilis, or tertianis.
See *Syphilis*.

Ter'valence. Same as *Trivalence*.

Tescalma. Resinous drug from a variety
of fig used in Mexico.

Tes'selated. (L. *tesselatus*, a square.)
Chequered; formed into little squares.

T. endothelium. The flattened cells of
pavement epithelium.

T. fundus. One in which the inter-
vascular areas of the choroid are much pig-
mented, and stand out in strong contrast to the
choroidal vessels anastomosing freely in their
midst.

Tessella. (Dim. of L. *tessera*, a quad-
rangular paving stone.) A tablet.

Tessera. The cuboid bone.

Test. (L. *testum*; also *testu*, the lid of an
earthen vessel.) Means of trial; that by which
the presence, quality, or genuineness of some-
thing is shown.

T., Böttger's sugar. A test for sugar
in urine, boiling with solution of sodium car-
bonate and basic bismuth nitrate. Black pre-
cipitate with sugar.

T., Breslau's. It was formerly sup-
posed that if the stomach and intestines of an
infant were placed in water they floated if the
child had been alive.

T., Bryce's. Test of the genuineness of
vaccination by re-vaccinating at another point.

T., catoptric. A former method of dia-
gnosis of cataracts by means of changes observed
in reflected images of a light held in front of an
eye affected by cataract, as differing from a
normal eye.

T., Day's blood. Stain treated with
guaiacum and hydrogen peroxide; if blood be
present there is a sapphire-blue stain.

TESTA—TESTUDINATIO

T., Ehrlich's. Equal parts of urine made strongly alkaline with ammonia and of the test solution are used. The mixture should become red, and after twenty-four to forty-eight hours give a precipitate which is dark violet in its upper stratum. The solution is, concentrated aqueous solution of sulphuric acid 200 c.c., pure nitric acid 10 c.c., half per cent. solution of pure nitrite of sodium 6 c.c. This reaction was supposed to be diagnostic of typhoid fever, but has been obtained with other diseases.

T. meal. A known quantity of food introduced into the stomach, with the view of withdrawal and subsequent analysis after a stated time.

T. mixer. A tall cylindrical bottle of clear glass with a wide foot and stopper.

T. object. A microscopic specimen, such as the muscular fibres of *Dytiscus marginalis*, used for testing the definition of a microscope.

T. paper. A paper impregnated with litmus or some other reagent.

T., Reinsch's. Heating suspected solution with a strip of bright metallic copper and dilute hydrochloric acid. The arsenic is deposited in a grey film.

T. tube. A cylindrical tube of glass, open at one end, used for chemical and bacteriological purposes.

T. type, Snellen's. Letters of given size to be read at a given distance, e.g. 12 metres. At the proper distance from the eye each letter subtends an angle of 5'.

Testa. A shell or outer covering. Oyster shells. (Not official.) It consists of carbonate of calcium.

T. ovi. Crushed egg-shells.

T. præparata. (Not official.) An impalpable powder, white, coarser than prepared chalk; soluble in hydrochloric acid. It is prepared by removing the rough external layer from oyster shells, washing with boiling water, powdering, and drying. Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

Testamentary capacity. A legal term indicating a condition of mind capable of making a will.

Testectomy. (L. *testis*; Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.) Removal of the testicle.

Tester, lung. See *Lung tester*.

Testes. Plural of *Testis*.

T., descent of. Passage of the testes through the inguinal canal into the scrotum.

T. of brain. *Corpora quadrigemina*.

Testicle. (L. *testiculus*, a testicle.) Male glands secreting spermatozoa and some of the fluid elements of the semen.

T., Cooper's irritable. Neuralgia of testis.

Testicoid. (L. *testis*, a testicle; *condere*, to hide.) Undescended testicle; especially applied to animals when condition is normal.

Testicular. (L. *testiculus*.) Of, or pertaining to, the testicle.

T. artery. *Spermatic artery*.

T. cord. Same as *Spermatic cord*.

T. cyst. Retention cyst of a seminal tubule.

T. duct. *Vas deferens*.

T. veins. *Pampiniform plexus*.

Testiculate. Of rounded or ovate shape; of a testicle.

Testiculus. (L.) A testicle.

Testis. (Pl. *testes*.) A testicle.

Also, some rounded formation likened to a testicle, as the testis of the brain.

T., aberrant duct of. See *Aberrant*.

T., atrophied. A diminutive testicle without function. The condition may be congenital or the result of fibrous contraction.

T., carcinoma of. The medullary form. The growth starts in the glandular epithelium of the tubules in the centre of the organ near the rete testis. The epididymis is usually lost in the mass.

T. cer'ebr'i. *Testis of corpora quadrigemina*.

T., contusion of. Bruising of the testicle. Causes acute insupportable pain, often severe enough to produce syncope, or even death from shock. Atrophy very commonly follows injury.

T., cysts of. These are either cystic fibromata or cystic sarcomata.

T., ectopia of the. Displacement of the organ. It occurs in three situations: (1) into the perinaeum—perineal ectopia; (2) through the crural canal—crural ectopia; (3) peno-pubic ectopia, where the testis is situated in front of the pubes at the root of the penis.

T., encysted hy'drocele of the. The cyst is situated between the tunica albuginea and the tunica vaginalis, or in the substance of the tunica albuginea itself.

T., fungus. See *T. hernia of*.

T., hæmato'ma of the. The hæmorrhage is either into the tunica vaginalis, the testicle, or the epididymis.

T., her'nia of the. The extrusion of the testicular substance through the tunica albuginea and the skin of the scrotum.

T., hypertrophy of the. This may occur when the other testicle has become atrophied.

T., mediastinum. See *Mediastinum*.

T., misplaced. See *T., ectopia of the*.

T. mulieb'ris. The *Ovary*.

T., neural'gia of the. Sudden severe paroxysmal pain in the testicle.

T., pia mater. Same as *Tunica vasculosa*.

T., retained. See *T., ectopia of the*.

T., sarco'ma of the. It is either a soft round-celled medullary tumour, or a firm fleshy tumour of spindle and mixed cells; a fibro-sarcoma.

T., syph'ilis of the. This is seen in the form of chronic orchitis or sarcocele.

T., terato'ma of the. These are—(1) congenital cystic growths, containing fragments of bone, teeth, &c.; (2) the more ordinary dermoid cysts, with epithelium, hair, and sebaceous material.

T., torsion of the. This is a rare condition in which the spermatic cord is twisted or rotated on itself, thereby causing acute strangulation of the testicle. It is generally associated with undescended testicle.

T., tuberculo'sis of the. This is either primary or secondary to tuberculosis of some other part of the genito-urinary apparatus. The testicle may be affected with acute tuberculosis as a part of a general disease.

T., undescend'ed. See *T., ectopia of the*.

Testitis. (L. *testis*; Gr. *εἰς*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the testicle; *Orchitis*.

Testudinatio cranii. Fracture of the skull, in which the fragments are placed so as to form a vault.

TESTUDO—TETRAGONUS

Testu'do. A figure-of-8 bandage about an articulation.

Tetané. (Τέτανος, tetanus.) *Tetanus.*

Tetan'ic. (Τέτανος, tetanus.) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, *Tetanus*.

T. spasm. A tonic muscular spasm.

Tetan'iform. (L. *tetanus*, tetanus; *forma*, form.) Resembling tetanus; tetanoid.

Tetanig'enous. (L. *tetanus*, tetanus; *gignere*, produce.) Producing tetanus.

Tetanilla. *Tetany.* An affection (*Paramyoclonus multiplex*) characterised by a clonic spasm of groups of voluntary muscles, often symmetrical, ceasing during sleep.

Tetanin. A toxin obtained from cultures of tetanus bacilli, and present in the blood in tetanus.

Also, strychnia. *Tetanine.*

Tetanine. A ptomaine ($C_{13}H_{23}N_2O_4$) obtained from cultures of the bacillus of tetanus and from the tissues of tetanus patients. It produces lethargy and paralysis, followed by convulsions, principally tonic, and death.

Tetanium. Strychnia.

Tetaniza'tion. Production of tetanus by a rapid succession of stimuli to a muscle in a muscle-nerve preparation.

Tetanize. To produce tetanus.

Tetano-can'nabin. A basic substance, having the same therapeutic value as strychnia, found in *Cannabis indica*.

Tetanode. Same as *Tetanoid*.

Tetanoid. (Τέτανος, tetanus; εἶδος, form.) Resembling tetanus.

T. pseudo-paraple'gia. Same as *Spastic spinal paralysis*.

Tetanomotor. (L. *tetanus*, tetanus; *motor*, a mover.) Heidenhain's instrument for producing rapid direct mechanical stimulation by an ivory hammer attached to the vibrating spring of an induction machine. An instrument used to excite tetanus in muscles.

Tetanothra. Medicines which remove wrinkles.

Tetanotoxin. (Τέτανος, tetanus; τοξικόν, poison.) $C_8H_{11}N$. A poisonous ptomaine obtained by Brieger as one of the products of the culture of the tetanus microbe. It is tetanising in its action, producing first tremor, then paralysis and violent convulsions.

Tetanus. (Τέτανος, spasm; a stretching tension.) Disease characterised by tonic contraction of many or all voluntary muscles. In *Physiol.*, a condition of prolonged contraction, produced by rapidly repeated stimuli.

T., artificial. That produced by drugs, such as brucia, strychnia.

Tetany. Tonic spasm affecting chiefly the fingers, hands, and wrists, and seen oftenest in rickety infants.

T., epidem'ic. An acute form occurring in winter, which lasts two to three weeks, and is not usually fatal.

Tetartæ'us. Occurring on the fourth day. *Quartan*.

Tetartophu'ia. (Τέταρτος, four; φύω, to arise.) A quartan in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect.

Tetatoxin. See *Tetanotoxin*.

Tete. Nipple.

Tetraba'sic. (Τέτρα, four; βάσις, basis.) Having a basicity of four; having four atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tetrablas'tic. (Τέτρα, four; βλαστός,

a germ.) In *Biol.*, applied to an embryo having four germ layers.

Tetrabolon. (Τέτρα, four; δόβολόν, obole.) Having the weight of four oboli, or two scruples.

Tetrabra'chius. (Τέτρα, four; βραχίον, arm.) A monster having four arms.

Tetracelus. (Τέτρα, four; σκέλος, leg.) A monster with four legs.

Tetrach. (Τέτρα, four; ἀρχεῖν, to rule.) A term descriptive of radial fibro-vascular bundles having four rays.

Tetrachei'rous. (Τέτρα, four; χεῖρ, the hand.) A monster with four hands.

Tetrachys'tic. (Τέτρα, four; σχίσμα, a cleft, division.) *Biol.* Dividing into four similar parts.

Tetracoc'cus. (Τέτρα, four; κόκκος, berry.) A micrococcus occurring in clusters, and forming groups of four.

Tetractinal. (Τέτρα, four; ακτίς, a ray.) Having four rays.

Tetracy'clic. (Τέτρα, four; κύκλος, a ring.) In *Biol.*, applied to a flower possessing four whorls of floral organs.

Tetradactyl. **Tetradact'yle.** (Τέτρα, four; δάκτυλος, a finger, toe.) *Biol.* An animal having four digits on each limb.

Tetradrach'mon. (Τέτρα, four; δραχμή, a drachma.) A weight of four drachms, or half an ounce.

Tetrads. (Τέτρα, four.) Groups of micrococci developing in fours.

Tetradymous. (Τετράδνμος, four.) *Biol.* In sets of four each.

Tetradyn'amous. (Τέτρα, four; δύναμις, power.) In *Biol.*, applied to stamens when there are six in the flower, four of them longer than the other two.

Tetra-ethyl-ammo'nium. A proposed solvent for uric acid and urea. It is best used in a 10 per cent. solution, the dose being 10 to 20 minims. It is obtained by decomposing its iodide by moist $AgNO_3$, or its sulphate by baryta. It occurs in deliquescent hair-like needles, as bitter as quinine. It is strongly alkaline and caustic.

T. hydroxide. $N(C_2H_5)_4HO$. (Not official.) A solvent for uric acid, that has been tried in 10 per cent. solution (10 minims three times a day) in acute articular rheumatism.

Tetragenous. (Τέτρα, four; γενής, [γίγνισθαι], to be born.) *Bacteriol.* Giving rise to square groups of four. *Micrococcus tetragenus*, described by Koch, found in tuberculosis.

Tetrago'nium febris fla'væ. (Finlay.) Same as *Micrococcus versatilis* (Steinberg), found in mosquito cultures, and once in the liver of a yellow fever case in Havana. Cocci vary much in size and grouping, often in tetrads; liquefy gelatine very slowly; form a viscid, straw-coloured mass on agar.

T. lumba'lè. An irregularly rhomboidal space in the lumbar region, under the aponeurosis of the latissimus dorsi, bounded below by the upper edge of the internal oblique muscle, above by the serratus posticus inferior and the tip of the twelfth rib, medially by the sacrospinalis, externally by the posterior edge of the origin of the external oblique.

Tetrago'nus. (Τέτρα, four; γωνία, an angle.) The *Platysma myoides*.

Tetragynous. (Τέτρα, four; γυνή, a female.) Having a gynecium of four carpels.

Tetrahydrobetanaphthylamin. See *Hydronaphthylamin*.

Tetramasthous. (Τέτρα, four; μαστός, breast.) Having four breasts.

Tetramastigatē. (Τέτρα, four; μάστιξ, a whip.) *Biol.* Applied to micro-organisms having four flagella.

Tetramazia. (Τέτρα, four; μάζα, breast.) The presence, normally or abnormally, of four teats or mammary glands.

Tetramerism. (Τέτρα, four; μέρος, part.) *Biol.* Having parts or organs arranged in four or multiples of four.

Tetramethyldiamido-triphenylcarbinoxalate. Malachite green.

Tetramethylenediamin. $C_4H_{10}(NH_2)_2$. A substance identical with putrescin, which has been isolated from decaying vegetable matter. It is crystalline, with a peculiar odour.

Tetramethylthionine. Methylene blue.

Tetram'yon. (Τέτρα, four; μύρον, an ointment.) An ointment consisting of four ingredients.

Tetrangu'ria. *Cucurbita citrullus*.

Tetranop'sia. (Τέτρα, four; όψις, vision.) A contraction of the field of vision limited to one quadrant.

Tetra-ophthalmous. (Τέτρα, four; όφθαλμος, eye.) A form of monster having four eyes.

Tetrapharmacum. (Τέτρα, four; φάρμακον, a medicine.) Medicine consisting of four ingredients.

Tetrapous. (Τέτρα, four; ποός, foot.) Having four feet.

Tetrapterous. (Τέτρα, four; πτερόν, wing.) *Biol.* Having four wings; said of a fruit or stem.

Tetrapyre'nous. (Τέτρα, four; πυρίν, the stone of the fruit.) *Biol.* Characterised by four stones or pyrenes.

Tetraschis'tic. Same as *Tetrachystic*.

Tetrasele'nodont. (Τέτρα, four; σελήνη, moon; όδόν, tooth.) *Biol.* Applied to an animal with molar teeth exhibiting four crescentic ridges.

Tetrasepalous. (Τέτρα, four; L. sepalum, sepal.) *Biol.* Having four sepals.

Tetraspermous. (Τέτρα, four; σπέρμα, seed.) *Biol.* Having four seeds.

Tetrasporangium. (Τέτρα, four; σπορά, a spore; αγγείον, vessel; pl. *Tetrasporangia*.) *Biol.* A cell in which tetraspores are produced.

Tetraspore. (Τέτρα, four; σπορά, a spore.) *Biol.* One of four spores produced in a single mother-cell or sporangium, as in the red marine Alga (*Florideae*).

Tetraspor'ic. (Τέτρα, four; σπορά, spore.) Composed of tetraspores.

Tetrasporous. (Τέτρα, four; σπορά, spore.) Of the nature of tetraspores.

Tetraster. (Τέτρα, four; αστήρ, a star.) The karyokinetic figure when there is a fourfold division of the nucleus and four centres of radiation.

Tetrastichi'asis. (Τέτρα, four; στίχος, row, line.) An anomalous arrangement of the eyelashes in four rows.

Tetrasto'ma. (Τέτρα, four; στόμα, a mouth.) A Genus of *Entozoa*.

Tetrathecal. (Τέτρα, four; θήκη, case.) *Biol.* Applied to a four-chambered ovary.

Tetratom'ic. (Τέτρα, four; άτομος, atom.) Containing four atoms; having four atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Tetratoxin. Ptomaine from the culture of the bacillus of tetanus, producing paralysis and convulsions.

Tetravalent. Synonym of *Quadri-valent*.

Tetrazial. (Τέτρα, four; L. axis, axis.) Having four axes.

Tetrazone. $(C_2H_5)_4NNNN(C_2H_5)_2$. A basic liquid of alliaceous odour.

Tetretthyldiamido-triphenylcarbinoxalate. A bright green crystalline body giving a blue colour on solution in water; hydrochloric acid converts the green-blue solution into green, hence it is used in testing the acidity of the gastric juice.

Tetronal. *Diethylsulphonedithylmethane*. (Not official.) Tetronal is in white crystals, scarcely soluble in water, fairly so in alcohol. Nearly related to sulphonal. A disulphone of the ethyl and methyl groups, harmless in ordinary doses, and having marked hypnotic properties. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Tetronerythin. (Τέτρα, four; ερύθρος, red.) *Biol.* The name given to a group of lipochrome pigments found in animals.

Tetro'rus. Synonym for the *Astragalus*.

Tetter. (Ang.-Sax. *teter*.) A vague name of several cutaneous diseases, such as impetigo, eczema, herpes. A cutaneous disease of animals, spreading in different directions on the body.

T., blis'ter. *Impetigo*.

T., brawn'y. *Seborrhoea capitis*.

T., crust'ed. *Impetigo*.

T., dry. *Dry eczema*.

T., eat'ing. *Lupus*.

T., hon'eycomb. *Porrigo favosa*.

T., hu'mid. *Eczema*.

T., milk'y. *Crusta lactea*. *Achor*. A small pustule on the heads of infants, followed by a scab.

T., moist. *Eczema*.

T., pus'tular. *Impetigo*.

T., run'ning. *Eczema*.

T., sca'ly. Includes *Psoriasis* and *Squamous eczema*.

Tet'terous. Like *Tetter*.

Tet'terwort. The larger oelandine, *Chelidonium majus*, so named from its use in cutaneous diseases.

Tety. A skin disease peculiar to Madagascar, and characterised by a pustular or squamous eruption in the neighbourhood of the mouth and nostrils.

Teucrium. Europe. Nat. Order *Labiatae*. (Not official.) A plant about twelve inches high. Its virtues depend on a volatile oil. Action, diaphoretic, tonic, stimulant. Uses, scorfula, dropsy, chronic gout, flatulency. Dose of the fluid extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

T. ægypti'acum. *T. capitatum*.

T. be'l'ium. *T. capitatum*.

T. canaden'se. American germander or wood-sage. Aromatic and stimulant indigenous herb.

T. capita'tum. Poley mountain of

Montpellier. Order *Labiata*. Is generally substituted for *T. chamædrys*. The common pooley mountain is the *Teucrium montanum*, and the golden pooley mountain the *Teucrium potium*, polion.

T. chamædrys. Common creeping or small germander. English treacle. Plant possessed of aromatic and bitter properties.

T. chamæpitys. Common ground-pine. Properties like the last. The tops and leaves have been recommended as aperients and tonics, especially in female obstructions and in paralytic disorders.

T. creticum. Pooley mountain of Candy. The tops and whole herb enter into the old compounds mithridate and theriaca. It is placed among the aperients and corroborants.

T. flavum. Has similar properties to *T. chamædrys*.

T. hyssopifolium. *T. creticum*.

T. iva. French ground-pine. It has similar properties to *T. chamæpitys*, but is weaker.

T. maritimum, T. marium, T. marum. Syrian herb mastich; cat thyme. A very aromatic plant of a camphorated smell. Formerly much used in medicine as a tonic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, &c.

T. officinale. *T. chamædrys*.

T. palustre. *T. scoridium*.

T. polium. Used in the East for cholera.

T. pyramidalis. *Ajuga*.

T. rosmarinifolium. *T. creticum*.

T. scoridium. Water-germander; wood-sage. The leaves have a garlicky smell, and bitterish, slightly pungent taste. It has the tonic properties of other teucria. The principle teucriin, derived from it, has been employed subcutaneously in cold tuberculous abscesses, tuberculous infiltrations, &c.

Texas cattle fever. Specific infectious disease affecting horned cattle.

T. mange. Eczema, Scabies, or Pruritus.

T. rhatany. Root of *Krameria secundiflora*.

T. sarsaparilla. *Menispermum canadense*.

T. snake-root. *Aristolochia reticulata*.

Textum interlobulare. Interlobular tissue.

Textura. Texture.

T. organica. Organised tissue.

Textural. Of, or relating to, Texture (Quain, *Med. Diet.*, p. 52). It may be the result of congestion or inflammation of nerve, or of other textural changes.

Texture. (*Texo*, to weave.) The particular arrangement of tissues constituting an organ.

Textus. Texture. Tissue.

T. cellulosus. Cellular tissue.

T. desmosus. Desmoid tissue.

T. erectilis. Erectile tissue.

T. nervorum. *Plexus nervorum*.

T. organicus. Cellular tissue.

T. papillaris. *Corpus papillare*.

T. parenchymatis. Cellular tissue.

Theria. (*Θέρ*, a wild animal.) Razygge.

Thalamencephal. Same as *Thalamencephalon*.

Thalamencephalic. Of, or pertaining to, the *Thalamencephalon*.

Thalamencephalon. (*Θάλαμος*, an inner chamber; *ἐγκεφάλων*, the brain.) The

parts round the third ventricle developed from the first primary vesicle.

Also called diencephalon, interbrain, 'tween-brain.

Thalami. Plural of *Thalamus*.

Thalam'ic. Of, or pertaining to, the *Optic thalamus*. The thalamic commissure of the brain, or the grey commissure.

Thalamium. (*Θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, a bedroom; pl. *thalamia*.) *Biol.* Applied to various fruit-bearing organs in cryptogams.

Thalamocœle. (*Θάλαμος*, an inner chamber; *κοιλία*, a hollow.) Cavity of thalamencephalon. The thalamic cœlia, or third ventricle.

Thalamocrural. Pertaining to *Thalamus* and *Crus cerebri*.

Thalamus. Apparent origin of a cranial nerve, placed where a nerve emerges or leaves the brain. Specifically the optic thalamus; the ganglion in walls of the third ventricle; the thalamus of the optic nerve; anterior, inferior, internal, and posterior peduncles of thalamus. *Nucleus externus thalami*.

T. corporum cavernosum. See *Crus penis*.

T. regalis. See *Pericardium*.

Thalassotherapy. (*Θάλασσα*, the sea; *θεραπεία*, treatment.) Treatment of disease by sea bathing, sea voyages, &c.

Thalline periodide, T. periodosulphate. (Not official.) A combination of iodine and thalline sulphate. Black and crystalline. Soluble in alcohol. Recommended by Dr. Mortimer Granville for cancer. In pills (with musk and pilocarpine) that contain 3 grains each of the periodide. One every two or three hours during the day.

T. sulphate. ($C_{10}H_{19}NO_3H_2SO_4$. (Not official.) The sulphate of a synthetically prepared base derived from chinoline, the full name of which is *Tetrahydroparaguanosol*. A yellowish-white crystalline powder, with an odour resembling that of coumarin, and an aromatic bitter taste. Soluble in 1 in 7 of water. Action, antipyretic and antiseptic. Uses, recommended in typhoid. Death has followed the use of the tartrate in debilitated conditions. A 2½ per cent. solution has been used with success in gonorrhœa; also used in the form of a bougie (2 grains to 40 of cacao butter). Dose, 3 to 8 grains.

Thallium. (*L. thallus*, a green bud or shoot.) Metal found in certain seleniferous and telluriferous deposits in the native sulphur of Lipari, &c., and resembling lead physically in its aspect, colour, density, &c., as well as in its toxic action on the economy. The salts of thallium, especially the nitrate, are very soluble.

Thallome. (*Θαλλός*, a young shoot.) A thallus.

Thallophy'ta. (*Θαλλός*, a green shoot; *φυτόν*, a plant.) Plural of *thallophytum*. A comprehensive term for the lower cryptogams, in which there is no well-defined differentiation of root, stem, or leaf.

Thallophyte. (*Θαλλός*, a green shoot; *φυτόν*, a plant.) One of the lower cryptogams.

Thal'us. (*Θαλλός*, a young shoot.) *Biol.* Applied to a plant body in which there is no differentiation into root, stem, and leaves.

Tham'nium. (*Θαμνίον*, dim. of *φάμος*, a bush.) *Biol.* A bushy thallus.

Thanasis'mus. Mortal.

Thanatic, Thanaticus. Relating, or appertaining, to death.

Thanatici morbi. Fatal affections, usually from violence.

Than'ato-biolog'ic. (Θάνατος, death; βίος, life.) Pertaining to life and death.

Thanatodés. Mortal.

Thanatognomon'ic. (Θάνατος, death; γινώσκω, to know.) Characteristic of death.

Thanatography. (Θάνατος, death; γραφή [γραφῆν, write].) A narrative of one's death, distinguished from biography.

Thanatoid. (Θανατοειδής, resembling death.) Resembling death; apparently dead; deadly.

Than'atol, Gua'ethol, Ajakol. (Not official.) Pyrocatechin-monoethyl ether is a substance which has its first name from Dr. Than, a professor of Buda-Pesth. Produced by the action of an ethyl radical on guaiacol, and used as the latter is for tuberculosis. It is called guaethol by Merck.

Thanatology. (Θάνατος, death; λόγος [λεγεῖν, to speak].) Doctrine of death. A discourse on death.

Thanatoma'nia. (Θάνατος, death; μανία, mania.) Suicidal mania.

Thanatom'eter. (Θάνατος, death; μέτρον, measure.) A thermometer capable of being introduced into the stomach to determine whether the depression of temperature is sufficient to be looked on as a sign of death.

Thanotophid'ia. (Θάνατος, death; N.L. ophidia.) Venomous or poisonous snakes in general.

Thanatopho'bia. (Θάνατος, death; φόβος, dread.) A morbid fear of death.

Thanatops'is. (Θάνατος, death; ὄψις, sight.) A view or contemplation of death.

Thanatosis. See *Mortification*.

Thanatoty'phus. Malignant typhus.

Thane's method. A plan for finding the fissure of Rolando. The upper end is half an inch behind the mid-point of a line drawn from the glabella to theinion. Its lower end is close to the posterior limb, and about an inch behind the bifurcation of the fissure of Sylvius. The bifurcation of the fissure of Sylvius corresponds to a point one and a quarter inches behind and a quarter of an inch above the level of the external angular process of the frontal bone.

Thap'sia garga'ica. Algiers. Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*. (Not official.) The root-bark yields a brown rubefacient resin, with the effects on the skin of croton oil. The plaster, used in France, contains 1 in 7 of the resin, and is irritating to the skin. Action, emetic, purgative, tonic. Uses, rheumatism and bronchitis. Dose of the fluid extract, 10 to 20 drops.

Tharandt normal culture solution. A solution employed for the study of the life-history of plants by water-culture in Tharandt, in Saxony.

Therm. (Τράμης, gut.) An intestine, entrail, gut.

Thau'matrope. (Θαῦμα, wonder; τροπή, change.) A revolving instrument containing figures which blend when the instrument is in motion. It shows the duration of visual impressions.

Thau'matropy. (Θαῦμα, wonder;

τροπή, change.) The extraordinary transformation of one organ or part into another.

Thaumatur'gical. Miraculous, magical.

The'bain. See *Paramorphine*.

The'baism. The condition produced by thebain or paramorphine.

Thebés'ius, veins of. One third of the foramina Thebesii found in the right auricle of the heart are the mouths of these small veins. The largest is called the vena Galeni cordis, and is constant.

The'ca. (Θήκη, a case.) A sheath, a vaginal structure. A hollow case containing a part or parts enclosing or covering it or them as a scabbard does a sword. Fibrous sheath, in which tendons of fingers and toes are contained.

T. cer'ebr'i. The *Cranium*.

T. cor'dis. The *Pericardium*.

T. follic'u'li. See *Graafian follicles*.

T. vertebra'lis. The investing membranes of the spinal cord.

The'cal. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a *Theca*.

T. ab'scess. *Tenosynovitis*. Paronychia or whitlow.

Thecaspo'ral. (Θήκη, case; σπορά, spore.) *Thecasporous*.

The'caspo're. (Θήκη, case; σπορά, spore.) In *Biol.*, a spore formed in the interior of a sac-like cell; the theca or ascus; an ascospore.

Thecaspo'rous. (Θήκη, case; σπορά, spore.) Having thecaspores.

The'cate. (Θήκη, a case.) In *Biol.*, sheathed; held within a theca, or furnished with a theca.

Thecifer'ous. (Θήκη, case; L. ferre, to bear.) Bearing thecae.

Thec'iform. Resembling a theca.

Thec'itis. (Θήκη, case; ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of tendons or their sheaths, or any fibrous sheath.

The'codont. (Θήκη, case; ὀδόν, tooth.) Having the teeth covered or sheathed in alveoli.

Thecostegno'sis. (Θήκη, case; στεγνόνειν, to contract.) The contraction of a tendon sheath.

The'dan's band'age. A form of roller bandage, applied from below upwards over a graduated compress, to control hæmorrhage from a limb.

The'ic. One addicted to immoderate tea-drinking.

The'ina. Same as *Theine*.

The'ine. $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. From *Camellia thea*. (Not official.) White silky crystals. A bitter feeble base and tonic stimulant. An identical principle is found in coffee, guarana, Paraguay tea, and kola nuts. Dose, 1 to 3 grains. Chemically the same as caffeine, but produces spasms, and its lethal dose is larger. China tea has $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. of theine; India and Ceylon teas have 3.2 and 4.6 per cent. The leaves also contain theophyllin, crystallisable, isomeric with theobromine, soluble in hot water and 10 to 20 per cent. of tannic acid.

The'ion. Sulphur.

Theiope'gæ. (Θείον, sulphur; πέγχε, a spring.) Sulphureous mineral waters.

Theiother'mæ. (Θείον, sulphur; θερμ, heat.) Waters, mineral or sulphureous.

The'ism. (L. *thea*, tea.) The condition produced by excessive tea-drinking. It is

characterised by headache, palpitation of the heart, tremor, insomnia, cachexia, &c.

Thelalgia. (Θηλή, nipple; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the nipples.

Thelasis, Thelasmus. (Θηλάσμος. a sucking.) The act of sucking.

Thelastria. A nurse.

Thelē. *Mamma.* Nipple.

Thelismus. Synonym of *Lispings*.

Thelitis. (Θηλή, a nipple; ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of the nipple.

Thelium. (Θηλή, a nipple.) A papilla. Also, a layer of cells.

Theloncus. (Θηλή, a nipple; ὄγκος, tumour.) Tumour of the nipple.

Thelophlebostemma. (Θηλή, a nipple; φλέψ, a vein; στέμμα, a wreath.) A venous circle formed by the union of veins around the nipple.

Thelorrhagia. (Θηλή, nipple; ροία, flow.) Hemorrhage from the nipple.

Thelothism. (Θηλή, a nipple; ωθεῖν, to push.) Projection of the nipple caused by contraction of the transverse muscular fibres.

Thelyblast. (Θήλυς, female; βλαστός, germ.) In *Biol.*, the female element of the bisexual nucleus (or genoblast) of a cell. A mother-cell. Cf. *Arsenoblast*.

Thelycum. (Θήλυς, female; pl. *thelyca*.) In *Biol.*, a structure on the ventral surface of the perion of certain Crustaceans; peculiar to the females.

Thelygonia. (Θήλυς, female; γονί, generation.) The part taken by the female in the act of generation. The procreation of female children. Also, *Nymphomania*.

Thelygonum. Sperm of the female.

Thelymania. (Θήλυς, woman; μανία, madness.) *Satyrasis*.

Thelypteris. *Pteris aquilina*.

Thelytocous. (Θήλυς, female; τεκεῖν, to bear.) Producing females only.

Thelytoky. (Θήλυς, female; τεκεῖν, to bear.) Caused by an over-supply of females.

Thenad. (Θέναρ, palm.) Toward the thenar side or extremity.

Thenal. (Θέναρ, the palm.) Pertaining to the palm or sole; also, toward the palm.

Thenar. (Θέναρ, the flat of the hand.) The ball of the thumb, the palm of the hand; also, the sole of the foot. Of, or pertaining to, the thenar.

T. and hypothenar eminences. The prominences of the hand caused by muscles of the thumb and little finger.

T. muscles. The small thumb muscles.

Thenard's blue. The same as *Cobalt blue*.

Thenen. Belonging to the thenar aspect in itself.

Theobroma'tis oleum. Oil of theobroma (official), a concrete oil obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds of *Theobroma cacao*. It is of the consistency of tallow; colour, yellowish; odour, resembling that of chocolate; taste, bland and agreeable; fracture, clean; presenting no appearance of foreign matter. It does not become rancid on exposure to air. Principally used for suppositories.

Theobromine. $C_8H_7N_4O_5$. (Not official.) The alkaloid contained in the cacao seeds, which, deprived of part of their fixed oil, constitute the bulk of the commercial cocoa so

largely used as a beverage. It is closely allied to caffeine. The seeds contain 1 to 2 per cent. of the alkaloid.

T. diure'tin. (Not official.) A compound of sodium-theobromine with salicylate of sodium. Its action appears to be purely diuretic. Dose, 10 to 20 grains thrice daily.

Theomania. (Θεομανία, madness caused by the gods; inspiration.) Religious insanity.

Theoma'niac. One afflicted with *Theomania*.

Theophyllin. (L. *thea*, tea; Gr. φύλλον, leaf.) $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. An alkaloid discovered in tea. It is isomeric with the base obtained from cacao (theobromine) and with paraxanthin, but differs from them in its reactions.

Theoplegia. (Θεός, a god; πληγή, a stroke.) *Apoplexy*.

Theoplexia. *Apoplexy*.

Theoretical. That which is confined to theory or connected with it. Also applied to a sect of physicians who founded their doctrine chiefly on reasoning.

Theory. (Θεωρία, a view.) The abstract or speculative principles of a science. A reasonable supposition or assumption.

T., Cohn'heim's. Same as *T., Samuel's*. That the main factor of inflammatory conditions consists in vascular lesions, the vessels being attacked by the irritating cause, and that the consequent exudation is passive. The collection of the exuded products constitutes the inflammatory tumour.

T., Dar'win's. See *Darwinism*.

T., Ham'marsten's. That the coagulation of the blood is due to the decomposition of fibrinogen by the agency of fibrin-ferment, the product of the decomposition of the white blood-cells. The most important product is fibrin.

T., Lamarck'ian. Doctrines based on teachings of J. B. P. A. de Monet de Lamarck (1744—1829), who attempted to explain the progressive evolution of nature by virtue of an inherent tendency to development, and the efforts excited by changes of condition.

T. of inflammation, Fluss's. Same as *T., Landerer's*. That dilatation of the capillaries in an irritated area is due to a local lowering of tension. The first effect is acceleration of the blood-current. But after a certain time, owing to loss of elasticity of the walls of the vessels, the blood-stream slows.

T. of inflammation, Metsch'n'koff's biologic or comparative. "Inflammation must generally be regarded as a phagocytic reaction on the part of the organism against irritants. This reaction is carried out by the motile phagocytes, sometimes alone, sometimes by the aid of vascular phagocytes, or of the nervous system. The essential phenomena of inflammation represent an actual struggle between the phagocytes and the irritant agent."

T. of inflammation, paraly'tic. The doctrine looking on hyperæmia caused by trophic influences as the essential act of inflammation.

T. of inflammation, Podwyssoz'ki's. "Inflammation is a local reaction of the living tissues against the irritant substance. This reaction is chiefly produced by a phagocytic activity of the mesodermic cells. This reaction, however, may precipitate not only changes in

the vascular system, but also the chemic action of the blood-plasma and tissue fluids in liquefying and dissolving the irritant agent."

T. of inflammation, Rokitan'sky's. That inflammation is an abnormal process of nutrition. That stasis is the most important factor, causing exudation. The cause is found in the mixing and adhesion of the red cells, the condensation of plasma by the serous exudation, and the accumulation of the white cells. The exudation is explained by the continued pressure under which the plasma in the area of stasis exists, besides molecular attraction.

T. of inflammation, Sach's. That inflammation represents a salutary action against an injurious influence: regeneration, cicatrization, and the primary processes of inflammation, such as emigration and the alteration in the vessel walls, are reparatory acts, serving to counteract the damage brought about by the irritant; i. e. true inflammation never occurs without a primary lesion.

T. of inflammation, spasmodic. That a spasmodic contraction of the affected vessels causes the most essential phenomenon of inflammation, hyperemia accompanying determination of blood to the part.

T. of inflammation, Stricker's. That cells under the influence of inflammation return to their embryonic undifferentiated condition, and then rapidly proliferate.

T. of parenchymatous inflammation, Virchow's nutritional. According to Virchow, hyperemia is secondary to an increased nutritive and reproductive activity of the cells at the seat of inflammation, resulting in the formation of a large quantity of exudation cells at the expense of the cells of the damaged tissue.

T. of peptogeny and peptogenous substances of Schiff and Corvisart. This theory adduces the noteworthy peculiarity whereby the secretory tissues of the stomach yield gastric juice only when in contact with certain alimentary substances, because these substances furnish an indispensable element in the production of pepsin.

T., Schann's. Same as *T., Rokitan'sky's*.

Therapeia. See *Therapeutics*.

Therapeu'sis. (Θεραπευτική, cure.) Therapeutics.

T., suggestive. Hypnotic suggestion in the treatment of disease.

Therapeutic. (Θεραπευτική, cure.) Curative. Pertaining to the healing art. Therapeutical.

T. test. A method of diagnosis by the administration of certain remedies which are known to influence a given disease, such as iodide of potassium in syphilis, quinine in malaria, &c.

Therapeutically. In a therapeutic manner. In respect of curative properties.

Therapeutics. The branch of medicine dealing with the nature of, uses, and methods of exhibition of remedies. Occasionally used to include all treatment, dietetic and hygienic.

Therapeuticus. Therapeutical.

Therapeutist. A specialist in theory or practice of therapeutics.

Therapic. Pertaining to *Therapy* or *Therapeutics*.

Therapist. Same as *Therapeutist*.

Therapol. (Θεραπεία, cure; *L. oleum*,

oil.) A vegetable oil containing ozone. It has been used in diphtheria.

Therapy, Therapeia. (Θεραπεία, serve, attend.) The treatment of disease; therapeutics. Now chiefly used as a suffix, as *Serotherapy*.

Therencephalus. (Θήρ, a beast; κεφαλή, the head.) Skull in which the angle made by lines from theinion and nasion to hornion measures from 116° to 129°.

Thereobroma. (Θέρπος, summer; βρώμα, food.) Summer dietary.

There'tia. (After André Theret, a French monk and traveller.) A Genus of tropical Apocynaceous shrubs and trees. *T. icotili* and *T. nerifolia*, of tropical America and Asia, are poisonous, febrifugal, and emeto-cathartic. (Unofficial.)

Ther'etin. (After André Theret, a French monk and traveller.) A poisonous glucoside from certain species of *Theretia*.

Ther'iac. See *Theriaca*.

Ther'iac. Treacle. (Official.) The uncrystallised residue of the refining of sugar. Action, demulcent, nutrient, and slightly laxative. A favourite condiment in pharmacy for pills.

Ther'iak. Turkish name for opium eaters.

Theriat'rica. (Θήρ, a beast; λαρία, medicine.) Veterinary art.

Ther'ioatar'rhus. (Θέρ'ός, summer; κατάρρευ, overflow.) Hay fever.

Ther'iodic. (Θηρίον, a wild beast.) Malignant.

Ther'io'ma. (Θηρίσιον, to make wild.) A rare name for malignant ulcer; a tumour.

Ther'ion. Therioma.

Ther'iotomy. (Θήριον, a wild beast; τομή, a cut.) Zool. The anatomy or dissection of wild animals.

Therm. (Θέρμη, heat.) The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 gramme of water from 0° C. to 1° C. It is equal to 1000 calories.

Thermæ. (Θέρμη, heat.) Hot baths; hot springs.

Thermæsthesia. (Θέρμη, heat; αίσθησις, sensation.) The sensation of heat or the temperature of bodies. Same as *Thermesthesia*.

Thermæsthesiometer. (Θέρμη, heat; αίσθησις, sensation; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument for measuring the degree of sensibility to heat in different parts of the body.

Thermal. (Θέρμη, heat.) Of, or pertaining to, heat.

T. ataxia. Loss of the heat-regulating power of the body.

T. fever. A form of fever occurring during the treatment by hot baths.

T. sense. Special division of sensation by which heat is appreciated.

T. springs. Springs producing warm water which contains some medicinal agent.

Thermantica. Calefacients.

Thermantidote. An apparatus for cooling the air, much used in India, &c.

Thermasma. A warm fomentation.

Thermatology. (Θέρμη, heat; λόγος, speech.) Science of treatment of disease by heat, or specifically by thermal baths.

Thermic. Pertaining to heat.

T. fever. Sunstroke, heat apoplexy, &c.

Thermifugin. (Θέρμη, heat; *L. fugare*, to expel.) $C_6H_5(CH_3)N.COONa$. Sodium

carbonate, recommended as an antipyretic. (Unofficial.)

Thermine. *Tetrahydro-beta-naphthylamine.* $C_{10}H_7H_4.NH_2$. (Not official.) A lipid, thickish liquid, without colour, but with a powerful odour and strong basic power. It causes mydriasis and elevation of temperature, and hence its name. Its hydrochlorate is in white crystals, soluble in water.

Thermo- (*Θέρμη*, heat.) A prefix used to denote connection with or relation to heat.

Thermo-anæsthesia. Loss of the perception of heat.

Thermo-cautery. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *Ε. cautery*.) A form of actual cautery, whether the heated surface be produced by fire, electricity, or benzine vapour.

Thermo-chemic. Pertaining to *Thermo-chemistry*.

Thermo-chem'ist. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *χημεία*, chemist.) One versed in *Thermo-chemistry*.

Thermo-chem'istry. That branch of chemical science embracing the relation of heat and chemical changes.

Thermo-chro'ic. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *χρῶς*, surface.) Pertaining to a quality of certain substances that transmit some thermal radiations, but absorb or change others.

Thermo-current. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *L. currere*, to run.) An electric current produced by heat.

Thermo-diffusion. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *diffusion*.) Diffusion of a gas by inequalities of temperature.

Thermodin. *Acetyl-para-ethoxyphenylmethane.* (Not official.) It forms colourless crystals, almost insoluble in cold, and very slightly soluble in warm water. It is recommended by Professor Mering as a mild antipyretic of certain action. Dose, 20 grains, or 7 grains three times a day.

Thermo-electric'ity. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *ἤλεκτρον*, amber.) Electricity generated by heat.

Thermo-excit'ory. Having the function of exciting the production of heat.

Thermogen'esis. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *γεννᾶν*, to produce.) The production of heat.

Thermogenetic. Same as *Thermogenic*.

Thermogen'ic. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *γεννᾶν*, to produce.) Pertaining to *Thermogenesis*. Producing heat.

Thermogen'ous. Producing heat.

Thermogram. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *γράμμα*, a mark.) The record of a thermograph.

Thermography. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *γράφειν*, to write.) Writing by means of heat. The use of the thermograph.

Thermohyperæsthesia. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *ὑπέρ*, above; *αἴσθησις*, sensation.) An abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Thermohyperalgesia. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *ὑπέρ*, above; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Where a painful sensation results from contact with either a hot or cold substance.

Thermo-inhibitory. Having the function of inhibiting or controlling the production of heat, as the thermo-inhibitory nerves or centres.

Thermology. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *λόγος*, science.) A treatise on heat.

Thermolusia. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *λύω*, to wash.) Warm bath.

Thermolysis. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *λύσις*, a loosening.) The dissipation of heat. This is mainly accomplished by the skin and lungs. It is regulated by nervous apparatus.

Thermolytic. Pertaining to, or promoting, *Thermolysis*. An agent promoting the discharge of heat from the body.

Thermo-magnetism. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *μαγνήτης*, magnet.) Magnetism produced by heat.

Thermom'eter. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for measuring the heat of a body.

T., centigrade. One in which the freezing-point is 0° C., and the boiling-point at 100° C.

T., clin'ical. Small thermometer used in clinical medicine.

T., Fahr'enheit. One in which the freezing-point is 32°, and the boiling-point 212°.

T., Réau'mur. One in which the freezing-point is 0°, and the boiling-point 80°.

T., surface. An instrument for ascertaining the temperature of the skin of a part.

Thermometric. Pertaining to the *Thermometer* or *Thermometry*.

Thermometry. The scientific use of the thermometer, and the facts and theories relating thereto.

Thermon. The sense of heat and cold.

Thermonanæsthesia. Same as *Thermo-anæsthesia*.

Thermo-neuro'sis. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Pyrexia of vaso-motor origin.

Thermon'ous. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *νόσος*, disease.) Disease produced by heat.

Thermo-palpa'tion. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *L. palpare*, to palpate.) Palpation of the surface of the body, with a view of determining local or general variations of temperature.

Thermophagy. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) The habit of swallowing very hot food.

Thermopod'ium. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *πούς*, a foot.) Hot pediluvium.

Thermopolypne'a. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *πολύς*, many; *πνεῖν*, to breathe.) Rapid respiration due to a high temperature.

Thermop'sia. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *πίδω*, a drinking.) The practice of swallowing excessively hot drinks.

Thermo-reg'ulator. See *Thermostat*. **Thermoscope.** (*Θέρμη*, heat; *σκοπεῖν*, to view.) An instrument for measuring minute changes of temperature, without registering the degree or the amount of heat.

Thermostat. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *στατός*, standing.) Any automatic device for regulating and maintaining a constant temperature.

Thermostere'sis. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *στέρησις*, deprivation.) Deprivation of heat.

Thermosyst'al'ic. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *τασσεῖν*, to regulate.) Muscular contraction due to heat.

Thermotax'ic. Same as *Thermotactic*. Of, or pertaining to, the regulation of the body heat.

Thermotaxis. (*Θέρμη*, heat; *τάξις*, arrangement.) The regulation and correlation of heat-production and heat-dissipation.

Thermoterion. (*Θερμόςτος*, heat.) An apparatus for keeping food warm, consisting of a glass case surrounded by a hot-water chamber, and an air-space to prevent the radiation of heat.

Thermother'apy. (Θέρμη, heat; θεραπεία, cure.) The treatment of disease by heat.

Thermotoxin. (Θέρμη, heat; τοξικόν, poison.) A poison produced by heat in the body.

Theromorphia. (Θήρ, a beast; μορφή, form.) A monstrosity resembling a lower animal.

Theromorphism. An apparent reversion to an animal of lower type in the human subject.

The'sis. (Θέσις, a proposition.) A dissertation. Usually the essay presented by a candidate for a degree.

The'socyte. (Θέσις, from τίθημι, to lay up; κύτος, cell.) One of certain reserve cells found in several Sponges.

Thew. A muscle, a sinew; generally used in the plural.

Thewed. Having thews, muscle, or strength.

Thewless. Weak, nerveless.

Thewy. Sinewy, brawny, muscular.

Thialanin. (Not official.) The name given by Seibel to sulphuretted lanolin. Produced by allowing sulphur to act on lanolin; it contains 3 per cent. of sulphur. A yellowish-brown substance of the appearance of vaseline. It is devoid of irritating properties, and has been beneficially used by dermatologists in eczema.

Thialdine. (Not official.) Trithialdehyde in which an atom of sulphur replaces one of ammonia; in large aromatic crystals, with a paralysing effect. Carbothialdine, produced by the action of carbon bisulphide and ammonia on aldehyde, has an energetic tetanic effect on the system.

Thiazole. C_4H_3NS . A substance produced by exchanging hydrogen for the amidogroup in amidothiazole. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at $117^\circ C$; it closely resembles pyridin.

Thick-wind. A colloquial term for impeded respiration in the horse.

Thielmann's drops. A mixture of Vinum opii, Vinum ipecacuanhæ, Tinctura valerianæ, flavoured with peppermint; 75 parts represent 1 part of opium.

Thiersch's method of skin grafting. The part to be treated is first made antiseptic, then washed with a salt solution (6 to 1000). The granulations are removed with a suitable curette; the bleeding surface is covered with protective and compressed. From a portion of the arm or leg, free from fat and previously sterilised, strips of epidermis are carefully removed with a sharp razor and applied to the prepared granulating surface. The surface is then covered carefully with lattice strips of protective to permit the necessary exudation, and dressed antiseptically.

T's operation for ectopia vesicæ. Two lateral flaps are used; one to cover the upper half, the other for the lower half.

T's operation for epispadias. An operation consisting of four stages. First, the formation of a meatus; secondly, the formation of the penile urethra; thirdly, the covering in of the small gap left in the roof of the urethra, between the glans and the body of the penis; and lastly, the closure of the funnel-shaped opening which leads to the bladder.

Thigh. (Icel. *thjo*, thigh.) The proximal part of the lower extremity determined by the parts round the femur.

T-bone. See *Femur*.

T-joint. The hip-joint.

Thighed. Having thighs.

Thin. Slender, meagre, lean.

T-gut. A starveling.

Thi'o. Prefix denoting the presence of sulphur.

Thi'o-arsenic. (Θείον, sulphur; άρσενικόν, arsenic.) Containing sulphur and arsenic.

Thi'ocamph. (Not official.) A fluid disinfectant, used for fumigation, formed by the action of sulphurous acid on camphor, which on exposure evolves sulphur dioxide in steady fumes. It is stable and permanent when contained in closed vessels, but rapidly evolves SO_2 on exposure.

Thi'iform. Dithiosalicylate of bismuth. (Not official.) A light yellowish powder, without odour or taste, insoluble in water or alcohol. It possesses the medicinal effects of iodoform, being at the same time antiseptic and exsiccative. It has been given with good results in chronic intestinal catarrh in 3-grain doses. It has also been introduced into surgery with promising success.

Thi'ol. Ammonium sulphthiolate. (Not official.) This synthetic product of the hydrocarbons, sulphuretted to 10 per cent., replaces ichthylol in skin affections. It is a dark brown syrupy fluid, of a specific gravity of 1.081. Soluble in water, and non-irritating. An ointment is made with 10 to 50 per cent. with fossiline, vaseline, or lanolin. The dry powder is used as a dusting powder. It is also taken internally in pills from 2 to 24 grains a day.

Thi'olin, thiolinic acid. (Not official.) It is prepared from sulphuretted linseed oil and sulphuric acid. Dark green mass. Its uses are the same as those of thiol and ichthylol.

Thi'olin. Same as *Louth's violet*.

Thi'ophen. $C_6H_5I_2S$. (Not official.) A white oily fluid allied to pynol. Its di-iodide is in crystals, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. It is a succedaneum of iodoform, drying up wounds and helping granulations.

Thiophenol. $C_6H_5S.H$. Phenyl mercaptan. Obtained by the action of pentasulphide of phosphorus on phenol.

Thi'ophtene. $C_8H_4S_2$. Obtained by heating pentasulphide of phosphorus with citric acid.

Thioresor'cin. $C_6H_4(OS)_2$. (Not official.) It is a popular substitution of resorcin, and has been used instead of iodoform. A yellowish inodorous powder, insoluble in water. Used as a dusting powder.

Thiosa'piol. (Not official.) A sulphuretted soap, containing 10 per cent. of sulphur, obtained by heating sulphur and oleic acid together, saponifying the resulting sulphur compound with an alkaline hydrate. A successful application to many skin diseases.

Thiosav'onal. (Not official.) A sulphur soap, soft and soluble in water, but dissolving balsam of sulphur in alcohol, and saponifying with potash. In liquid and paste forms. Used in skin diseases.

Thiosin'amine. Allyl sulphocarbamide. (Not official.) This has been recommended by von Hebra in lupus and some allied diseases. It is formed by warming mustard oil, $C_3H_5N.CS$, with a strong solution of ammonia. On evaporating the solution thiosinamine crystallises

in colourless prisms. It is readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, has a faint alliaceous odour, bitter taste, and melts at 74° C. It is used in the form of an alcoholic injection, containing 15 to 20 per cent., usually in the back between the shoulder-blades.

T. Next after the second.

T. corpuscles. Blood plates or plaques.

T. eye. The pineal body.

T. eyelid. *Membrana nictitans*.

T. intention. See *Inflammation*.

T. tonsil. See *Luschka's tonsils*.

T. trochanter. The gluteal tuberosity.

T. ventricle. See *Brain*.

Thirst. The state manifested by a desire for drink. It is marked by dryness of the mouth and fauces, together with constriction of the mouth, pharynx, and œsophagus.

T. cure. Abstinence from drinking as a cure for pleural effusion.

T., excessive. *Polydipsia*.

T., morbid. Excessive desire for fluid.

Thirsty. Affected with thirst.

Thiuret. (Not official.) A light, odourless, crystalline powder, strongly antiseptic, almost insoluble in water, and moderately soluble in alcohol and ether. Sulphur separates out from thiuret in presence of alkalies, even at low temperatures. It owes its antiseptic properties to the separation of sulphur in a nascent state.

Thladias. (Θλάω, to crush.) A eunuch.

Thlipsis depressio. (Θλάω, to crush.) Depression; melancholy.

Thlasis. Same as *Thladias*.

Thlasis. (Θλάω, to crush.) Contusion.

T. stremma. Sprain.

Thlilias. Same as *Thladias*.

Thlipsencephalon. See *Thlipsencephalus*.

Thlipsencephalus. (Θλίψις, pressure; ἐγκέφαλος, brain.) A variety of single autistic monsters of the species *Pseudencephalus*, in which there is extensive exposure of the base of the skull from non-development of the occipital bone, and even of the upper vertebrae.

Thlipsis. (Θλίψις, pressure.) Compression, especially of blood-vessels.

Thnescologia. (Θνέσκο, to die; λόγος, discourse.) *Thanatology*.

Thoka-lo'si. An Australian and Fijian form of mutilation, consisting in the incision of the urethra at the membranous portion. The object is supposed to be a superstitious method of healing rheumatism and various fevers.

Tholus. (Θόλος, a vaulted chamber.) *Achicolum*.

T. dio'cleus. Bandage for the head.

Thomas's decalcifying solution. Ninety-five per cent. of alcohol and pure nitric acid, in the proportion of 1 per cent. of the latter to 25 per cent. of the former. Fix in 95 per cent. alcohol, then place in the decalcifying fluid containing sulphur and arsenic, for several days.

T.'s splint. A splint made of strong metal, which is bent to fit the case. It extends from the thorax, where it is supported, as far as halfway down the leg.

Thompson's method of treating vesical tumours. The removal of vesical tumours by operation, either by the perineal or the supra-pubic method.

T.'s solution of phosphorus. See *Solution*.

Thom'sen's disease. *Myotonia congenita*. (Dr. Thomsen, of Schleswig-Holstein, suffered from the disease.) An affection characterised by inability to relax certain muscles that have contracted after a period of rest.

Thomsonianism. (After Dr. Samuel Thomson.) A form of empiric medicine introduced by Samuel Thomson (1769—1843), of Massachusetts. Sweating, lobelia, and capsicum were the principal agencies relied on.

Tho'oid. (Θώς, a beast of prey of the wolf kind; είδος, form.) Lupine; resembling a wolf.

Thoracabdominal. Pertaining to, or common to, the thorax and abdomen.

Thoracaorta. *Thoracic aorta*.

Thoracento'sis. (L. *thorax*; Gr. *κεντρίσις* [*κεντρίν*, puncture].) The operation of puncturing the chest to withdraw fluid. *Paracentesis thoracis*.

Thoraces. Plural of *Thorax*.

Thoracic. Of, or pertaining to, the *Thorax*.

T. aorta. That part of the main arterial trunk in the thorax.

T. artery, long. One of the branches of the axillary artery. Also, thoracic branch of acromio-thoracic.

T. axis. The common trunk of the superior thoracic and the acromio-thoracic branches of the axillary artery.

T. cage. The bony and ligamentous thorax.

T. cavity. Space bounded by the ribs, vertebral column, and the diaphragm.

T. duct. The main lymphatic trunk on the left side.

T. duct, injury of. This occurs as the result of stabs or gun-shot wounds.

T. ganglia. See *Ganglion*.

T. grooving. Pigeon-chest, as in rickets.

T. in'dex. The ratio between the antero-posterior and transverse diameters of the thorax.

T., intra-. Appertaining to the contents of the thorax.

T. limbs. The upper extremities.

T. nerves. Internal and external anterior thoracic branches of the brachial plexus.

T. parietes. The chest walls.

T. ratio. That existing between the antero-posterior and lateral diameters of the thorax.

T. vertebrae. The twelve dorsal vertebrae.

Thorac'ica. *Pectoralis*.

Thorac'ico-acromialis. The acromio-thoracic artery, a branch of the axillary.

Thorac'ico-humeral. Pertaining to the chest and upper arm.

Thorac'ico-lum'bar. (Θώραξ, thorax; L. *lumbus*, the side.) Pertaining to the thoracic and lumbar regions.

Thoracispinal. (Θώραξ, thorax; L. *spinus*, spine.) Relating to the thoracic portion of the spinal column.

Thoraco-acro'mial. Of, or pertaining to, the chest and shoulder. Specifically noting a group of muscles.

Thoracoch'isis. Fissure or cleft of the chest.

Thoracocyllo'sis. (Θώραξ, thorax; κύλλωσις, curvation.) Deformity of the thorax.

Thoracocym'echos. (Θώραξ, thorax; κύμα, a wave; ήχος, a sound.) A splashing sound in the chest audible on succussion.

Thoracocyrtosis. (Θώραξ, thorax; κούρτος, curved.) Abnormal curvature of the thorax.

Thoracodidymus. (Θώραξ, thorax; διδύμος, double.) A double monster, the two bodies joined at the thorax.

Thoracodynia. (Θώραξ, thorax; δόνη, pain.) Pain in the chest.

Thoracogastrodidymus. (Θώραξ, thorax; γαστήρ, stomach; διδύμος, double.) *Teratol.* A double monster with united trunks.

Thoracometer. (Θώραξ, thorax; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument for measuring the range of respiratory movement.

Thoracomyodynia. (Θώραξ, thorax; μύς, muscle; δόνη, pain.) Pain in the muscles of the chest.

Thoracopagus. (Θώραξ, thorax; πήγνυμι, to join.) A double monster with portions of the thorax or abdomen coalescent.

T., prosopo-. With the heads, breasts, and bellies coalescent; also called *Cephalo-thoracopagus*, or *Syncephalus*.

T. tribrachius. With two of the upper limbs coalescent.

T. tripus. With two of the lower limbs coalescent.

Thoracopathia. (Θώραξ, thorax; πάθος, disease.) A disease of the thorax.

Thoracoplasty. (Θώραξ, thorax; πλάσσειν, to form.) Plastic operation upon the thorax. Estlander's operation. This is an operation for the speedy obliteration of an old empyemic cavity by resection of the ribs.

Thoracopneumoplasty. (Θώραξ, thorax; πνεύμων, lung; πλάσσειν, to form.) Plastic operation on the lung and chest.

Thoracoscopy. (Θώραξ, thorax; σκοπεῖν, to examine.) Examination of the chest for diagnostic purposes, especially by the stethoscope.

Thoracostenosis. (Θώραξ, thorax; stenosis.) Contraction or coarctation of the chest.

Thoracotheca. (Θώραξ, thorax; θήκη, a case; pl. *Thoracothecae*.) *Biol.* That portion of the pupa-case which covers the thoracic region of the pupa.

Thoracotomy. (Θώραξ, thorax; τέμνειν, to cut.) Incision of the thorax.

Thoradelphus. (Θώραξ, thorax; ἀδελφός.) A monocephalic dual monstrosity with bodies united above the umbilicus, and with four lower and two upper extremities.

Thorax. (Θώραξ, a breastplate or thorax.) The part of the trunk enclosed by the ribs, vertebrae, and diaphragm, having a small aperture above at the base of the neck, containing the heart, lungs, and great vessels.

Thore. *Sperm.*

Thorncliffe disinfectant. A bye-product obtained in the course of coke formation; it possesses strong disinfectant properties without any irritating quality. It mixes well with water, and has an agreeable odour. Same as *Izal*.

Thorn-headed worms. See *Acanthocephala*.

Thornwaldt's bursitis or disease, Thornwaldt's. A form of naso-laryngeal stenosis associated with the abnormal formation of a cyst-like cavity in the midst of the pharyngeal gland, containing pus and muco-pus.

Thorough. Complete.

T. illumination, or **Voltolini's method.** The examination of the anterior nasal region by transmitted light.

T.-joint. Same as *Arthrodia* or *Diarthrosis*.

Thoroughwort. See *Eupatorium*.

Thor-ter-ill. Same as *Louping-ill*.

Thorulus stramineus. (A straw pad.) A splint of straw, corded and having a central stick for a splint. Used for fractures of the thigh and leg.

Thorus. Semen.

Thought-reading. *Muscle-reading.* Appreciation of involuntary muscular movements of the subject.

Thought-transference. See *Telepathy*.

Thrae'nine. (Θράνη, a tear.) See *Tear*.

Thread. The spun and twisted fibres of cotton, silk, or linen.

Ths, mycelial. The hyphae of the mycelium.

Ths, nu'clear. Chromatin fibrils of the cell-nucleus.

T. operation. An operation for advancing the tendon of an ocular muscle whose effect it is desirable to increase, or for advancing Tenon's capsule under like circumstances.

T.-worm. Common term for any Nematode worm.

Thready. Like a pulse.

T. pulse. A small, scarcely perceptible pulse found in the terminal stage of fatal diseases.

Thremmatology. (Θρέμμα, a nursing; λόγος, science.) Experimental evolution.

Threpsology. (Θρέψις, nutrition; λόγος, science.) The science of trophic phenomena and conditions. The knowledge of the nature and processes of nutrition.

Thresh'old. The limit of perceptibility of a stimulus.

Thrida'cium. (Θρίδαξ, lettuce.) The expressed and inspissated juice of the lettuce. A variety of *Lactucarium*.

Thrill. *Fremitus*. A quiver of the vessels or heart in certain conditions of disease.

T., hydatid. The sensation felt on sharply pressing or percussing a hydatid cyst.

T., purring. A more distinct sensation, the individual vibrations being more perceptible.

Thrix. Hair.

Throat. A popular term, very vague and general, including the front of the neck below the chin and above the collar-bone, the upper part of the pharynx, and the fauces.

T., al'mond of the. Adam's apple. The projection of the thyroid cartilage.

T. boil. (Ang.-Sax. *throatbolla* [*throat*, *bolla*, a round object].) The protuberance of thyroid cartilage or whole fore-part of neck.

T., cler'gyman's sore. A chronic laryngeal affection.

T. cough. A cough due to irritation of the pharynx apart from diseases of the respiratory tract, as from an elongated uvula.

T. mir'ror. See *Laryngoscope*.

T.-pipe. The weasand. The trachea.

T., sore. A popular term for tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis.

Throatiness. An unusual prominence of the thyroid cartilage.

Throatwort. *Trachelium* and *Siatris*. Also, species of *Campanula*, the *Digitalis purpurea*, and *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Throaty. Having a peculiar guttural sound, as a throaty voice.

Throb. To beat or pulsate, as the heart with increased or quickened force or rapidity; palpitate. To quiver or vibrate.

Throbbant. Throbbing.

Throbbingly. In a throbbing manner.

Throbless. Not beating or throbbing.

Throe. (Icel. *thra*, a hard struggle, a pang.) A violent pang, anguish, suffering, agony; hence especially applied to anguish of childbirth or parturition.

Thromballo'sis. (Θρόμβος, a clot; αλλόωμαι, to change.) The change resulting from coagulation of the blood in the veins.

Thrombi. Plural of *Thrombus*.

T. lactel. The accumulation of milk in the mammary gland.

Thrombin. (Θρόμβος, thrombus.) Fibrin-ferment.

Thrombo-bo-arteri'tis. (Θρόμβος, a clot of blood; M. L. *arteriitis*.) Inflammation of an artery accompanied by thrombosis.

Thrombo-cysti'tis. (Θρόμβος, a clot; κύστις, a cyst.) The cyst occasionally surrounding a clot of blood, as in encephalic hæmorrhage.

Thrombogen. (Θρόμβος, a clot; γεννᾶν, to produce.) Producing or giving rise to clots.

Thrombogenicic. Producing thrombi.

T. enzyme. An unorganised ferment having the power to cause clotting.

Thromboid. (Θρόμβος, a clot; εἶδος, like.) Resembling, or having the nature of, a clot.

Thrombo-lymphangi'tis. Inflammation and obstruction of a lymphatic vessel.

Thrombo-phlebi'tis. Inflammation of a vein with thrombosis.

Thrombosed. Affected with thrombosis.

Thrombo'sis. (Θρόμβος, a clot.) The formation of a thrombus.

T. car'diac. Thrombosis of the heart.

T. marantic. A blood-clot produced by slowing of the circulation.

T. puer'peral ve'nous. Puerperal thrombosis of the uterine veins.

Thrombotic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a clot.

Thrombus. A clot formed in the heart or a vessel, not necessarily causing obstruction, due to an impediment to the circulation, or to disease of the blood or the walls of the blood-vessels.

T. an'te-mor'tem. The white thrombi found in the heart and great vessels.

T. ball. A small or large, rounded, ante-mortem clot found in the heart, especially in the auricles.

T. cur'rant-jel'ly. A soft, reddish, post-mortem clot.

T. lat'eral. A clot attached to the vessel wall, and not completely obstructing the lumen.

T. neonatorum. *Cephaloma*.

T. obstruct'ing. A clot causing complete obstruction of the lumen of a vessel.

T. pel'vic. *Pelvic hæmatocele*.

T. progres'sive. One growing into the lumen of a vessel.

T. stratified. One in which there are successive layers of clot, like an onion, found in aneurism.

T. vul'væ and vaginæ. *Pudendal hæmatocele*.

T. white. See *Ante-mortem clot*.

Throat'le. The throat. To choke.

Throw. Agony; labour pains.

Thrush. *Parasitic stomatitis*. Also called aphthæ, sprew, sprue. Caused by *Oidium albicans* or *Saccharomyces albicans*, and characterised by the presence of diffuse white patches. It occurs especially in weakly children, but it may affect adults having a wasting disease.

Thrust-cult'ure. A culture of bacteria in a solid culture medium, inoculated by thrusting an infected needle into the sterilised gelatine. Also, *Stab-culture*, or *Stick-culture*.

Thryp'sis. (Θρύπτω, to break in pieces.) Comminution.

Thryp'ticus. *Lithonhryp'ticus*.

Thuja. *Arbor vitæ*. Canada and United States. Nat. Order *Coniferae*. (Not official.)

The leaves and small branches are used. It yields a colourless, volatile oil; also thujin, $C_{20}H_{32}O_{13}$, crystallising in yellow tables, soluble in water and alcohol; of a bitter taste. Action, astringent, antiperiodic, irritant. Uses, locally to fungous growths, warts, and cancer; internally for pulmonary catarrh, dropsy, malarial affections, and gonorrhœa. Dose: fluid extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm; of the tincture, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

Thumb. (L. *thumb*, swell; or Gr. *τῶλος*, swelling.) The pollex. The radial digit. Palpitation in domestic animals.

T. mark. Impression left by the thumb.

Thunbergia. (After K. P. Thunberg, 1743—1828, a Swedish botanist.) *Thunbergia fragrans*, a native plant of East India, is cultivated in the West Indies, and used as an aromatic tonic.

Thunder-struck disease. Same as *Apoplexy*.

Thyma. *Eothyma*. *Thymion*.

Thymacetin. (Not official.) An analgesic introduced by Hoffmann, of Leipzig. It bears the same relation to thymol that phenacetin does to phenol, and is a white crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 2 to 12 grains.

Thymelco'sis. (Θύμος, thymus; ἐλκώσις, ulceration.) Ulceration of the thymus gland.

Thymiasiotech'nia. *Thymiatechny*.

Thymiasis. Fumigation.

Thymiatechny. (Θυμίασμα, a perfume; τέχνη, art.) The art of employing perfumes in medicine.

Thym'ic. (Θύμος, thymus.) Pertaining to the *Thymus gland*.

T. asthma. *Laryngismus stridulus*, or "crowing breath." It has been attributed to enlargement of the thymus or to reflex spasm.

Thym'ion. A small wart on the nose resembling a bud of thyme.

Thymit'és. Wine impregnated with thyme.

Thymi'tis. (Θύμος, thymus; ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of the thymus gland, a rare condition.

Thymol. $C_{10}H_{13}HO$. (Official.) A stearoptene obtained from the volatile oils of *Thymus vulgaris*, *Monarda punctata*, and *Carum ajowan*, by saponifying with caustic soda and

heating the separated soap with hydrochloric acid. Large oblique prismatic crystals, having the odour of thyme and a pungent aromatic flavour. Action, antiseptic. Uses, intestinal affections, catarrhs, typhoid fever, to correct the fætor of foul ulcers. Dose of the fluid extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm; of the oil, 1 to 10 drops.

T. antiseptic dressings. Five per cent. both gauze and wool.

Thymolis liquor. (Not official.) One in 100 rectified spirit.

T. va'por. (Not official.) Thymol 6 grains, rectified spirit 60 minims, light carbonate of magnesia 3 grains, water to an ounce. A teaspoonful in a pint of water for each inhalation.

Thymopath'ia. (Θυμός, mind; πάθος, illness.) Mental disorder.

Thymor'alme. (Θύμος, thyme; οξύς, acid; ἅς, salt.) Compound of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

Thymus. (Θύμος, a glandular substance, a warty exorescence.) A gland found in front of trachea. It reaches its greatest size by the second year. It is vestigial in the adult.

Thyremphrax'is. *Bronchocela.*

Thyreo-adenitis. (Θυρεός, shield; ἀδέν, gland; ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyreo-antitox'in. (Not official.) Crystalline, nitrogenous constituent of the thyroid gland, freed from iodine. In goitre and diseases of the thyroid. Pertussin is a saccharated extract of the thyroid gland; in whooping-cough.

Thyreo-arytæ'noid. Of, or pertaining to, the *Arytænoid* or *Thyroid cartilages*.

T. ligaments. The upper are the false cords, the lower the true vocal cords.

Thyreo-arytænoid'eus. A muscle passing from the arytænoid to the thyroid cartilages.

T. az'ygus. Accessory muscle arising from the great cornu of the hyoid bone to the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyreocela. (Θυρεός, shield; κηλή, a tumour.) A tumour affecting the thyroid gland.

Thyreo-corniculat'us. The upper portion of the inferior thyreo-arytænoid muscle, running from the upper anterior portion of the thyroid to the arytænoid cartilage.

Thyreop'cus. Same as *Thyreocela*.

Thyreotomy. Division of the thyroid cartilage for exploratory purposes.

Thyro-cricot'omy. Tracheotomy performed through the crico-thyroid membrane alone.

Thyro-cuneiform'is. Portion of the inferior thyro-arytænoid cartilage inserted on the cuneiform cartilages.

Thyro-epiglott'ic. Pertaining to the epiglottis and thyroid cartilages.

T. ligament. Ligament uniting the cartilages.

Thyro-epiglottide'an. Same as *Thyro-epiglottic*.

Thyro-epiglottide'us. A few scattered muscular fibres connecting *inter alia* the epiglottis and thyroid cartilages.

Thyroglos'sus lateralis. Muscles arising occasionally between the thyro-hyoid and the hyoglossus.

Thyroglottide'us. Same as *Thyro-epiglottideus*.

Thyro-hy'al. The cartilage developed in the third visceral arch, represented in man by the great cornu of the hyoid bone.

Thyro-hy'oid. Of, or pertaining to, the thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone.

T. ligament. A rounded elastic ligament connecting the tip of the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage and the tip of the great cornu of the hyoid bone.

T. membrane. Membrane connecting the cartilage and the bone.

T. mus'cle. Muscle connecting the oblique ridge of thyroid cartilage and the great cornu of the hyoid bone.

Thyro-hyoid'eus. The *Thyro hyoid muscle*.

Thyroid. (Θυρεοειδής, shield-shaped.) The largest of the cartilages of the larynx.

T. arteries. Superior and inferior, distributed to the thyroid body.

T. ar'is. A trunk coming from the sub-clavian artery, giving off the inferior thyroid, the supra-scapular, and the transverse cervical.

T. body. See *T. gland*.

T. cartilage. The largest of the laryngeal cartilages, so called from its resemblance to a shield.

T. dislocat'ion. Dislocation of the head of the femur into the thyroid foramen.

T. extract. A glycerine extract of the thyroid gland of the sheep, very successfully used in the treatment of myxœdema. Also used for cretinism.

T. for'a'men. See *Obturator foramen*.

T. gland. A ductless gland, consisting of two lobes and an isthmus, found on the front and sides of the trachea and thyroid cartilage. It is the seat of goitre.

T. mus'cle. The *Palato-pharyngeus*.

T. tab'loids. Tabloids containing extract of thyroid gland.

T. ther'apy. The treatment of disease by the administration of thyroid extract.

Thyroid'al. That which concerns the thyroid.

Thyroid'eal. Same as *Thyroidal*.

Thyroid'ean. Same as *Thyroidal*.

Thyroidectomy. (Thyroid; Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of whole or part of the thyroid gland or cartilage.

Thyroid'eus accessor'ius. A muscular slip sometimes found running from the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.

Thyroidin. The extract of thyroid gland.

Thyroiditis. (Θυρεός, a shield; ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidot'omy. (Θυρεός, a shield; τομή, incision.) Incision of the thyroid gland.

Thyroiditis. Same as *Thyroiditis*.

Thyro-mediastinalis. Pericardico-thyroidæus. Muscular fibres running from the external surface of the pericardium to the thyroid gland.

Thyro-membrano'sus. A portion of the thyreo-arytænoides inserted within the plicæ thyreo-arytænoidæa inferior.

T. mi'nor. Same as *T. azygos*.

T. su'perior. Same as *T. azygos*.

Thyro-æso'phagus. (Θυρεός, shield; οἰσόφαγος, œsophagus.) Muscular fibres between the œsophagus and the thyroid cartilage.

Thyro-palatine. Pertaining to the thyroid gland and the palate.

Thyrophraxia. Synonym of *Goitre*.

Thyrophyma. (Θυροῦς, a shield; φῶμα, a tumour.) Enlargement of the thyroid.

Thyro-protein. (Θυροῦς, a shield; πρωτεῖν, first.) An albumen isolated by Bubnoff from the thyroid gland.

Thyr'sus. (Θύρσος, a stalk, stem.) The penis.

Tibia. (L. *tibia*, shin-bone.) The ventral and larger of the bones of the leg.

Tibial. Toward the tibial aspect.

Tibial. Of, or pertaining to, the tibia, or a structure connected with the tibia,—tibial crest, muscles, arteries.

Tibialē. The morphological name for the astragalus.

Tibialis. *Tibialis anticus* and *posticus*, muscles of the leg attached to the tibia.

Tibian. Belonging to the tibia itself.

Tibio-calcanean. Pertaining to the tibia and the calcaneus.

Tibio-fem'oral. Common to the tibia and femur.

T. amputa'tion. Removal of the leg at the knee-joint.

T. in'dex. Ratios of lengths of the two bones.

Tibio-fibular. Of, or pertaining to, the tibia and fibula.

Tibio-perone'al. The same as *Tibio-fibular*.

Tibio-tar'sal. Of, or pertaining to, the tibia and the tarsus, as *Tibio-tarsal articulation* and *ligaments*.

T. amputa'tion. Removal of the foot at the ankle-joint.

Tic. A local and habitual convulsive movement of certain muscles.

T. douloureux. Neuralgia of one or more branches of the fifth nerve; also applied to twitching of the muscles supplied by the seventh nerve. This affection has also been called *Antalgia dolorosa*, *Dolor crucians faciei*, *Neuralgia faciei*, *Prosopalgia*, *Trismus dolorificus*, and *Trismus maxillaris*.

T. non-douloureux. Synonym of *Myoclonus*.

T. ro'tatoire or gi'ratoire. *Spasmodic torticollis*. A spasm of certain muscles, by which the neck is violently jerked from one side to the other.

Tick. One of the many external parasites.

Tickling. Same as *Titillation*. Causing spasmodic muscular contraction, with a sense of peculiar distress, by a slight irritation of the peripheral nerve-fibres of the skin.

Ticklishness. Peculiarly sensitive to tickling.

Tictologia. (Τικτω, to bring forth; λόγος, doctrine.) Doctrine of parturition.

Ticu'na poi'son. A powerfully convulsant arrow poison found in South America, of unknown derivation. It probably contains picrotoxin.

Tidal air. See *Respiration*.

Tide. A definite period of time.

T., ac'id. A transient condition of increased acidity of the urine, sometimes after fasting.

T., al'kaline. The transient condition of

alkalinity of the urine occurring during digestion, when by reason of the determination of acid to the stomach there is a diminution of the acid salts secreted by the kidney.

Tidy's method. The method of estimating the quantity of organic matter present in water by means of the following solutions:—1. Dilute H_2SO_4 (1 part of pure H_2SO_4 and 4 of distilled water). 2. Solution of potassium permanganate 0.286 gramme per litre; 10 c.c. = .714 milligramme of available oxygen. 3. Solution of iodide of potassium, free from iodate, 1 part in 10 of water. 4. Sodium thiosulphate (hyposulphite), 0.77 gramme in 1 litre of distilled water. 5. Carefully prepared starch solution, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gramme in 100 c.c. of water.

Tie'go. *Vertigo*; dizziness.

Tig'lii oleum. See *Croton oil*.

Tigretier. Local name for a form of hysterical mania in Abyssinia.

Tilia ulmifolia. Lime. Europe. Nat. Order *Tiliaceae*. (Not official.) The yellowish flowers, in cymes, partially united to a long bract, contain volatile oil and mucilage, with a pleasant odour; they are diaphoretic, and used extensively on the Continent in tisane.

Tilland'sia. (After *Tillands*, a Swedish botanist.) A Genus of bromeliaceous plants, of some 220 species, mostly epiphytic.

T. usne'ides. Growing in the Southern United States and Central America, called Spanish moss; is astringent, and is used as a cure for piles. (Unofficial.)

Tilmus. (Τίλμος, a pulling.) Carphologia, or floccillation; the picking of the bed-clothes by a delirious patient.

Tim'bre. The peculiar quality of a tone, other than pitch and intensity, that makes it distinctive. It depends on the overtones of the vibrating body.

Time. The duration of an event or phenomenon.

T., iner'tia. In the stimulation of a muscle or sense-organ, the latent time required to overcome the inertia of the muscle or organ after the reception of the stimulus through the nerve.

T., reac'tion. That required for the conduction of a sensory impulse to the centre combined with that of the duration of the perception of the direction of attention (apperception) of the voluntary impulse, and of the return of a motor impulse to the muscles, with their consequent activity. The reaction time varies according to the part and sense, &c., stimulated.

T., recogni'tion. The time required for the recognition of the kind of stimulus after its application.

T. sense. The perception of the lapse of time.

Tim'idus. *Rectus inferior oculi*.

Tin. A solid metal, of a characteristic odour when rubbed, insipid, whitish; sp. gr. 7.291; giving a peculiar tinkling sound when struck. It has been used in medicine as a mechanical anthelmintic in the form of *Pulvis stanni*, or granular tin.

T., but'ter of. *Muriate of tin*.

T., chlo'ride or chlo'ruret of. *Muriate of tin*.

T., deutohydrochlorate of. *Muriate of tin*.

T.-foil. Used for plugging carious teeth, &c.

T., glass. Bismuth.

T., gran'ular. See *Tin*.

T., mu'riate of. Fuming liquor of Libaviius salt of tin, butter, deutohydrochlorate, or superoxygenated muriate of tin, formed by action of muriatic acid on tin. Violent cathartic in dose of gr. ij or iij. Also used for injection in gonorrhœal and purulent discharges from the vagina.

T., mu'riate of superoxy'genated. *Muriate of tin*.

T. o'leate. See *Oleate*.

T., salt of. *Muriate of tin*.

T., sul'phuret of. See *Aurum musivum*.

Tinag'mus. (Τινάγμος; from τινάσσειν, to shake.) A concussion.

Tinas'mus. *Tenesmus*.

Tin'ca. A tench; a small fish.

Tin'cæ, os. The tench's mouth. An old name for the *Os uteri*.

Tinctura Amar'ca. *Bitter tincture*.

T. antac'rida. See *Guaiaecum mixture*.

Tinctura'tion. The preparation of a tincture.

Tincture. (L. *tinctura*, a dyeing.) A fluid containing the essential parts of a substance or substances in solution in alcohol, ether, water, &c., prepared by maceration or digestion.

T., ammo'niated. A solution of a medicinal substance in spirits of ammonia.

T., Bes'tucheff's ner'vous. Ethereal solution of ferric chloride.

T., bitter. Gentian, centaury, orange peel, orange berries, zedoary root, extracted in alcohol.

T., ethe'real. A solution of a drug in ethereal spirit.

T., Flem'ing's. Strong *Tinctura aconiti*.

T., Green'ough's. Tooth wash containing alum, bitter almond, logwood, orris root, horseradish, oxalate of potash, cassia berries, and cochineal extracted in alcohol.

T. press. A press for extracting by expression the active principles of plants.

T., War'burg's. An alcoholic preparation formed of quinine, aloes, rhubarb, gentian, myrrh, camphor, and other substances.

Tine'a. (L. *tinea*, a crawling worm, book-worm.) *Ringworm*.

T. abesti'na. Synonym of *Seborrhœa*.

T. amianta'cea. Synonym of *Seborrhœa*.

T. axilla'ris. *Ringworm of the axilla*.

T. bar'bæ. Same as *Sycosis*.

T. cap'itis. *Porrigo*.

T. cilia'ris. See *T. tarsi*.

T. circina'ta. *Ringworm of parts of the body free from hair, caused by Trichophyton tonsurans*.

T. circina'ta trop'ica. Burmese, Chinese, Indian, or Oriental ringworm. A severe variety of ringworm.

T. cor'poris. See *T. circinata*.

T. cru'ris. *Ringworm of the inner surfaces of the thighs*.

T. decal'vans. *Alopecia areata*.

T. fa'ciel. *Porrigo larvalis*.

T. favo'sa. Same as *Favus*.

T. flo'co'sa. *Porrigo scutulata*.

T. furfura'cea. *Porrigo furfurans*; *Pityriasis*; *Seborrhœa*.

T. granula'ta. *Porrigo scutulata*; *P. lupinosa*.

T. imbrica'ta. *Tokelau ringworm*, *Bow-*

ditch Island ringworm, *Le pita*, *Gune*, *Lascadoë*, *Herpes desquamans*. A tropical vegetable parasitic contagious disease, characterised by the formation of patches of concentric scaly rings. It attacks any part of the body except the head. Intense itching is the only other symptom.

T. ke'ri'on. A form of *T. tonsurans* with excessive inflammation and suppuration.

T. lac'tæ. *Porrigo larvalis*.

T. muc'o'sa. *Porrigo lupinosa*.

T. nodo'sa. *Paxton's disease*. A nodose condition of the hair of the moustache, accompanied by thickening, roughness, and some fragility.

T. supino'sa. Same as *Favus*.

T. syco'sis. *Mentagra parasitica*; *Sycosis parasitica*; barber's itch; ringworm of the beard. A common affection the result of the irritating effect of trichophyton upon the follicles of the hairy portions of the face. It consists of circular scaly patches or rings in the beard forming gyrate areas. If allowed to go on, pustular folliculitis is produced.

T. tar'si. *Eczema palpebrarum*. An eczematous condition of the edges of the eyelids.

T. ton'dens. Same as *T. tonsurans*.

T. tonsu'rans. *Ringworm of the scalp*, which is chronic and contagious, usually affecting children. It consists in the formation of patches surrounded by a raised red margin, in which the hairs are scanty, swollen at the root, and lustreless.

T. trichophy'tina. Same as *Ringworm*.

T. un'guis. A condition of the nail in which it appears to be eroded.

T. ve'ra. Synonym of *Favus*.

T. versic'olor. *Pityriasis versicolor*. A common skin disease due to a vegetable parasite, *Microsporon furfur*. It consists of circular discrete spots, which coalesce and cover extensive irregular areas, which are sharply defined and finely scaly. It usually affects the chest, abdomen, and interscapular regions.

Tingible. (L. *tingere*, to tinge.) That which may be tinged; stainable.

Tingle. A pricking or stinging sensation; the feeling of a slight and sudden thrill, as of pain.

Ting'ling. "Pins and needles." The popular name for those abnormal sensations of tingling experienced by patients affected with various diseased conditions of the nervous system, or after an injury to a nerve.

Tinkler's-weed. See *Triosteum*.

Tinkling. A sharp sound like that caused by striking one piece of metal against another.

T., metal'lic. An auscultatory chinking sound, heard mainly in pneumothorax.

Tinna. See *Chloasma*.

Tinni'tus. (L. *tinire*, to tinkle.) Any subjective tinkling or ringing sound.

T. au'rium. A ringing, buzzing, roaring, or hissing sound heard after the administration of certain drugs, as a result of disease or without any apparent cause.

T., tele'phone. A professional auditory neurosis, supposed to be caused by the continual use of the telephone.

Tintinnab'ulum. (L. *tintinno*, to ring.) A bell. The uvula.

Tip. The point or summit of anything.

T-foot. *Talipes equinus*. A variety of club-foot.

Tire. A sensation of weariness and exhaustion.

T.-balle. An instrument for the extraction of bullets.

T.-fond. An instrument for penetrating a cavity or tissue, transfixing and withdrawing foreign bodies, usually made in the form of a gimlet.

Tires. Milk-sickness.

Tiry. In a tired condition.

Tisane'. A decoction with medicinal properties.

T. de champagne'. A light wine.

T. de Feltz. Decoction of sarsaparilla, isinglass, and sulphuret of antimony. Official in French Codex.

Tis'sue. Any web-like structure. "In the widest sense of the term, every aggregate of cells which obeys a common law of growth (usually, however, not uniform in its action) may be termed a tissue."

T., accidental or adventitious. Consists of every tissue—foreign to the primitive organisation of the economy, but yet organised and living—which may be developed in the interior or at the surface of organs. They have been divided into—(1) Those resembling others in the animal economy or analogous accidental tissues. (2) Those having nothing analogous in the body, and which are always the result of a morbid process.

T., ad'enoïd or lym'phoid. A modified form of retiform connective tissues in which the reticular meshes contain lymphoid cells. This tissue is found all over the body, but mainly in the spleen and the lymphatic glands.

T., adipose'. A very widely distributed tissue, consisting of nucleated vesicles of fat bound together by blood- and lymph-vessels and connective tissue.

T.s., an'imal. A general name for the tissues comprising the elements of the body. There are four classes—epithelial, connective, muscular, and nervous tissues.

T., are'olar. A form of fibrous connective tissue consisting of delicate, soft, elastic fibres interlacing in every direction.

T., base'ment. The tissue of the basement membrane.

T., bo'ny. See *Bone*.

T., can'cellous. The spongy tissue of the bones.

T., cartilag'inous. See *Cartilage*.

T., conjunctive. Cellular tissue.

T., connective. A general term for those tissues supporting and connecting the tissues of the body. They are divided into three groups—fibrous connective tissue, cartilage, and bone.

T., cor'neous. Tissue found in the nails, hairs, and epidermis.

T., den'tal. See *Dentine*.

T., embryon'ic connective. Connective tissue of which the constituent structures are in an early stage of development. The supporting tissue of the umbilical cord is a good example.

T., endothe'lial. The endothelia of the body.

T., epithe'lial. The epithelia of the body.

T., erec'tile. Tissue of a spongy nature, which is expanded when turgid with blood or other fluid.

T., a'bro-cel'lular. Tissue in the form of long fibres.

T., a'fibrous connective. There are three varieties—white fibrous, yellow elastic, and areolar; the variety depending on the nature of the fibres. The fibres are embedded in a matrix.

T. forma'tion. *Histogeny*.

T., ger'minal. The tissue that gives rise to the ova and spermatozoa.

T., granula'tion. See *Granulation*.

T., inflam'matory. Tissue formed as a consequence of inflammation.

T., inod'ular. Accidental fibrous tissue developed in wounds, which is the principal agent in cicatrisation.

T., intersti'tial connective. See *T., areolar*.

T.-making. *Histogenetic*.

T., mu'coid. Mucous or gelatinous tissue present in the umbilical cord.

T., mus'cular. See *Muscle*.

T., nerv'ous. See *Nerve*.

T., paren'chymal. The areolar tissue that accompanies vessels into the substance of an organ.

T., scl'e'rous. A term used collectively for the cartilaginous, osseous, and fibrous tissues.

T., sim'ple. A tissue which possesses but a few structural elements, as blood, lymph, epithelium, connective tissue of cartilage and bone, nervous and muscular tissues.

T., tu'bular or vas'cular. Tissue in the form of long cylindrical tubes.

T., white a'fibrous. A form of fibrous connective tissue consisting of fine, inelastic, transparent, homogeneous filaments. They form the greater part of tendons, fasciæ, &c.

T., yellow elastic. A form of fibrous connective tissue, the fibres being coarse, of a yellowish colour, with their ends showing a tendency to curl up. Found in certain ligaments, such as the *Ligamenta subflava*, &c.

Tis'sue-pa'per test. On a background of one of the colours confounded by colour-blind people a border of neutral tint is placed, and tissue-paper is laid over both. A man who has normal colour vision sees the neutral border coloured with the complementary colour of the background, while a person blind to the colour of the background does not see the neutral border thus tinted.

Tit. The nipple.

Tita'nium. (*Ti'tân*, Titan.) A metal having a certain relationship to iron, chromium, and tin. It is extremely infusible, and will scratch glass. Symbol *Ti*; at. wt. 48.1. Its medicinal properties are not well understood.

Tith'ine. (*Tith*, nurse.) A nurse.

Titillamentum. *Gargarism*.

Titilla'tion. (*L. titillatio*; from *titillare*, to tickle.) The act of tickling. A momentary or transient excitation.

Titra'tion. (*F. titre*, standard of fineness.) Volumetric analyses by the aid of standard solutions.

T. ling'ue. Stuttering, stammering.

Tit'the, Titth'ion, Titthis,

Tit'thos, Titt'y. *Mamma*; nipple.

Titubant'ia. Staggering.

Titubating. (*L. titubare*, to stagger.) A term applied to the gentle swaying ataxia of cerebellar disease and posterior spinal sclerosis.

Tituba'tion. (*L. titubare*, to stagger.)

The staggering gait and inco-ordination of motion accompanying certain diseases of the spine and cerebellum. Also, the staggering gait of the drunkard. Restlessness or inquietude.

Tizarin. An intoxicating drink made by the Apaches and other Indians from some of the species of *Yucca*.

Tmetica. Medicines supposed to have the property of "cutting" thickened humours.

To-and-fro sound. See *Auscultation*.

Toast. Bread browned by heat.

T. water. Water in which toasted bread has been steeped, &c.

Tobacco. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*, a plant of the Order *Solanaceae*. It contains an acrid, pungent liquid alkaloid, nicotine, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$. The smoke is said to contain collidine, pyridine, picoline, and other bases with various acids besides nicotine. Tobacco is a nauseant, emetic, cardiac depressant, and antispasmodic. Used as an anodyne and relaxing agent in intestinal obstruction, mainly by enemata; in orchitis as a poultice; to destroy intestinal worms and external parasites; by inhalation in spasmodic laryngitis and asthma; and internally in tetanus and strychnine poisoning. Smoked in excess it produces a form of poisoning (*Tabacosis*) marked by amblyopia, due to retro-bulbar neuritis (*T. amblyopia*) by irritable, irregular action of the heart (*T. heart*), and by pharyngeal inflammation.

T. amblyopia. Impairment of vision, especially for red and green, which may be slight or amount to absolute blindness over the parts of the field corresponding to the maculopapillary region of the retina. The peripheral regions do not become affected. The patient thinks he sees better in the dark than in full daylight, and at times this is so.

T.-bag suture. Stoltz's operation for cystocele; it is also called purse-string operation. It consists in denuding a circular patch on the anterior vaginal wall, running a suture round the margin, and tying it.

T. dyspepsia. Dyspepsia induced by excessive smoking or chewing.

T. habit. A term used to indicate the employment of tobacco in any form; it is also applied to excessive use.

T. heart. A functional disorder of the heart, characterised by a rapid and often irregular pulse.

T. poisoning. Same as *Nicotism*.

Tobin's tubes. A method of the ventilation of rooms by the introduction of air through tubes placed in the walls.

Tobold's apparatus. An illuminating apparatus, with a moveable reflector, for use with the laryngoscope.

Tocarexis. (*Tókos*, labour; *ἀρξίς*, help.) Assistance rendered to a woman in childbirth.

Tocodynamometer. (*Tókos*, labour; *δύναμις*, power; *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for measuring the force of the expulsive efforts in childbirth.

Tocograph. (*Tókos*, birth; *γράφειν*, to write.) A recording *Tocodynamometer*.

Tocology. (*Tókos*, birth; *λόγος* [*λεγειν*, to speak].) That part of medicine dealing with parturition. *Obstetrics*.

Tocometer. The same as *Tocodynamometer*.

Toddalia. A genus of Rutaceous plants.

T. aculeata. Southern Asia. A useful aromatic and tonic.

Toe. (Ang.-Sax. *ta*.) A digit of the foot. First digit is called the great toe.

T.-drop. Inability to lift the toes, or the anterior part of the foot, due to a local paralysis, usually from peripheral neuritis.

T. great. The innermost and largest toe.

T. reflex. Strong flexion of the great toe, producing involuntary flexion of the foot, then flexion of the leg, and lastly flexion of the thigh or pelvis.

Tofus. *Tophus*.

Toilet. The cleansing, washing, and dressing that follows an operation, especially of the abdominal cavity.

To'kas. *Puerpera*.

To'kelau. A cutaneous disease peculiar to Oceania, the Fiji Islands, and the Society Islands. There is scabbiness of the skin, due to a parasitic fungus.

T. ring-worm. See *Tinea imbricata*.

Token, plague. Plague mark, plague spot. Mark by which one struck with the plague was known. Perhaps the early stage of carbuncle in unfavourable cases.

Tokodynamometer. See *Tocodynamometer*.

Tokograph. See *Tocograph*.

Tokology. See *Tocology*.

Tolerance. (*L. tolerare*, to bear.) The capacity of a patient to withstand certain drugs or certain doses of drugs without injurious consequences, particularly when acquired by a continued use of the drug.

Tolerant. Withstanding the use of a drug without injury.

Toles, Tolium, Tollès. The *Tonsil*.

Tolu'. A balsam obtained through the bark of *Myroxylon toluifera*.

Toluene', Toluol. $C_6H_5CH_3$. (Not official.) Colourless, oily, highly refractive liquid, employed as a parasiticide.

Tolu'idin. $C_7H_7NH_2$. A methylated homologue of aniline prepared by heating dimethylaniline to $300^\circ C$.

Toluta'num. See *Balsamum*.

Tolypyrin. (Not official.) *Tolyldimethylpyrazolon*. $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$. The homologue of antipyrin. It is given in the same doses as antipyrin.

Tol'ysal. (Not official.) $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$. $C_7H_5O_3$, which has been patented, is the analogue of salipyrin. It is given in cachets of 7 to 15 grains, and for articular rheumatism in doses of 30 grains.

Tom toe. The *Pollex*.

Tomac'num, Toma'clum, or **Toma'clum.** (*Tomē*, eat.) A kind of sausage made of mixed meat and spices.

Toma'to. The ripe fruit of the common tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum*. It is claimed to be useful in canker of the mouth. There is a wide-spread popular idea that it is concerned in the causation of cancer.

Tome. A common suffix, as in *Lithotome*.

Tome'ion. Knife.

Tomen'tum. The flocculent inner surface of the pia mater, or the *Tomentum cerebri*.

Tomes, fibres of. Elongated branched processes of the odontoblasts of the pulp filling the dentinal tubules of the teeth.

Tomeus. Knife.

To'mis. Surgeon's forceps. Scissors.

Tomomania. (Τομός, cutting; μανία, madness.) An excessive desire or habit on the part of a surgeon to use the knife or perform unnecessary surgical operations.

Tomoto'cia. (Τομή, cut; τόκος, parturition.) Cesarean section.

Tom'y. Suffix denoting incision, cut, or operation.

Tone. A distinct sound. The normal activity, strength, and excitability of the various organs and functions as observed in a state of health.

Tonga. Fiji. (Not official.) The root of *Raphidophora vitiensis* and the bark of *Premna fastensis*. Tonga is a fluid extract of the root. Action, antineuralgic. Uses, neuralgia. Dose of the fluid extract, 30 to 60 drops.

Tongaline. (Not official.) An American proprietary drug made by the Mellier Drug Company, St. Louis, U.S.A., consisting of the Hawaiian drug tonga, salicylic acid, pilocarpine salicylate, and colchicine. It is a liquid, and used as an antirheumatic in doses of 1 to 2 drachms in water.

Tongue. (Ang.-Sax. *tunge*.) The principal organ for the sense of taste. It is a fleshy mass capable of moving the food in the mouth, aiding in mastication, sucking, and articulation.

T., adhe'rent. See *Tongue-tie*. One which is abnormally attached to the floor of the mouth by the frænum.

T., base of. That portion lying between the circumvallate papillæ and the frænum.

T., bifid. A tongue in which the anterior portion is cleft in the median line.

T., black. Ciaglinski and Hewelke found a fungus allied to the *Mucor rhizopodinus* in these cases. Mason inclines to the view that it is not parasitic.

T.-bone. See *Hyoid bone*.

T., cleft. Same as *T., bifid*.

T., coat'ed. A tongue with a white or yellowish and dirty coating. The condition seems to be related to gastro-intestinal disorders. The coating consists of desquamating epithelium, fungi, bacteria, and débris.

T. compres'sor. Clamp for holding down the tongue in operations.

T. depres'sor. A spatula for depressing the tongue in operations on the mouth.

T., dot'ted. See *T., stippled*.

T., dry. With a dry surface. Condition seen in the low fevers.

T., earth'y. A tongue on which dry, rough layers of calcareous matter are deposited.

T., fern-leaf pattern. A name given by Hutchinson to a tongue presenting a well-marked central furrow, with lateral branches due to hypertrophy of the papillæ.

T., film'y. A tongue on which there are whitish symmetrical patches on both sides, but usually larger on one side than the other. These are slightly firmer than the surrounding tissue, and consist of rounded filiform papillæ, which are glued together by a filmy white material.

T., furred. A coated tongue in which the papillæ are prominent.

T., geograph'ic. A tongue with localized thickening of the epithelium of the lingual mucous membrane. This is seen in leucoplakia, and gives the surface of the tongue the appearance of a geographic chart.

T., hair'y. A tongue with hyperplasia of its papillæ, giving rise to hair-like projections from their tips.

T.-hold'er. A dental instrument for restraining the movements of the tongue.

T., parrot. A shrivelled dry tongue that cannot be protruded. Seen especially in typhus fever.

T., plas'tered. A tongue covered by an abundant thick coat.

T., post-tip of. That portion of the dorsum of the tongue which extends from the tip about an inch, and is usually distinguished by a median linear depression when the tongue is at rest.

T., pre-base of. That region of the dorsum of the tongue included between the circumvallate papillæ and the end of the linear groove of the post-tip.

T., shag'gy. See *T., hairy*.

T. spatula. A tongue compressor or depressor.

T., stip'pled. One in which the papillæ are distinct and separate, and covered with a whitish patch of epithelium.

T., straw'berry. A hyperæmic tongue of which the fungiform papillæ are very prominent. Especially seen in scarlet fever.

T. swallow'ing. A condition in which there is abnormal mobility of the tongue, giving rise to a danger that it might be swallowed.

T.-tie. Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of shortness or increased size of the frænum linguae.

T. tri'angle. The triangular or wedge-shaped red arch at the tip of a coated tongue seen in typhoid.

T., wood'en. One that is the seat of *Actinomyces*.

Tonic. (Τονικός, tone.) A medicine or treatment used to strengthen the tone of the body generally, or part of it; for instance, a nervous tonic, a stomach tonic, &c. Characterised by continuous tension; not clonic.

T. spasm. A steady involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles, lasting a comparatively long time.

T. treatment. The treatment of disease by tonics. The continuous treatment of syphilis by the use of protoiodide of mercury for two or three years in small doses.

Tonicity. The state or property of possessing tone. It means in *Physiol.*, the elasticity of parts. A property of muscles distinct from true irritability.

Ton'icize. To give tone or tonicity to.

Ton'ka bean. *Dipterix odorata*. (Not official.) Guiana. Nat. Order *Papilionaceæ*. The bean is from a large tree. The active principle of the bean is coumarin, $C_9H_8O_2$. Action, antispasmodic, heart-stimulant, narcotic. Uses, whooping-cough. Dose of the fluid extract, 5 to 8 drops.

Tono'dés. Tensive.

Tonogram. (Τόνος, tone; γράφειν, to write.) The record of a tonograph.

Tonograph. A machine for recording the tension of the arterial blood-current.

Tonometer. (Τόνος, tone; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument to measure the tension of the eyeball.

Tonometry. Measurement of tension, as of the eyeball.

Tonomit'ter. (Τόνος, tone; *L. mittere*,

to send.) An instrument to improve the hearing near the opening of the Eustachian tube.

Tonopsychagogia. (Τόνος, tone; ψυχή, mind; ἀγώγος, leading.) Restoration of mental vigour.

Tonoticus. *Tonic.*

Tonsil. (L. *tonsilla*.) A mass of adenoid tissue situated between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces. One of the lobes of the cerebellum.

T. guillotine. An instrument used for removal of the tonsils.

T. lingual. A small collection of lymphoid tissue at base of tongue.

T. Luschka's. Adenoid tissue existing between the orifices of the Eustachian tubes, analogous in structure to the tonsils. Also called the "third tonsil."

T. pharyngeal. Same as *T. Luschka's*.

Tonsilla. One of the cerebellar lobes on the mesial side near the vallicula.

T. tubilis Gerlachii. Same as *T. Luschka's*.

Tonsillæ gangræna. *Cynanche maligna*.

T. pestilentes. *Cynanche maligna*.

Tonsillar. (L. *tonsilla*.) Of, or pertaining to, the tonsils.

T. artery. A branch of the facial.

T. nerves. Slender branches of the glosso-pharyngeal.

T. plexus. An anastomosing network of blood-vessels found in the tonsil and its immediate neighbourhood.

Tonsillary. Same as *Tonsillar*.

Tonsillia. *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

Tonsillitic. Of, or pertaining to, the tonsils.

Tonsillitis. Inflammation of tonsils.

T. follicular. When there is increased secretion from the lining of the crypts owing to inflammation of the follicles.

T. herpetic. A form of inflammation of the mucosa of the palate, tonsils, uvula, and pharynx, characterised by the formation of herpetic vesicles, which burst, forming ulcers that coalesce and are covered with a fibrinous exudation. Its course is not unlike pneumonia.

T. lacunar. Same as *T. follicular*.

T. mycotic. A form due to the presence of fungous growths.

T. pustular. One characterised by the formation of pustules.

T. suppurative. Same as *Quinsy*.

Tonsillotome. An instrument for removal of the tonsils.

Tonsillotomy. (L. *tonsilla*, tonsil; Gr. τομή, a cutting.) Removal of the tonsils.

Ton'sure. (L. *tondere*, to clip.) The removal of the hair from any part.

Tonus. *Tonic spasm; Tonicity.*

T. trismus. *Trismus*.

Tochu'tia. Same as *Dengue*.

Toot poison. See *Coriara*.

Tooth. The teeth are small hard bodies fixed in the alveoli of the jaw-bones; serving to seize, cut, tear, and triturate alimentary substances. The teeth have in general the shape of an irregular cone, the base of which is toward the interior of the mouth, and the apex, single or divided, toward the bottom of the alveoli. Each tooth is composed of dentine, and has an extra-alveolar portion covered with a vitriform substance called enamel, the crown

or corona, separated from the root by the cervix. There are thirty-two teeth in the adult, sixteen to each jaw; these consist of four incisors, two canines, four bicusps, and six molars. The dentine (ebur, substantia eburnea, substantia ossea of Malpighii, proper tooth substance, bone of the tooth, osseous substance of tooth, tooth bone) is composed of tubular fibres—dental fibres—which contain organic deposits of calcareous salts and of intertubular substance, in which are observed corpuscles or osseous cells of the tooth called caligerous cells, which also contain earthy salts. At the part where the enamel terminates the crusta petrosa or fibrosa (cortex osseus, cementum, cementum, or cortical substance) commences in a slightly modified thin layer of true bone, which gradually increases in thickness as the root is reached. This encloses a vascular and nervous pulp in a central cavity (cavitas pulpæ, cavum dentis, antrum dentale).

T. ache. Any pain in or about the teeth. *Odontalgia*.

T. ache tree. See *Prickly ash* and *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*.

T. cough. Reflex cough due to dental irritation.

T. denuding process of. Gradual removal of the enamel without evidence of disease; most common in the old.

T. edge. Great sensibility of the teeth, especially to acrid substances.

T. germ. Ingrowth of epithelium and connective tissue that later forms the complete tooth.

T. paste. See *Dentifrice*.

T. plugger. A dental instrument used for filling teeth.

T. pulp. Connective and other soft tissue filling the cavity of a tooth.

T. rake. Instrument for scaling the teeth.

T. rash. A cutaneous eruption occurring during the teething of children.

T. sac. The connective tissue surrounding the germ of a tooth in the fetus.

T. saw. A fine saw used by dentists in preparing a tooth for crowning.

T. wort. *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

T. wounds. Wounds inflicted by the teeth of animals which do not owe their gravity to poison, but to the laceration of the tissues.

Toothed. Provided with teeth or indentations.

Toothless. Having no teeth. *Edentulous*.

Tooth-like. Resembling a tooth. *Odontoid*.

Topæsthesia. (Τόπος, place; αἴσθησις, sense.) Local sensibility to touch.

Topalgia. (Τόπος, place; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in a circumscribed area not referable to the distribution of any particular nerve.

Tophaceous. Of the nature of *Tophi*. Sandy or gritty.

Tophi. Plural of *Tophus*.

Tophus. (L. *tophus*, *tofus*, sandstone.) A calcareous concretion that forms on the pinna of the ear, round the joints, &c., in gout.

Tophyperidrosis. (Τόπος, place; ὑπέρ, in excess; ἰδρώς, sweat.) Local sweating in excess.

Topic, Topical. (Τόπος, place.) Local.

T. remedy. One applied locally.

Top'icum. Any remedy for local and external application.

Top'ward, angle of. The ophryospinal facial angle; the angle included between two lines from the nasal spine to the ophryon and auricular point.

T. line or pro'file. A line joining the intersuperciliary point and the most prominent point of the chin.

Topina'ria. *Talpa*.

Topoal'gia. (Τόπος, place; άλγος, pain.) Localised pain, common in neurasthenia, often appearing suddenly after strong emotional disturbances, recurring with paroxysmal intensity and not in the distribution of a particular nerve, and without appreciable central or local lesion.

Topograph'ic. (Τόπος, place; γράφειν, to write.) Pertaining to the features of a locality.

T. anat'omy. Descriptive anatomy; or, used in the restricted sense, surface anatomy.

Topog'raphy. A description of an area with reference to the features of its surface. *Anat.* Applied to the study of regional or topographic anatomy.

Topology. (Τόπος, place; λόγος, science.) *Topograph'ic anatomy.* The relation of the presenting part of the fetus to the pelvic canal.

Toponarco'sis. (Τόπος, place; νάρκωσις, a benumbing.) Local insensibility or anæsthesia.

Toponeuro'sis. (Τόπος, place; νεύρον, a nerve.) A local neuritis.

Topon'omy. See *Toponymy*.

Topon'y. (Τόπος, place; ὄνυμα, a name.) Topical terminology; the system of anatomical terminology indicating the direction and position of parts. It is either intrinsic, having reference only to the organism; or extrinsic, based on the relation of the organism to the earth's surface while in the anatomical position.

Topoph'o'bia. (Τόπος, place; φοβός, fear.) Morbid dread of places.

Topothermæsthesiom'eter. (Τόπος, place; θερμη, heat; αἰσθησις, sensation; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument for measuring local sensitiveness or impressions of heat.

Tor'cular, or T. Heroph'illi. The point of meeting of the superior longitudinal, the straight, the two lateral, and the occipital sinuses.

Tori. Plural of *Torus*.

T. pyramida'les. The two eminences on the surface of the pons caused by bundles of ascending fibres of the pyramids.

Toric. Having the properties of a *Torus*.

T. lens. See *Torus*.

Tormac'ulo. (L. *torquus*, to twist.) *Tourniquet*.

Tormentil'ia. Europe and North Asia. Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*. (Not official.) The rhizome of *Potentilla tormentilla* is used; it is two to three inches long and half an inch thick; the surface is covered with roundish protuberances; the odour is rose-like, taste astringent; contains tannin. Action, astringent. Uses, passive hæmorrhages. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Tormentum. An old name for various obstructive disorders of the intestine.

T. intestino'rum. Same as *Dysentery*.

Tor'mina. (L. *torquere*, twist, wrench.) Severe gripping pains in the bowels; gripes; colic.

T. al'vi. *Colic*.

T. Cel'si. *Dysentery*.

T. intestino'rum. Same as *Dysentery*.

T. post-par'tum. The after-pains of parturition.

Tor'minal. *Torminous*. Affected with *Tormina*.

Torminous. Affected with *Tormina* characterised by gripping pains.

Tor'modont. (Τόκος, a hole or socket ὀδὸς, tooth.) Having teeth in sockets.

Tornaculum. *Tourniquet*.

Torn'waldt's disease. See *Thornwaldt's disease*.

Torose. (L. *torus*, a bulging, protuberance.) *Biol.* Cylindric, with constrictions and enlargements at intervals.

Toros'ity. (L. *torosus*, muscular sheath.) Muscular strength.

Torped'inous. (L. *torpere*, to numb.) Benumbing, like a torpedo.

Torpe'do. (L. *torpedo*, *torpedinis*, cramp-fish; *torpere*, to be numb.) Numbness stupor; narcosis. (Rare.)

Torpefactio universa'lis. (L. *torpere*, to be stupid; *facio*, to make.) Torpidity of the whole body.

Tor'pent. Incapable of the active performance of a function. A medicine or agent that reduces or subdues any irritative action.

Torpes'cence. State of torpidity; numbness.

Torpes'cent. (L. *torpescere*, to grow numb or stiff.) Becoming torpid or benumbed.

Torpid. (L. *torpeo*, to be sluggish.) Numb, dull, stupid, inactive.

T. ulcer of the cor'nea. One in which the irritative symptoms are very slight, or wanting altogether.

Torpid'itus. *Torpor*.

Torpid'ity. *Torpor*. Insensibility, apathy, numbness.

Torpidly. In a torpid manner.

Torpidness. *Torpidity*; *Torpor*.

Torpidus. Narcotised. *Torpid*.

Tor'pify. (L. *torpifacere*, to make numb.) To stupefy; to make torpid, numb.

Tor'pitude. *Torpor*; *Torpidity*.

Tor'por. State in which a part becomes numb and almost incapable of motion. *Narcosis*; *Torpidity*; *Torpiditude*. Also applied to the whole body.

T. intestino'rum. Constipation.

T. retinæ. Loss of energy on the part of the retinal elements.

T. soporif'icus. Lethargic *torpor*.

Torporif'ic. Torpifying; stupefying.

Tor'quate. (L. *torquere*, a neck chain.) *Biol.* Ringed about the neck.

Tor'ques. (L. *torques*, a neck chain.)

Biol. A collar-like marking of the skin; hair or feathers of the neck.

Tor'ried bread. Ordinary bread toasted in thin slices till it is almost blackened.

Tor'rid. (L. *torrere*, to parch.) Hot, burning.

T. zone. The climatic zone lying between the isotherms of 70° north and south.

Torrification. Application of a high degree of heat, but not sufficient to produce carbonisation.

Tor'sion. (*L. torquere*, to twist.) The act or effect of twisting. The twisting of a cut end of an artery for the arrest of hæmorrhage.

T. for'ceps. Forceps used for twisting the end of a divided artery.

T. of a long bone. The normal twist of a bone.

T. of teeth. The forcible correction of irregularities in the disposition of the teeth.

T. of the umbilical cord. The spontaneous twisting of the umbilical cord.

Torsocclusion. (*L. torquere*, to twist; *cludere*, to close.) A form of acupressure in which the point of the pin is pushed through a portion of tissue parallel to the course of the vessel to be secured, then carried over its anterior surface, and at the same time swept round until it is brought to a right angle to the course of the artery, when its point is thrust into the soft parts beyond.

Torticollar. (*L. tortus*, twisted; *collum*, neck.) Wry-necked. Affected with *Torticollis*.

Torticollis. A twisting of the neck caused by the contraction of one of the sterno-mastoids and one or more of the deep cervical muscles.

T., intermit'tent. See *Spasmodic torticollis*.

T., spasmodic. A spasmodic contraction of the sterno-mastoid on one side, causing the head to be drawn upwards and toward the opposite side.

Tortulous. (*L. torta*, a twist.) *Biol.* Twisted, or like a string of beads; moniliform.

Tortuose. (*L. tortuosus*, winding.) *Biol.* Bent and twisted, as some stems.

Tortuosity. (*L. tortus*, twisted.) A twisted or devious course, as of a blood-vessel.

Tortuous. Twisted. Sinuous.

Tortura or'is. (*L. torquere*, to twist.) Canine laugh. *Neuralgia faciei*.

T. or'is paralytica Linnæi. Bell's paralysis.

Torula. (*L. torus*, a swelling.) A Genus of budding Fungi (*Blastomycetes*).

Toruliform. (*L. torula*, torula; *forma*, form.) Resembling an organism of the Genus *Torula*.

Toruloid. Same as *Toruliform*.

Torulose. Knobbed.

Torulous. Same as *Torulose*.

Torus. A smooth rounded ridge or elongated protuberance, as of a muscle. Specifically, the *Tuber cinereum* of the brain.

T. fronta'lis. A protuberance in the region of the frontal sinuses, at the root of the nose, in the median line, and on the external surface of the skull.

T. ma'nus. The metacarpus.

T. occipita'lis. Prominence at times present on the upper portion of the occipital bone.

T. palati'nus. A protuberance on the surface of the hard palate marking the point of junction of the intermaxillary and the palato-maxillary sutures.

T. spira'lis. *Stria acustica*.

T. u'teri. Thick fold at the point of reflection of the uterine and vaginal peritoneum.

Totty. *Vertiginous*.

Totum carno'sum. *Pancreas*.

Touch. Tactile sense. Palpation. In *Obstetrics*, vaginal digital examination.

T., abdom'inal. Abdominal palpation.

T., after. The persistent sensation after palpation.

T. corpuscle. A tactile corpuscle.

T., doub'le. Combined vaginal and abdominal examination.

T., rect'al. Rectal digital examination.

T., roy'al. It was formerly supposed that king's evil or scrofula was cured by the royal touch.

T., ves'ical. Digital examination of the female bladder through the dilated urethra.

Touch'ing. The application of the hand or fingers.

Toulema. Canna starch.

Tour de maî'tre. The turn in the introduction of a catheter after being passed into the urethra. It is first placed over the groin, then in the median line, and then depressed, having been simultaneously pushed into the bladder.

Tourette's' disease. Motor inco-ordination with echolalia and coprolalia. A convulsive form of tic.

Tourniquet. An instrument for arresting circulation through the whole or part of a limb or through a single large artery by compression. In its simplest form it consists of a strap, a screw, and a pad.

T., Dupuy'tren's. A tourniquet for compression of the abdominal aorta, consisting of a semicircle of metal with a pad at one extremity.

T., Es'march. Consists of a strong india-rubber band. Applied after the limb has been rendered bloodless by means of an elastic bandage.

T., field. Consists of a strap, buckle, and a pad to pass over the artery.

T., horse'shoe. This instrument compresses at two points by means of a screw at one end. Used for prolonged control of arterial circulation.

T., lip. Consists of a V-shaped piece of steel, the arms being provided with plates that are approximated by a central screw.

T., Pet'it's. A metal screw was employed in which the principal pressure was brought to bear on the main artery.

T., provi'sional. An instrument applied so that it can immediately control hæmorrhage, if necessary, in a wound.

T., Signorini's. See *T., horseshoe*.

T., Signoro'ni's horseshoe tour'ni-quet. This is an instrument of a horseshoe form, consisting of two rigid arms, one for compression of the main vessel, and the other for counter-pressure. It is especially useful in controlling the circulation in the treatment of popliteal aneurism.

T., Ske'y's. A modification of the horseshoe tourniquet.

T., Span'ish wind'llass. A knotted bandage or handkerchief twisted by a stick and used as a tourniquet.

T., tor'cular. Same as *T., Span'ish windlass*.

Tous-les-mois. A farinaceous food obtained from the tubers of *Canna edulis*.

Toussaint's' theory. That the lymphatic glands become so hardened after specific inflammation that they refuse passage to micro-organisms of a similar nature afterwards, thus conferring local immunity.

Tow. The refuse of flax or hemp. Used as an absorbent in surgery.

Town cachexia. The general cachectic condition of pallor and anæmia met with in densely populated towns.

Toxa. (Plural of *toxum*; from *τοξικόν*, poison.) Diseases due to poison.

Toxæmia, Toxæmic. See *Toxemia*, *Toxemic*.

Toxalbumin. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *L. albumin*, white of egg.) A poisonous albumose produced by metabolic processes of micro-organisms, and shown in certain specific instances, such as diphtheria, &c., to produce the symptoms and effects characteristic of the disease caused by the micro-organism. It is possible that they are also produced by animal parasitic organisms.

Toxanæmia, Toxanæmia. Anæmia caused by the actions of ptomaines.

Toxemia, Toxæmia. The presence of a toxic substance or substances in the blood. Blood-poisoning.

Toxemic, Toxæmic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, toxemia. Affected with toxæmia.

Toxic. (*Τοξικόν*, poison.) Of, or pertaining to, toxicants. *Toxicological*.

T. convulsion. A convulsion caused by a poison.

T. dementia. Feebleness of mind consequent on poison.

T. epilepsy. Epileptiform spasms produced by poison.

Toxicæmia, Toxicemia. See *Toxemia*.

Toxical. See *Toxic*.

Toxically. By toxicants, or narcotic or stimulating poisons.

Toxicant. Having a toxic effect; capable of poisoning.

Toxicate. To poison, intoxicate.

Toxication. Synonym of poisoning.

Toxicæmia. Same as *Toxemia*.

Toxicchemitosis. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *αἷμα*, blood.) Blood-poisoning.

Toxicide. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *L. cadere*, to kill.) A remedy that destroys toxic agents.

Toxicity. (*Τοξικόν*, poison.) Toxic quality; poisonousness.

Toxicoderma. See *Toxicodermatitis*.

Toxicodermatitis. See *Toxicodermatitis*.

Toxicodermitis. Inflammation of the skin due to an irritant poison.

Toxicogenic. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *γεννᾶν*, to produce.) Giving rise to poisons; producing a toxic substance, as a toxicogenic micro-organism.

Toxicoid. Resembling poison.

Toxicological. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *λόγος*, science.) Of, or pertaining to, *Toxicology*.

Toxicologically. In a toxicological manner.

Toxicologist. One who is a specialist in toxicology.

Toxicology. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *λόγος*, science.) The branch of medicine dealing with poisons; their nature, properties, symptoms, sources, and antidotes.

Toxicomania. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *μανία*, morbid desire.) A morbid craving for poisonous substances.

Toxico'ses. (*Τοξικόν*, poison.) A family of diseases caused by the introduction of poisons into the system.

Toxico'sis. (*Τοξικόν*, poison.) A toxic or poisoned state; the state of disease produced by a poisonous principle.

T., auto-. One with clinical symptoms caused by the formation of toxic basic products from morbid matter, such as pathologic fluids lodged in certain parts of the system.

T., exogenic. One with clinical symptoms induced by the action of toxic bases taken into the system with the food, such as the poison of tinned meats, &c.

T., no'so-. One with clinical symptoms referable to the presence of basic products formed in the body and eliminated by the urine.

T., retention. Symptoms referable to the retention of toxic physiological products, such as anæmia.

Toxicum. Poison, venom.

Toxidentron. See *Rhus tox*.

Toxiferous. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *L. ferre*, to bear.) Carrying or conveying poison.

Toxihe'mia. Same as *Toxemia*.

Toxin, Toxine. Any toxic ptomaine; any diffusible alkaloidal substance analogous to the vegetable alkaloids.

Toxipho'bia. A morbid fear of being poisoned.

Toxipho'biac. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *φόβος*, fear.) A person affected with *Toxiphobia*.

Toxires'in. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *L. resina*, resin.) A poisonous decomposition product of digitalis when it is treated with dilute acids and heated to 240° C.

Toxophylax'in. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *φύλαξ*, a guardian, protector.) A defensive proteid produced in the body of an animal which has acquired immunity for a given infectious disease; and which has the power of rendering inert the toxic products of the pathogenic micro-organisms to which the condition was due.

Toxoso'zin. (*Τοξικόν*, poison; *σώζειν*, to save.) A defensive proteid found in the body of a normal animal which has the power of protecting itself to a greater or less degree against micro-organisms and their products.

Toynbee's experiment. The rarefaction of the air of the middle ear by swallowing, with coincident closure of the mouth and nares.

T. law. A law concerning intra-cranial disease secondary to otitis. It is that the cerebellum and lateral sinus suffer from disease of the mastoid, while the cerebrum is endangered by caries of the tympanic roof.

Tra'bal. Pertaining to the *Trabs*; *Callosal*.

Trabecula. The fibrous cords, layers, or processes of connective tissue ramifying in the substance of organs for purposes of support. The fleshy part of the cardiac columnæ carneæ. In *Embryol.*, the prechordal cartilages (lateral trabecules of Rathke).

T. cerebri. *Corpus callosum*, or *Trabs cerebri*.

T. cine'rea. *Middle soft grey commissure*.

Trabecular. Of, or pertaining to, a trabecula. *Trabeculate*.

Trabecularism. A coarse reticulation or cross-barred condition of any tissue.

Trabeculate. Having a trabecula or trabeculae.

Trabeculated. Same as *Trabeculate*.

Trabecule. Same as *Trabecula*.

Tra'bes carneæ. *Musculi pectinati*.

T. cor'dis. *Columnæ carneaæ.*
Trabs. The *Callosum*, or *Corpus callosum*. Called also the *Trabs cerebri*.
T. cer'ebr'i. The *Corpus callosum*.
Trace. A track or mark; a bare visible quantity.
Tracer. An instrument used in dissection for isolating nerves or vessels by teasing.
Trache'a. (*Τραχεία*, the windpipe.) The windpipe; a cylindrical tube extending from the larynx to the bronchi.
Tracheacot'asy. (*Τραχεία*, trachea; *ἐκτασις*, dilatation.) Dilatation of the trachea.
Trache'al. Of, or pertaining to, the windpipe.
T. arteries. Branches of the inferior thyroid.
T. catarrh'. See *Tracheitis*.
T. râles. Bubbling sounds from mucus in the trachea.
T. tube. See *Trachea*.
T. tugging. The feeling of a downward tugging sensation of the larynx when the thyroid cartilage is pushed upward. Sometimes observed in thoracic aneurism.
Tracheal'gia. (*Τραχεία*, trachea; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Pain in the trachea. Croup.
Tracheary. (*Τραχεία*, trachea.) Pertaining to the trachea.
Trachel'itis. Same as *Trachitis*.
Trachela'gra. (*Τραχεία*, trachea; *ἄγρᾱ*, seizure.) Rheumatic pain in the neck.
Trachelalis. (*Τράχηλος*, neck.) The *Tracheo-mastoid muscle*.
Trachelectomopex'ia. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *ἐκτομή*, excision; *πῆξις*, a fixing.) Partial excision, with fixation of the neck of the uterus.
Trachelectomy. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *ἐκτομή*, excision.) Excision of the uterine cervix.
Trache'lian. Pertaining to the neck, particularly to its dorsal part.
Trachelias'mus. Same as *Trachelis-mus*.
Trachelis'mus. Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck.
Tra'chelo-acro'mial. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *ακρώμιον*, the point of the shoulder-blade.) Connecting the shoulder-blade and vertebrae, as a muscle common to the neck and acromion.
Tra'chelo-acromia'lis. The *Trachelo-acromial muscle*.
Tra'chelo-clavio'ular. Pertaining to, or common to, the neck and the collar-bone.
Tra'chelo-clavicular'is. A small anomalous muscle, extending generally from the sixth cervical to the clavicle.
Tra'chelo-costoscapula'ris. The *Serratus magnus* and the *Levator anguli scapulae*.
Tracheo-cylo'is. Same as *Tortio-collis*.
Tra'chelo-cyrto'sis. Same as *Trachelo-kypnosis*.
Tra'chelo-cysti'tis. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *κύστις*, bladder; *-itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.
Tra'chelo-diaphragmat'ic. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm.) Pertaining to the neck and the diaphragm.
Trachelodyn'ia. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *δύνη*, pain.) Pain in the neck.

Tra'chelo-kypho'sis. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *κυφώσις*, kyphosis.) An anterior curvature of the cervical spine.
Tra'chelo-mas'toid mus'cle. Connecting the cervical vertebrae and mastoid process.
Tra'chelo-myi'tis. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *μύς*, muscle; *-itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the muscles of the neck.
Tra'chelo-occipital. Pertaining to, or common to, the nape of the neck and the hind head. Specifying a muscle in this region, the *Complexus*.
Trachelopa'nus. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *L. ramus*, swelling.) Swelling of the cervical lymphatic glands.
Trachelopex'ia. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *πῆξις*, a fixing.) Fixation of the neck of the uterus.
Trachelophy'ma. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *φύμα*, growth.) Swelling of the neck.
Tracheloplasty. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *πλάσσειν*, to mould.) Plastic surgery of the neck of the uterus.
Trachelorhaphy. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *ράφή*, suture.) Suture of the edges of a laceration of the cervix uteri.
Tra'chelo-scap'ular. Common to the neck and scapular regions.
Trachelostropho'sis. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *στρόφος*, a twisting.) Torsion of the neck.
Trachelotomy. (*Τράχηλος*, neck; *τομή*, a cutting.) Incision into the cervix uteri.
Tracheoæ'rocele. (*Τραχεία*, trachea; *ἀήρ*, air; *κῆλη*, tumour.) A diverticulum of the trachea.
Tracheoblennorrhœ'a. (*Τραχεία*, trachea; *βλέννα*, mucus; *ροία*, flow.) A profuse discharge of mucus from the trachea.
Tracheobronchial. (*Τραχεία*, trachea; *βρόγχος*, bronchus.) Pertaining to the trachea and bronchi.
Tracheobronchitis. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchi.
Tra'cheoce'le. (*Τραχεία*, windpipe; *κῆλη*, tumour.) An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele; goitre. Hernia of the lining membrane of the trachea.
Tracheoclavicular'is i'mus. Muscular slips at times found in man running from the clavicle to the occipital bone.
Tracheocynan'che. *Τραχεία*, windpipe; *κύων*, a dog; *ἀγχείν*, to strangle.) Synonym of *Tracheitis*.
Tracheolaryn'geal. (*Τραχεία*, windpipe; *λάρυγξ*, larynx.) Pertaining to the larynx and trachea.
Tracheolaryngotomy. (*Τραχεία*, trachea; *λάρυγξ*, larynx; *τομή*, a cutting.) Combined laryngotomy and tracheotomy.
Tra'cheo-œsoph'agus. A band of muscle-fibres uniting the trachea and œsophagus.
Tracheopathy. (*Τραχεία*, trachea; *πάθος*, disease.) Any disease of the trachea.
Tra'cheo-pharyngeus. (*Τραχεία*, windpipe; *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.) An anomalous band uniting the inferior constrictor and the trachea.
Tracheoph'ony. (*Τραχεία*, trachea; *φωνή*, voice.) The sound heard over the trachea on auscultation.
Tra'cheo-phthi'sis. See *Phthisis laryngea*.

Tracheophy'ma. Same as *Goitre*.
Tracheopy'osis. (Τραχεΐα, trachea; πύον, pus.) *Purulent tracheitis*.
Tracheopy'ra. *Cynanche trachealis*.
Tracheorrha'gia. (Τραχεΐα, trachea; ῥήγνυναι, to burst forth.) *Hæmorrhage from the trachea*.
Tracheoschi'sis. (Τραχεΐα, trachea; σχίζω, to split.) *Rissure of the trachea*.
Tracheos'copic. (Τραχεΐα, trachea; σκοπεῖν, to view.) *Pertaining to Tracheoscopy*.
Tracheos'copist. One versed in *Tracheoscopy*.
Tracheos'copy. (Τραχεΐα, windpipe; σκοπεῖν, view.) *Inspection of the trachea with a laryngoscope*.
Tracheosteno'sis. (Τραχεΐα, windpipe; στενός, narrowing.) *Stenosis of the trachea*.
Tracheotome. (Τραχεΐα, windpipe; τομή [τομεῖν], cut.) *A scalpel used for tracheotomy*.
Tracheot'omist. One who practises *Tracheotomy*.
Tracheot'omize. To perform the operation of *Tracheotomy*. Also spelt *Tracheotomise*.
Tracheot'omy. The operation of opening the trachea.
T., infe'rior. Operation below the isthmus of the thyroid.
T., plunge. Operation in one incision for great emergencies.
T., supe'rior. Operation above the isthmus.
T. tube. A curved tube used for an air-passage after tracheotomy.
Trachielco'sis. (Τραχεΐα, trachea; ἔλκος, ulcer.) *Ulceration of the trachea*.
Trachiel'cus. Ulcer of the trachea.
Trachoma. (Τραχώμα, roughness.) Granular lids, occurring sometimes after purulent ophthalmia. Granulations on the palpebral conjunctiva. The disease is due to a specific diplococcus.
T. Arlti. The granular form.
T., brawn'y. A late stage of mixed trachoma, in which the surface of the conjunctiva is rather smooth, although lymphoid infiltration persists.
T. diffu'sum. A high degree of mixed trachoma, in which large growths cover the tarsal conjunctiva.
T., follic'ular; T., mixed. The usual form of trachoma.
T. gland. Aggregated glands of Bruch. A number of follicles in the conjunctiva at the palpebro-sclerotic junction.
T., Knapp's roller-for'ceps meth'od of treat'ing. The expression of the gelatinous matter by roller forceps.
T. ve'rūm. See *T. Arlti*. Horny epithelium, or summer granulations. In this form the granulations are horny. The name of *Hypertrophic trachomatous conjunctivitis* has been proposed for it.
Trachom'atous. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, trachoma.
Trachypho'nia. (Τραχύς, rough; φωνή, voice.) Hoarseness of the voice.
Trachys'ma. Same as *Trachoma*.
Traction. (L. *trahere*, to draw.) The act of drawing or pulling.
T. an'eurism. An aneurism most com-

monly seen in children, due to traction of the aorta from an incompletely atrophied ductus Botalli.

T. axis. Traction in the axis of a channel.
T. axis for'ceps. Obstetric forceps permitting axis-traction.

T. divertic'ulum. A circumscribed sacculation of the œsophagus from the traction of the circum-œsophageal adhesions.

T., elas'tic. Traction by an elastic force.

Trac'tor. An instrument for employing traction.

Tractora'tion. Treatment by metallic tractors.

Tragacantha, Trag'acanth. (Official.) Europe, Africa. Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*. A gummy exudation obtained from incisions made in the stem of *Astragalus gummifer*, and some other species of *Astragalus*. Action, demulcent. Use, a vehicle for the suspension of heavy insoluble powders; for forming troches. Dose of the powder, 20 grains or more.

T. compos'itus, pulvis. (Official.) Tragacanth in powder, 1; gum acacia in powder, 1; starch in powder, 1; refined sugar, 3. Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Tragacanthæ glyceri'nūm. (Official.) Tragacanth in powder, 110 grains; glycerine, 1 ounce; distilled water, 74 grains. Used as a pill excipient.

T. muella'go. (Official.) Tragacanth in powder, 60 grains; distilled water, 10 ounces; rectified spirit, 2 fluid drachms.

Trag'al. Pertaining to the *Tragus*.

Tragalism. (Τράγος, goat.) *Salaciousness, Sensuality*.

Trag'icus. A few scattered muscular fibres found on the tragus.

Tragomas'chala, or Tragomas'chalè. (Τράγος, goat; μασχάλη, armpit.) An unpleasant odour from the armpits.

Tragopho'nia. (Τράγος, goat; φωνή, voice.) *Egophony*.

Tragop'odia. (Τράγος, goat; πούς, a foot.) *Knock-knee*.

Tragus. (Τράγος, goat.) A small gristly, fleshy prominence anterior to the orifice of the external meatus.

Traik. To be in a declining state of health.

Also, the flesh of sheep that have died of disease or accident.

Traik'el. Very much exhausted; worn out.

Train'ing. Systematic exercise and diet for some physical or mental attainment.

Trait. Any natural characteristic that is peculiar to an individual.

Trame, or Tra'mis. The *Perinæum*.

Tramoseric'eous. (L. *trama*, web; *sericeus*, silken.) *Biol.* Having a satin-like lustre.

Trance. (L. *transitus*, a passage.) *Catalepsy; Ecstasy*. The hypnotic state: a prolonged abnormal sleep, in which the vital functions are reduced to a very low ebb, and from which the patients cannot ordinarily be aroused.

T. doct'or. A *Hypnotist*.

T., hys'teric. A trance-like condition sometimes met with in hysteria.

Transau'dient. (L. *trans*, across; *audire*, to hear.) Permitting the passage of sound.

Transcenden'tal. (L. *trans*, across;

scandere, to climb.) Beyond the bounds of experience.

T. anatomy. *Philosophic anatomy.*

Transcondyloid amputation of thigh. *Carden's operation.* Anterior and posterior flaps are cut, and the bone sawn across at the level of the base of the flaps. The anterior flap extends to the middle of the ligamentum patellæ. The posterior can hardly be said to have length.

Transductor. Synonym of *Transversus pedis*.

T. hallucis. *Transversus pedis.*

Transect'. (*L. trans*, across; *sectus*, cut.) To cut across, to dissect transversely.

Transsection. The dissection of a body transversely.

Transfem'inate. To change from female to male.

Transference. (*L. trans*, across; *ferre*, to bear.) Supposed transmission of thought from one individual to another.

Transfix'. (*L. trans*, across; *figere*, to fix.) To pierce.

Transfixion. In amputation, piercing the limb with the knife before making the flap.

Transforate. (*L. trans*, through; *forare*, to bore.) To bore through, to perforate.

Transforation. The act of transforating, as in craniotomy.

Transformation. In *Pathol.*, a morbid change of tissue in a part.

Transfuse'. *L. trans*; *fundere*, to pour from one vessel to another.) To transfer from one vessel to another; especially applied to the transference of blood or fluid into the veins of a patient.

Transfus'er. One who, or that which, transfuses.

Transfus'ible. Capable of being transfused.

Transfu'sion. (*L. trans*, across; *fundere*, to pour.) The transfer of liquid from one vessel to another; applied especially to the passage of fluid from a vessel in one body to another.

T. arterial. The transfusion of blood into an artery.

T. auto-. The driving of blood from the periphery to the centre—the heart and brain—in order to maintain the circulation, as in bandaging the limbs in post-partum hæmorrhage.

T. direct' or imme'diate. The transfusion of blood from one person to another without the exposure of the blood to the air.

T. indirect' or me'diate. The introduction of blood that has first been drawn into a vessel.

T. nerv'ous. Paul, in 1892, advocated the hypodermic administration of solutions of sheep's brain in conditions of neurasthenia.

T. peritone'al. Transfusion of saline solution into the peritoneal cavity.

T. recip'ocal. The exchange of equal volumes of blood between a patient suffering from a febrile disease and one who is convalescent from the same disease, the blood of the latter being supposed to contain an antitoxin.

T. ve'nous. Transfusion into a vein.

Transfu'sionist. One who is skilled in transfusion.

Transfu'sive. Tending or having power to transfuse.

Transfu'sively. So as to transfuse; in a transfusive manner.

Trans'ient blind'ness. Temporary amblyopia, said to be caused by vaso-motor disturbances of the visual centre.

Transil'iac. Extending transversely from one iliac bone to another.

Transilient. (*L. transilire*, leap or spring across.) Leaping or extending across.

T. fibres. Nerve-fibres passing from one convolution of the brain to another not immediately adjacent.

Transillumina'tion. A shining through. The passage of light through an organ for diagnostic purposes.

Transinsular. Traversing the insula of the brain, as, *e. g.*, a fissure.

Transis'chiac. Extending transversely from one ischial bone to the other.

Transition. (*L. transire*, to go over.) Change. Passage from one state to another.

T. resistance. The resistance introduced into an electric current by the accumulation of decomposition products upon the electrodes.

Transitory. Temporary, not permanent, as transitory mania.

Transke'ian scab. *Natal boil.*

Transla'tion. *Metastasis.*

Translocate. The same as *Dislocate*.

Translu'cent. (*L. trans*, across; *lucere*, to shine.) Semi-transparent.

Translu'cid. Having the property of permitting the partial transmission of light.

Translumina'tion. The same as *Transillumination*.

Transmigra'tion. (*L. trans*, across; *migrare*, to wander.) The passage of cells or particles through a membranous septum.

T. external. The passage of an ovum from one ovary to the opposite oviduct through the peritoneal cavity.

T. internal. The passage of an ovum through the uterus to the opposite oviduct.

Transmissibility. (*L. trans*, across; *mittere*, to send.) The capability of being transmitted or communicated from one person to another.

Transmis'sion. The communication of anything, especially disease, from one person or place to another.

T. du'plex. The property of nerves to be able to transmit impulses in two directions.

Transmuta'tion. (*L. transmutare*, to change.) The process of changing; the conversion of one substance or form into another substance or form.

Transocular. Extending across the eye.

Transpal'atine. Transverse, as a palatine bone which extends on either side of the median line.

Transpal'mar. Situated across the palm of the hand; lying crosswise in the palm.

Transpalmaris. The transpalmar muscle of the hand.

Transpa'rent. (*L. trans*, across; *parere*, to appear.) Having the property of permitting the passage of light-rays without material obstruction.

Transperinæ'us. The transverse perineal muscle.

Transper'itone. Traversing the peritoneal cavity.

Transpina'lis. A muscle of the spine between successive transverse processes of the vertebræ. An intertransverse muscle.

Transpirable. Capable of transpiring.
Transpiration. (L. *trans*, across; *spirare*, to breathe.) The act of passing fluid, vapour, or gas through a membrane, especially through the skin. The material passed off.

T., pulmonary. The exhalation of watery vapour from the lungs.

Transpiratory. Of, or pertaining to, *Transpiration*.

Transpire. (L. *transpirare*.) To emit through skin or lungs; send off in vapour; exhale.

Transpiry. The act of transpiration.

Transplan'tar. Lying across the sole.

Transplantation. The operation of grafting.

T. of cor'nea. Same as *Keratoplasty*. An operation in which an opaque piece of the cornea is removed, and a transparent piece from another eye grafted in its place. Unsuccessful except in those cases in which the injury that led to the original opacity did not affect Descemet's membrane.

Transpleu'ral. Traversing the pleural cavity.

Transport. *Delirium*.

Transposition. (L. *trans*, across; *ponere*, to place.) An interchange of position, as of the viscera.

Transprocess. (L. *trans*, across; *processus*, process.) A transverse process.

Transsection. Same as *Cross-section*.

Transsubstantiation. (L. *trans*, across; *substantia*, substance.) The replacement of one tissue by another.

Transtemporal. Traversing the temporal lobe of the brain.

Transudate. (L. *trans*, through; *sudare*, to perspire.) A liquid or other substance the result of transudation.

Transudation. The act or process of transuding.

Transudatory. Passing by transudation.

Transude. (L. *trans*, through; *sudare*, sweat.) To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a membrane or other permeable substance.

Transver'sal. (L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.) Transverse, running across.

Transversalis. Certain muscles lying across certain parts.

T. abdom'inis. The deepest of the abdominal muscles.

T. anti'cus pri'mus. *Rectus capitis lateralis*.

T. cervi'cis. Flat fleshy muscle in neck.

T. cervi'cis anti'cus. Probably an aberrant *Intertransversalis longus*.

T. cervi'cis me'dius. Same as *T. cervi'cis anticus*.

T. cervi'cis posti'cus mi'nor. An accessory muscle arising from the transverse process of the upper dorsal or lower cervical vertebrae, and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas or the mastoid process.

T. collatera'lis col'li. See *Sacro-lumbalis*.

T. col'li. An artery running across the lower part of the neck.

T. fas'cia. Fascia lining transversalis muscle.

T. men'ti. An anomalous thin muscle.

T. na'si. A small nasal muscle.

T. pe'dis. A muscle running across the foot.

Transverse. In *Anat.*, broader and wider than long.

T. ax'is. The longest diameter measured from side to side.

T. cere'bral fis'sure, poste'rior. Bounded by the cerebellum and the medulla.

T. cer'vical artery. Same as *Superficialis colli*.

T. col'on. The horizontal central part of colon.

T. door-flap. A semicircular or horse-shoe-shaped flap made in the scalp for the operation of trephining.

T. fa'cial artery. A branch of the temporal artery.

T. fis'sure of the brain. Bounded by the corpus callosum and fornix above, and the corpora quadrigemina below.

T. fis'sure of the liver. A sulcus seen in the under surface of the liver, and which contains the points of entry and leaving of the vessels and ducts.

T. fron'tal convolu'tion. Ascending frontal.

T. hal'lucal mus'cle. Same as *Transversus pedis*.

T. hu'meral ar'tery. Same as *Suprascapular*.

T. lig'ament. Part of the cotyloid ligament.

T. lig'ament of atlas. Ligament keeping odontoid process of axis *in situ*.

T. metacar'pal lig'ament. A superficial transverse portion of the palmar fascia.

T. metatar'sal lig'ament. A superficial transverse portion of the plantar fascia.

T. myel'i'tis. Myelitis affecting the whole thickness of cord.

T. perine'al artery. A small vessel in the perineum.

T. presenta'tion. Presentation of the fœtus at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the uterus.

T. pro'cesses of vertebræ. *Diapophyses of Owen*.

T. su'ture. Runs across the face, sinking into the orbits joining the facial and cranial bones.

Transver'so-ana'lis. Same as *Transversus perinei*.

Transver'so-spina'lis. One of a series of muscles connecting the spinous and transverse processes of the vertebrae.

Transversus. *Transverse*.

T. au'ris. A muscular band dividing the concha.

T. col'li. A muscle arising from the first costal cartilage, and running towards the middle line of the neck.

T. ling'uae. One of the intrinsic muscles of the tongue.

T. ma'nus. *Adductor transversus*.

T. pec'toris. *Triangularis sterni*.

T. pe'dis. *Adductor transversus pedis*.

T. perine'i. The *Transverse perineal muscle*.

T. prosta'tæ. *Compressor prostatae*.

Trap. A device to prevent the escape of foul vapours from sewers and water-pipes into a house. It generally consists of one or more S-shaped pipes filled with fluid.

Trape'za. (Τράπεζα, a table.) Corona of the jaw teeth.

Trapezate. Same as *Trapeziform*.

Trapezial. (Τραπεζία, a table.) Pertaining to the *Trapezium* or *Trapezium*.

Trapeziform. (Τραπεζία, a table; *L. forma, form.*) Having the shape of a *Trapezium*.

Trapezili. Plural of *Trapezium*.

Trapezium. (Τραπεζία, a counter or table.) A cross-band of fibres near the lower border of the pons Varolii. Carpal I, a bone of the carpus articulating with the metacarpal bone of the thumb.

T. cer'ebri. A set of nerve-fibres in the pons.

Trapezius. The large superficial muscle of the back of the neck and upper part of the trunk, attached to the scapular spine, clavicle, vertebral spine, and the occipital bone.

Trapezoid. (Τραπεζοειδής, a table; εἶδος, form.) Carpal II, a carpal bone articulating with the metacarpal bone of the index finger.

T. ligament. See *Ligament*.

Trapp's formula or co-efficient. Employed in the estimation of the amount of solid matter in urine. In Trapp's formula the figure is 2, while in Hoesser's co-efficient it is 2.33. The approximation to the quantity of solid matters present may be obtained by multiplying the last two figures of the specific gravity by 2 or 2.33.

Traube-Hering's curves. Rhythmical variations of arterial blood-pressure occurring in animals that have been subjected to the influence of curare after a total cessation of respiratory movements and section of both vagi. It is supposed to indicate rhythmic activity of the vaso-motor centres.

Traube-Rosenstein the'ory. A theory of the cause of puerperal eclampsia, due to cerebral anæmia from œdema in consequence of the toxæmia.

Traube's plugs. Same as *Dittrich's plugs*. Masses of granular matter, degenerated epithelium, and crystals of the fatty acids (chiefly butyric acid) plugging up the ends of the bronchial tubes in cases of gangrene of the lung. They are yellowish brown in colour, of very fœtid odour, and vary in size from a millet-seed to a bean.

T.'s semilunar space. A space on the left side of the chest where normally there is found a vesiculo-tympanic sound, due to air in the stomach.

Traulism. (Τραυλισμός, a lisping.) A lisping; a stammer. Drawing or imperfect utterance.

Trauma. (Τραῦμα, wound.) A local or general condition resulting from injury. External violence producing injury.

T. ty'phus. Same as *Hospital gangrene*.

Traumatic. Pertaining to, or caused by, a wound or injury.

T. ab'scess of co'ma. Caused by infection from without, *e.g.* injury; or infection from within, *e.g.* typhus, smallpox.

T. cat'aract. Caused by the lens capsule being opened, or by contusion without the capsule being opened. It is, as a rule, total.

T. degenera'tion. Degeneration of the ends of divided nerve-fibres to the next node of Ranvier.

T. delir'ium. The delirium occurring after operation, as distinguished from true delirium.

T. disloca'tion of lens. May be partial

or complete. When complete it may take place into the anterior chamber, vitreous humour, or under the conjunctiva when the sclerotic is ruptured.

T. fe'ver. Fever consequent on an operation or injury, due to absorption of poisonous material from the seat of injury.

T. hyste'ria, or fright neuro'ses. Page's term for certain neuromimetic disturbances following injury. They frequently occur in males as the result of railway injuries.

T. infective diseases'es. A group of diseases caused by definite micro-organisms consequent on wounds or abrasions.

T. iri'tis. Inflammation of the iris. Caused by wounds of the eyeball, particularly when a foreign body is left in the eye.

T. neuro'ma. This is identical in structure with the bulb at the end of a divided nerve. When a nerve is only partially cut across a bulb will form at the seat of injury, and will thus form a swelling on the nerve-trunk itself.

T. neuro'ses. The same as *Railway spine*.

T. striped kerati'tis. Consists in grey lines starting from a wound, extending at times across to the edge of the cornea, and arranged perpendicularly to the wound.

T. sugges'tion or auto-sugges'tion (Page). A mental hypnotic condition found after railway accidents. The subjects are peculiarly susceptible to suggestion.

Traumaticin. (Not official.) A saturated solution of gutta-percha 1 part in 15 of chloroform. Three parts of ichthyol, salol, phenol, or lysol may be added to 10 of traumaticin. Used in erysipelas.

Traumatism. The condition of a subject suffering from injury.

T. of mo'tion. Diseased joint from improper fixation.

Traumatoc'acé. (Τραῦμα, wound; κακός, bad.) Synonym of *Hospital gangrene*.

Traumatoc'omium. (Τραῦμα, wound; κομῖον, to take care of.) Hospital for the reception of the wounded.

Traumatol. Iodo-cresol. (Not official.) Prepared by the action of iodine on oxytoluene. It is described as a fine reddish-violet precipitate without odour. Intended to be dusted on abrasions of the skin.

Traumatology. (Τραῦμα, wound; λόγος, science.) The science of injuries.

Traumatone'is. (Τραῦμα, a wound; νῆσις, a suture.) Suture of a wound.

Traumatopne'a. (Τραῦμα, a wound; πνοή, breath.) The passage of air into a wound of the chest during respiration.

Traumatopy'ra. (Τραῦμα, wound; πυρ, fever.) Same as *Traumatic fever*.

Traumatoseps'is. (Τραῦμα, a wound; σήψις, putrefaction.) Same as *Hospital gangrene*.

Traumatosis. Same as *Traumatism*.

Trav'all. (Earlier form of *travel*.) Parturition. Also, to suffer the pangs of childbirth.

Tray. A flat, shallow vessel for holding instruments.

Tread. Cicatricula. The germinating point of a fecundated egg.

Treadler's cramp. A professional neurosis.

Treat. To manage disease by the exhibition of remedies.

Trecho'ma. Same as *Trachoma*.
Trelat's meth'od. The administration of 2 to 4½ grammes of chloral hydrate and 10 to 20 grammes of syrup of morphia in 60 grammes of water, repeating the dose in fifteen minutes, and following by the administration of chloroform anæsthesia.

Tremato'da. (Τρεματώδης, porous.) An Order of *Entozoa*. Fluke-worms, parasitic in the liver and intestinal tract.

Trem'ble. To be affected with trembling.

Trem'bling. Quick and continued vibratory movements.

T. chair. A vibrating chair used in the treatment of paralysis.

T. pal'sy. The same as *Paralysis agitans*.

T., senile. Involuntary but uniform contraction of muscles over a limited space, and succeeding each other with excessive rapidity, in old persons generally.

Tremellose'. (L. *tremere*, to tremble.) Jelly-like.

Tremens. See *Delirium*.

Trem'ogram. (L. *tremere*, to tremble; Gr. γράμμα, a writing.) The tracing of tremor made by means of the *Tremograph*.

Trem'ograph. (L. *tremere*, to tremble; γράφειν, to write.) An instrument for making graphic records of tremor.

Trem'or. (L. *tremere*, to shake.) An involuntary trembling or agitation of the body, or some part of it.

T., arsenical. A tremor the result of arsenical poisoning.

T. ar'tuum. *Paralysis agitans*.

T. cap'itis. Affecting the muscles of the neck and head.

T. coact'us. See *T., forced*.

T., continuous. A form of tremor like *paralysis agitans*; but it can be voluntarily controlled, and is liable to intermission.

T., convulsive. *Paranyctolonus*. The convulsive tremor of Friedreich. A functional neurosis marked by the sudden shock-like character of the muscular contractions, their bilateral symmetry, and the freedom of the extremities. There is no ataxia, paralysis, or anæsthesia; electric irritability is normal; consciousness is unimpaired; the convulsive movements are usually in abeyance during sleep. It generally occurs in males.

T. cor'dis. Palpitation.

T., epilep'toid. Intermittent clonus with tremor.

T., s'brillary. Tremor caused by the consecutive contraction of the components of a muscle.

T., forced. Convulsive movements persistent during repose after voluntary motion.

T., hyster'ic. Uncertain nervous impulses causing tremor in hysteria.

T., inten'tion. Tremor appearing on voluntary movement.

T., intermittent. Hemiplegic tremor occurring during voluntary movement.

T., mercu'rial. A peculiar form of tremor consequent on chronic mercurial poisoning. It is sudden or gradual in onset, and may affect the whole body ultimately.

T., mus'cular. Slight, oscillating, rhythmic muscular contractions.

T. potato'rum. *Delirium tremens*.

T., purring. Same as *Purring thrill*.

T. saturni'nus. Lead-poisoning tremor.

T. ten'dinum. Same as *Subsultus tendinum*.

T., vi'bratile. Same as *Fremitus*.

T., voli'tional. A trembling of the entire body during voluntary effort, as observed in multiple sclerosis.

Trem'orless. Free from tremor.

Tremula'tion. (L. *tremulare*, to tremble.) A tremulous condition.

Trem'ulous. Affected with tremor.

T. cataract. A hypermature cataract which has shrunk in size, and by so doing stretched the attachment of the lens to the zonule of Zinn, thus causing atrophy of its fibres and imperfections in the attachments of the lens, which therefore shakes as the eye moves.

T. iris. Arising from non-support of the iris in aphakia or dislocation of the lens.

Trena. Foramen. Vulva.

Trendelenberg posture. Patient in dorsal posture with the trunk elevated at an angle of about 45°, feet and legs hanging over the end of the table.

Trepan'. (Τρυπάν, to bore.) A trephine. Sometimes a saw.

Also (*v.*), to trephine.

Trepana'tio. See *Trephining*.

T. cor'næ. The operation for conical cornea. A small circular piece of the membrane of Descemet is removed. A hernia protrudes, which is pricked daily till cicatrization is complete.

Trepana'tion. Operation of trephining.

Trepane'. Obsolete form of *Trepan*.

Trepanize'. To trephine.

Trephine'. (Fr. *tréphine*.) A tube having its edge made into a saw. It is kept *in situ* during the operation by a sharp pin capable of adjustment. It removes a circle of bone from the skull.

Also, to operate with a trephine.

T., brace. A trephine with an ordinary carpenter's brace.

T., conical. A trephine with a truncated cone-shaped crown, and provided with oblique ridges on its outer surface to stop the trephine as soon as the bone is perforated.

T., cor'neal. A small circular trephine for the removal of a portion of the cornea.

T., na'sal. An instrument made of a steel shaft ending in a small fenestrated tube, and having a knife or saw edge.

T. of Galt. A form of conical trephine.

T. saw. A small crown saw used by surgeons in trephining.

T., tympan'ic. An instrument made of a small steel shaft ending in a small polished tube, 2 mm. in diameter, with a cutting edge.

Trepidant chair. See *Trembling chair*.

Trepida'tio. (L. *trepidare*, to be agitated.) The state of agitation.

T. cor'dis. Palpitation of the heart.

Trepida'tion. A rhythmic movement of the foot in certain forms of paraplegia and in epilepsy.

Tres'is. (Τετραπύειν, to pierce.) Wound.

T. cau'sis. See *Burn*.

T. punctu'ra. A punctured wound.

T. vul'nús. A wound.

T. vul'nús lacerat'um. A lacerated wound.

T. vul'nús simp'lex. A cut.

Tressoria'. Hair covering the mons Veneris.

Triacetamide. $(C_2H_3O)_3N$. Produced by treating acetonitril with acetic anhydride.

Triac'etin. $C_5H_5(C_2H_3O)_3$. An oily liquid found in cod-liver oil and in some of the fats.

Triacetonamine. $C_9H_{17}NO$. Produced by the action of ammonia on acetone.

Triacetylene. The same as *Benzene*.

Triacid. An acid containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Triadelphous. (*Tpeis*, three; ἀδελφός, a brother.) *Biol.* Applied to stamens that are united by their filaments into three sets.

Triakaldekapho'bia. (Τριακαίδεκα, thirteen; φόβος, fear.) An insane dread of the number thirteen.

Tri'al. The act of trying or testing.

T. case. A collection of graduated convex and concave lenses, with cylindrical and prismatic glasses, used in testing the refraction of the eye.

T. frame. A frame in which the test-glasses may be fixed.

Tri'alate. (*L. tres*, three; *alatus*, winged.) *Biol.* Having three wings.

Triammon'ic. Containing three molecules of ammonia.

Triamylamin. $N(C_5H_{11})_3$. Tertiary amine of amyl.

Triam'ylin. $C_5H_5(C_5H_{11})O_3$. A substance produced by heating amyl-alcohol and acrolein with acetic acid.

Trian'drous. (*Tpeis*, three; άνήρ, a male.) *Biol.* Having three stamens.

Tri'angle. (*L. triangulus*.) A three-sided arrangement.

T., Scarpa's. The upper third of the front of the thigh.

T.s of the neck. Anterior, posterior, digastric or submaxillary, inferior and superior carotid, suboccipital, and supra-clavicular or subclavian are more or less triangular areas bounded by certain muscles, so called for convenience of description.

Tri'arch. (*Tpeis*, three; ἀρχός, ruler.) *Biol.* A term descriptive of radial fibro-vascular bundles having three rays.

Triatom'ic. (*L. tres*, three; *atomus*, atom.) Consisting of three atoms. Applied to molecules when the atoms are identical. Also, having three hydroxyl groups by which other atoms or radicals may be attached without altering the structure of the rest of the molecule.

Triba'sic. (*L. tres*, three; *basis*, a base.) Having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms.

Tribromac'etic acid. (*Tpeis*, three; βρώμος, stench; *L. acetum*, vinegar.) $C_2Br_3HO_2$. A monobasic acid derived from acetic acid.

Tribro'mide. (*Tpeis*, three; βρώμος, stench.) A compound of bromine analogous to a trichloride.

Tribromophe'hol. $C_6H_5.BrOH$. (Not official.) White crystals, soluble in alcohol. An antiseptic, especially for the intestines. Dose, 1 to 4 grains.

Tribu'tyrin. (*L. tres*, three; *butyrum*, butter.) A compound found in butter. It is liquid, and has a sharp bitter taste. $C_3H_5(O.C_4H_7O)_3$.

Tricap'rin. (*L. tres*, three; *caper*, a

goat.) $C_3H_5(O.C_6H_{11}O)_3$. A substance found in milk and butter.

Tricap'roin. (*L. tres*, three; *caper*, a goat.) $C_3H_5(O.C_6H_{11}O)_3$. A substance found in milk and butter.

Tricap'rylin. (*L. tres*, three; *caper*, a goat.) $C_3H_5(O.C_8H_{15}O)_3$. A substance found in milk and butter.

Tricap'sular. (*L. tres*, three; *capsula*, capsule.) *Biol.* Having three capsules.

Tricar'bon. (*L. tres*, three; *carbo*, carbon.) A radical containing three atoms of carbon.

Tricar'pellary. (*L. tres*, three; *carpellus*, carpel.) *Biol.* Having three carpels.

Tricar'pous. (*Tpeis*, three; καρπός, fruit.) *Biol.* Bearing three fruits or three carpels.

Trichi'asis. A diseased condition of the edge of the eyelid, in which the cilia look backwards, more or less, so as to come in contact with the cornea. Its most common cause is trachoma in its cicatricial stage.

T., Hoti's operation. An incision is carried along the edge of the tarsus furthest from the edge of the lid, and its lips are drawn apart. The fibres of the orbicularis exposed are cut away to lessen the tendency of that muscle to push the lid backward, and sutures are passed through the lower edge of the skin wound, the edge of the tarsus, the upper edge of the skin wound, in that order. The sutures are tied, and the skin is thus attached to a fixed point.

T., Jae'sche Arlt's method. The intermarginal space of the lid is divided longitudinally, a crescentic piece of skin of the upper lid is excised, and the two cutaneous edges of the wound drawn together by sutures.

T., Snel'len's operation. The skin is incised along the tarsus about 2 mm. from the edge of the lid, the exposed fibres of the orbicularis are removed; a prismatic piece is sawn out, with a knife, from the tarsus. Sutures are passed thus:—Each thread has two needles, of which one is passed through the upper edge of the tarsus, down along its front, in between the skin and the lower part of the tarsus, and then out at the edge of the lid; the second end is similarly passed, the two are tied over a bead, and then fastened to the forehead with a plaster.

Trichid'ium. (Θρίξ, hair; pl. *trichidia*.) *Biol.* A delicate hair-like structure supporting the spores of certain Fungi.

Trichil'ia. (Τρίχηνλος, three-lipped.) A genus of polypetalous plants occurring in tropical Africa and America. The bark and fruits of certain varieties have been used medicinally.

Trich'ina. (Θρίξ, hair; pl. *trichinae*.) A genus of Nematode worms. See *Parasites (Animal)*, Table of.

Trich'ina spiralis. A Nematode worm which, when introduced into the alimentary canal, develops numerous embryos, which migrate into the voluntary muscles of their host.

Trichini'asis. (Θρίξ, a hair.) The same as *Trichinosis*.

Trichinif'erous. (Θρίξ, hair; *L. ferre*, to bear.) Containing trichinae.

Trichin'osis. The condition of being affected with *Trichina spiralis*.

Trichlorphe'hol. (Not official.) Carbolic acid in which three atoms of chlorine displace three of hydrogen; produced by the action

of carbolic acid on chlorinated lime. White, strong-smelling crystals, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. Reported to be a more powerful disinfectant than carbolic acid.

Trichoblast. (Θρίξ, a hair; βλαστός, shoot.) An internal hair like those projecting into the intra-cellular spaces of the stems of some water-lilies.

Trichocarpous. (Θρίξ, a hair; καρπός, fruit.) *Biol.* Having the fruit covered with hairs.

Trichocladose. (Τρεῖς, three; κλάδος, branch.) *Biol.* Trifid or trichotomous.

Trichocyst. (Θρίξ, hair; κύστις, bladder.) A small vesicle containing a thread capable of being rapidly shot out, found in the ectoplasm of the Infusoria and some of the Flagellata.

Trichocystic. (Θρίξ, hair; κύστις, bladder.) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hair-cell or *Trichocyst*.

Trichogyne. (Θρίξ, hair; γυνή, a female.) *Biol.* The simplest form of female organ in certain Algae (*Porphyraceæ* and *Nemalicaæ*) before fertilisation. It consists of a single cell with a lateral hair-like prolongation.

Trichogynic. (Θρίξ, hair; γυνή, a female.) Pertaining to a *Trichogyne*.

Trichoma. (Τρίχωμα, a growth of hair.) *Biol.* A general term for a plant-hair or hair-like structure; specifically applied to the string of cells or pseudocysts contained in the filament of Algae of the Sub-class *Nostochineæ*. Also, see *Trichomatosis*.

Trichomaphyte. (Τρίχωμα, a growth of hair; φυτόν, a plant.) A cryptogamic growth which was formerly thought to be the cause of trichomatosis.

Trichomato'sis. A disease of the hair in which it becomes matted together. Also called plica.

Trichome. (Θρίξ, hair.) See *Trichoma*.

Trichomonas. (Θρίξ, hair; μονάς, a monad.) A Genus of Infusorians. See *Parasites (Animal)*, Table of.

Trichomyces. (Θρίξ, hair; μυκης, a mushroom.) Synonym of *Trichophyton*.

Trichophore. (Θρίξ, hair; φέρειν, to bear.) *Biol.* (a) The cell or cells immediately supporting a trichogyne. (b) A process of the integument enclosing the base of the bundle of setæ in certain Annelids (*Polychæta*).

Trichophoric. (Θρίξ, hair; φέρειν, to bear.) Pertaining to the *Trichophore*.

Trichophorous. (Θρίξ, hair; φέρειν, to bear.) *Biol.* Bearing hairs or hair-like structures.

Trichophytinuous. (Θρίξ, hair; φυτόν, a plant.) Pertaining to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

Trichophyton. (Θρίξ, hair; φυτόν, a plant.) A Genus of fungoid vegetable organisms parasitic upon or affecting the hair.

T. tonsurans. The cause of *Tinea tonsurans*, or ringworm.

Trichopsia. A form of temporary blindness of central origin, in which scintillating spots appear, attended with vertigo, headache, and migraine.

Trichosporangium. (Θρίξ, hair; σπόρος, seed; αγγείον, vessel; pl. trichosporangia.) *Biol.* A sporangium having the function of a hair.

Trichospore. (Θρίξ, hair; σπόρος, seed.) See *Conidium*.

Trichostema. (Θρίξ, hair; στήμα, stamen.) A Genus of gamopetalous plants.

Trichothalic. (Θρίξ, hair; θαλλός, a green shoot.) *Biol.* Having a filamentous thallus.

Trichotomous. (Τρίχα, in three; τσούς, a piece cut off.) *Biol.* Three-forked.

Trichotomy. (Τρίχα, in three; τομός, a piece cut off.) Division into three parts.

Trichromate. (Τρεῖς, three; χρώμα, colour.) A compound of a basic oxide with three molecules of chromium trioxide.

Trico'dein. Formed when codeia is acted on by sulphuric acid. It causes vomiting and ptialism when given in full doses to animals.

Tricornis. (L. tres, three; cornu, horn.) Having three processes or prominences. A descriptive name applied to the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Tricornute. (L. tres, three; cornutus, horned.) *Biol.* Having three horn-like appendages.

Tricostate. (L. tres, three; costatus, ribbed.) *Biol.* Having three ribs or costæ.

Tricotyle'donous. (Τρεῖς, three; κοτυληδών, a cup-like hollow.) *Biol.* Having three seed-leaves.

Tricresol. (Not official.) It consists of the three cresols, orthocresol, metacresol, and paracresol, isolated and freed from crystallised carbolic acid, neutral oils, pyridine, and naphthalene. Owing to its sameness in composition, which is evidenced in its constant specific gravity, boiling-point, and other physical properties, it has a definite antiseptic strength. It is soluble in water, and has a comparative freedom from toxic action.

Tricresol'amine. (Not official.) A 4 per cent. solution of an equal mixture of ethylene diamine and tricresol. Antiseptic like tricresol, but less irritating. In 1-5th to 1 per cent. solution.

Tricru'al. (L. tres, three; crus, leg.) *Biol.* Having three branches from a common centre.

Tricuspidate. (L. tres, three; cuspis, a point.) *Biol.* Tipped with three cusps, or small hard teeth.

Tricyanic acid. C₃N₂O₃H₃. Cyanuric acid. Obtained from tricyanogen chloride by boiling the latter with water and alkalis. It crystallises from aqueous solutions with two molecules of water in large rhombic prisms.

Triflagellate. (L. tres, three; flagellum, a whip.) Having three flagella.

Trifloral, Triflorous. (L. tres, three; flos, a flower.) *Biol.* Three-flowered.

Trifoliate. (L. tres, three; folium, a leaf.) *Biol.* Three-leaved.

Trifolium. Clover. (Not official.) A fluid extract is made from the dried plant, and from this a syrup, a teaspoonful of which three or four times a day is serviceable in whooping-cough.

Trifoveolate. (L. tres, three; foveola, a little pit.) Having three foveæ.

Triglans. (L. tres, three; glans, acorn, nut.) *Biol.* Having three nuts within an involucre.

Trigonal. (Τρεῖς, three; γωνία, angle.) *Biol.* Same as *Trigonus*.

Trigon'cerous. (Τρίγωνος, three-cornered; κίρας, horn.) *Biol.* Having three-edged horns.

Trig'onus. (Τρίγωνος, three-cornered.) *Biol.* Three-angled.

Tr'igyn. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *γυνή*, female.) A plant having three styles

Trig'ynous. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *γυνή*, a female.) *Biol.* Having three pistils.

Trihi'late. (*L. tres*, three; *hilum*, a hilum.) Having three hila or scars, as a seed.

Trihy'dric. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *ὑδρᾶς*, water.) Containing three atoms of hydrogen in the molecule.

Tri-iodide. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *ἰωδῆς*, like a violet.) A compound of iodide like a trichloride.

Tri'am'inar. (*L. tres*, three; *lamina*, plate.) *Biol.* Three-layered.

Trillin'eate. (*L. tres*, three; *linea*, line.) *Biol.* Marked with three longitudinal lines.

Trillium erectum. *Bothroot.* United States; Canada. Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*. (Not official.) The rhizome is subglobular, oblong; the lower end is truncate in diameter, flattened, and annulate, light brown externally. It has a spongy parenchyma, and is odourless. Its taste is astringent, bitter, and acrid, containing an acid and a tannin principle. Action, astringent, tonic. Uses, bronchorrhœa, passive hæmorrhages, menorrhagia. Doses of the fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; of the tincture, 1 to 4 drachms.

Trilo'bato. (*L. tres*, three; *lobatus*, lobed.) *Biol.* Three-lobed.

Trilobed. Same as *Trilobate*.

Triloc'ular. (*L. tres*, three; *loculus*, cell.) *Biol.* Having three chambers.

Triloc'ulate. (*L. tres*, three; *loculus*, a cell.) *Biol.* Same as *Trilocular*.

Trimar'garin. A mixture of tripalmitin and tristearin.

Trimas'tigate. See *Trisagellate*.

Trimercuric. Containing three atoms of bivalent mercury.

Trim'erous. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *μέρος*, a part.) *Biol.* Having three parts or segments. In threes.

Trimes'ic acid. ($C_9H_8O_6$.) Formed when mesitylenic and uritic acids are oxidised with a chromic acid mixture.

Trimetallic. Containing three atoms of a metal in each molecule.

Trimethyl. The group $(CH_3)_3$.

Trimethylamine. $N(CH_3)_3$. From herring brine. (Not official.) Usually a solution of about 20 per cent. of this compound ammonia in water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm every few hours. The hydrochlorate is also used. Dose, 2 to 3 grains in pill. It is employed in acute rheumatism, as it lowers the pulse as well as the temperature. It is isomeric with propylamine.

Trimethylene. C_3H_6 . A gas obtained by heating metallic sodium and trimethylene bromide.

T-d'amine. A ptomaine obtained from cultures of the comma bacillus on beef broth. It causes violent convulsions and muscle tremor.

Trimethyl'ic. Containing three molecules of methyl.

Trimy'arian. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *μῦς*, a muscle.) *Biol.* Applied to such bivalve molluscan shells as present three muscular impressions.

Trimysis'tin. $C_3H_5(C_{14}H_{27}O_2)$. A crystalline substance obtained from butter.

Triner'vate. (*L. tres*, three, *nervus*, nerve.) *Biol.* Three-nerved, or having three slender ribs.

Trinerved. Same as *Trinervate*.

Trini'trin. The same as *Nitro-glycerine*.

Trino'dal. (*L. tres*, three; *nodus*, knot.) *Biol.* Having three nodes or joints.

Trional. (Not official.) See *Tetronal*

Triosteum. Fever-root. United States. Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceæ*. (Not official.) It has a horizontal rhizome, thick-branched, cylindrical, and knotty; cup-shaped scars on its upper surface; rootlets on its lower side are numerous; it is longitudinally wrinkled. It has a bitter taste and a sickening odour. It yields a bitter principle, soluble in water and alcohol. Action, purgative and emmenagogue. Uses, fevers and amenorrhœa. Dose of the extract, 10 to 15 grains.

Trio'vulate. (*L. tres*, three; *ovulum*, an ovule.) Having three ovules.

Tripaleolate. (*L. tres*, three; *paleola*, a little straw.) *Biol.* Provided with three paleæ, as the flower of the bamboo.

Tripal'mitin. $C_3H_5(O.C_{16}H_{31}O)_3$. One of the solid fats of the body.

Tripet'aloid. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *πίταλον*, leaf.) *Biol.* Appearing as if furnished with three petals.

Tripet'alous. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *πίταλον*, leaf.) *Biol.* Three-petalled.

Triphe'nin. $C_6H_4.C_2H_5.O.NH(CH_3.CH_3.CO)$. (Not official.) J. von Mering describes triphenin as a homologue of phenacetin, obtained by heating paraphenetidin with tropionic acid. It melts at $120^{\circ} C.$ ($248^{\circ} F.$), and is soluble in about 2000 parts of cold water. It is therefore considerably less soluble in water than phenacetin or the other commonly used antipyretics and antineuralgics. In cases of headache, migraine, sciatica, &c., it acts promptly but mildly in 7 to 15 grain doses, which may be repeated three or four times in the twenty-four hours.

Tripter's amputation of the foot. This is a modification of Chopart's amputation. A wide horizontal section is made of the os calcis, so that the stump may present a broad and level basis of support.

Tripin'nate. (*L. tres*, three; *pinnatus*, winged.) *Biol.* Three times pinnately compounded.

Tripinnat'ifid. (*L. tres*, three; *pinnatus*, winged; *findere*, to cleave.) Pinnatifid with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

Tripinnat'isect. (*L. tres*, three; *pinnatus*, winged; *sectus*, out.) Parted to the base in a tripinnate manner.

Tripl'icostate. (*L. triplus*, threefold; *costa*, rib.) *Biol.* Triplinerved.

Triplinerved. (*L. triplus*, threefold; *nervus*, nerve.) *Biol.* Denoting a leaf in which two prominent nerves emerge from the middle nerve a little above its base.

Tripl'oblastic. (*Τριπλόος*, threefold; *βλαστός*, germ.) Possessing three blastodermic membranes, consisting of epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast. Most animals are triploblastic.

Tript'erous. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *πτερόν*, a wing.) Having three wings or alæ.

Tripu'pillate. (*L. tres*, three; *pupilla*, pupil.) *Biol.* Having three central spots or pupils close together.

Triqu'etrous. (*L. triquetrus*, three-cornered.) *Biol.* Three-angled or triangular-prismatic. Applied to certain stems and leaves.

Triquin'ate. (*L. tres*, three; *quini*,

five each.) *Biol.* Divided into three parts or lobes, each of which is subdivided into five.

Trira'dial, Trira'diate. (L. *tres*, three; *radiatus*, rayed.) Radiating in three directions; trifurcate.

Trira'diate pel'vis. Due to mollities osseum or to rickets which has continued after the child could walk. The pelvis is pressed in in the region of the sacrum and of the acetabula.

Trisep'alous. (L. *tres*, three; *sepalum* sepal.) Denoting calyxes which have three sepals.

Trisept'ate. (L. *tres*, three, *septum*, a septum.) Having three septa.

Triser'ial, Triser'iate. (L. *tres* three; *series*, series.) Disposed in three horizontal rows, one above the other.

Trisetose'. (L. *tres*, three; *seta*, a bristle.) Having three bristles.

Trise'tum. (L. *tres*, three; *seta*, bristle.) A Genus of plants belonging to the Order *Graminaceæ*. They are closely related to *Avena*.

T. flaves'cens. A grass having yellow flowers, found in North America, Europe, and Asia.

Trista'chyous. (Τρεῖς, three; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Biol.* Bearing three spikes.

Triste'arin. A compound of glycerin and stearic acid, containing one glycerine molecule to three of stearic acid.

Tristichi'asis. (Τριστιχία, a triple row.) A form of congenital distichiasis in which there are three rows of cilia.

Tristich'ous. (Τρεῖς, three; στίχος, a line, row.) *Biol.* Arranged in three perpendicular rows. Applied to *Phyllolaxy*.

Tristigmatic. (Τρεῖς, three; στίγμα, a mark.) *Biol.* Having three stigmata.

Tristig'matose. Same as *Tristigmatic*.

Trisul'cate. (L. *tres*, three; *sulca*, a furrow.) *Biol.* Three-grooved.

Trisul'phide. A compound of sulphur analogous to a trichloride.

Trisulphure'tum. A *Trisulphide*. Analogous to a trichloride.

Triter'ate. (L. *tres*, three; *ternatus*, arranged in threes.) Applied to a leaf that is thrice compounded on the ternate plan.

Tritici decoctum. Triticum cut small 1 ounce, water 20 ounces; boil ten minutes and strain. Dose, 4 to 8 ounces, three times a day.

T. liq'uidum extrac'tum. Triticum, in No. 20 powder, 10; percolate with water till exhausted, evaporate to 15, and add 5 of rectified spirit. Set aside for forty-eight hours, filter, and make up to 20 with 3 parts of water and 1 of rectified spirit. Dose, 1 to 6 drachms.

Triticin. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A gummy material found in *Triticum repens*.

Triticum. Creeping couch-grass. Northern Hemisphere. Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*. (Not official.) The rhizome of *Triticum repens* is used, gathered in the spring and deprived of its rootlets. Action, diuretic, antiphlogistic. Uses, to relieve stranguy and thirst in fever, jaundice, chronic bronchitis, gout.

Tritopin. $C_{25}H_{54}N_2O_7$. An alkaloid obtained from opium.

Tritovum. (Τρίτος, third; L. *ovum*, egg.) The third stage of an ovum.

Tritozo'oid. (Τρίτος, third; ζῶον, an animal; εἶδος, form.) *Biol.* A zooid of the

third generation; the immediate offspring of a deutero-zooid.

Trityl. (Τρεῖς, three; ὕλη, matter.) C_3H_7 . The third of the methyl series of hydrocarbon radicals.

T. al'cohol. $C_3H_7.HO$. *Propyl alcohol*.

Tritylene. The same as *Propylene*.

Triungu'lin. (L. *tres*, three; *ungula*, a hoof, claw.) *Biol.* The first larval stage of certain beetles (*Meloidæ*).

Trivalence. (L. *tres*, three; *valere*, to be worth.) The quality of being trivalent.

Trivalent. (L. *tres*, three; *valere*, to be worth.) Equivalent in combining or displacing power with three monad atoms.

Trival'erin. $C_3H_5(C_6H_5O_2)_3$. A substance found in the oil of marine animals like the seal.

Tri'valve. (L. *tres*, three; *valva*, door.) *Biol.* Applied to a structure having three valves, as a shell.

Trival'vular. (L. *tres*, three; *valvula*, a small valve.) Having three valves.

Trivia. (L. *trivius*, of three roads.) The point of intersection of the three semicircular canals of the cochlea.

Triv'ium. (L. *tres*, three; *via*, way; pl. *trivia*.) *Biol.* The three anterior ambulacra of an Echinoderm.

Trixis. A Mexican plant resembling rhubarb. The root is employed as a laxative.

Tro'chal organ. The characteristic oral organ of the Rotifera.

Trochiferous. (Τροχός, wheel; L. *ferre*, to bear.) *Biol.* Provided with a trochal organ.

Troch'iform. (Τροχός, wheel; L. *forma*, form.) *Biol.* Having the form of a top-shell.

Troch'lea. A firm fibrous loop through which the tendon of the superior oblique passes in such a way that it can glide upon it. It is placed a little behind the upper and inner margin of the orbit.

Troch'lear nerve. Fourth cranial nerve.

T. paral'ysis. Paralysis of the fourth nerve and the muscle it supplies, the superior oblique.

Trochoph'ora. (Τροχός, a wheel, φέρειν, to bear.) *Biol.* A peculiar larval stage of certain Vermes, having a characteristic preoral ciliated ring.

Troch'osphere. (Τροχός, a wheel; σφαῖρα, a sphere.) *Biol.* Applied to various invertebrate larvæ bearing a circle of cilia.

Trochospheric. (Τροχός, wheel; σφαῖρα, sphere.) Pertaining to a *Trochosphere*.

Troph'oblast. (Τροφή, nourishment; βλαστός, a germ.) *Biol.* The outer epiblastic layer of the extra-embryonic somatopleura. A special layer of tissue from which many of the sinuses (uterine) are in all probability formed.

Trophoblas'tic. (Τροφή, nourishment; βλαστός, germ.) Pertaining to a *Trophoblast*.

Trophocal'yx. (Τροφή, nourishment κάλυξ, a calyx.) See *Trophosphere*.

Troph'odisc. (Τροφή, nourishment δίσκος, a disc.) See *Trophosphere*.

Tropholec'ithal. (Τροφή, nourishment; λείκιθος, pulse porridge.) Pertaining to a *Tropholecithus*.

Tropholec'ithus. (Τροφή, nourishment; λέκθος, pulse porridge.) *Biol.* The food-yolk of a meroblastic egg. See *Morpholecithus*.

Troph'ophore. (Τροφή, nourishment; φέρειν, to bear.) *Biol.* One of the amœboid cells of sponges giving rise to gemmules.

Trophop'orous. (Τροφή, nourishment; φέρειν, to bear.) Pertaining to trophophores.

Troph'oplasm. (Τροφή, nourishment; πλάσσειν, to mould in clay.) *Biol.* Naegeli's term for the vital substance of the cell, the formative plasm, or morphoplasm, in contrast to the idioplasm.

Troph'oplast. (Τροφή, nourishment; πλάσσειν, to mould or form in clay.) *Biol.* A blastid; a mass of formative plasm.

Trophos'omal. (Τροφή, nourishment; σώμα, body.) Nutritive. Pertaining to a *Trophosome*.

Troph'osome. (Τροφή, nourishment; σώμα, body.) *Biol.* The mass of nutritive zooids of a Hydrozoan. See *Gonosome*.

Troph'osperm. (Τροφή, nourishment; σπέρμα, seed.) The portion of an ovary that bears the ovules.

Trophosperm'ium. (Τροφή, nourishment; σπέρμα, seed.) *Biol.* The placenta.

Trophosphere. (Τροφή, nourishment; σφαίρα, a sphere.) *Biol.* The tissue between the decidual stroma and the blastocyst in *Erinaceus*. See *Trophodisc*, *Trophocalyx*, *Trophoblast*, *Trophospongia*.

Trophospongia. (Τροφή, nourishment; σπογγία, a sponge.) *Biol.* The outer or maternal layer of the trophoblast, trophodisc, or trophocalyx.

Trophotrop'ic. (Τροφή, nourishment; τρέπειν, to turn.) *Biol.* Exhibiting trophotropism.

Trophotrop'ism. (Τροφή, nourishment; τρέπειν, to turn.) *Biol.* The term applied by Stahl (1884) to the attraction (positive trophotropism) and repulsion (negative trophotropism) exhibited by certain organic cells to various nutritive solutions; a phenomenon now included under *Chemotaxis* (q. v.).

Trophozo'oid. (Τροφή, nourishment; ζώον, an animal; είδος, form.) *Biol.* Nutritive zooid.

Trop'ical abs'cess of liver. It results most commonly in a case of dysentery. The trouble is more common in Europeans than natives.

Trop'idin. $C_8H_{13}N$. Produced by the decomposition with hydrochloric and glacial acetic acids of atropine.

Tropoco'caine. *Benzoyl pseudo-tropine*; *Trypsin*. (Not official.) It occurs with cocaine and other bases in the small Java coca leaves, and in some other species: the hydrochlorate is used. It is considered more reliable than cocaine, and produces a longer anæsthesia. A 2 to 3 per cent. solution is used for general purposes. It practically has no mydriatic action.

Trop'sin. The same as *Tropococaine*.

True image. The image perceived by the eye which fixes the object in cases where there is binocular double vision.

Truss, Cole's. This truss resembles Salmon and Ody's. It has a cross-strap connecting the pads.

T., fem'oral. A femoral truss is much

lighter than an inguinal, and the spring is lighter.

T., frame. See *T., silver-spring*.

T., hinged cup. A truss for irreducible hernia.

T., in'guinal. This has a pyriform and somewhat elongated pad. The lower part of the pad is inclined downwards to allow for the obliquity of the inguinal canal.

T., rat-tailed. This is a strong inguinal truss, the pad of which terminates in a perineal band.

T., Salm'on and O'dy's. Consists of a semicircular spring with a dorsal and ventral pad.

T., See'ley's. This is a modification of Salmon and Ody's truss. The spring is long, and embraces two thirds of the body.

T., sil'ver-spring. The so-called spring consists of a light band of German silver almost entirely surrounding the pelvis, to the outline of which it is accurately moulded. The band is continuous in front but is open behind, where it terminates in a circular disc which is placed on either side of the spine.

T., steel. A truss made of a bent steel spring.

T., umbilical. On the principle of Salmon and Ody's truss, with a dorsal and ventral pad and a spring.

T., Wood's horse'shoe. An ordinary steel spring to which is affixed a pad of box-wood of horseshoe shape. It is claimed that it supports the pillars of the external ring.

Truxillic acid. $C_6H_8O_2$. An acid in three isomeric forms obtained from cocaine.

Try'ma. (Τρύμη, a hole.) *Biol.* A drupe-like fruit, which is commonly two-celled, and has a bony nucleus and a thickish but fibrous epicarp. Example, a hickory-nut.

Tryp'sin. (Τρίψις, a rubbing. Probably because it was first obtained by triturating the pancreas with glycerine.) The proteolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice. It is active in neutral and alkaline media.

Trypsin'ogen. A granular substance in the cells of the pancreas, the antecedent of *Trypsin*.

Tryp'tic. Of, or appertaining to, *Trypsin*.

Tryptonæ'mia. See *Peptonæmia*.

Tryptone. The substance formed by the action of pancreatic juice on peptones. Any pancreatic peptone.

Tryptophan. See *Protein chromogen*.

Tsam'ba. The principal cereal product of Tartary, Thibet, and parts of China.

Tsetse. *Glossina morsitans*. A dipterous insect of South Africa, whose bite is generally fatal to cattle.

Tsin. The same as *Arrack*.

Tu'ba. (L.) A Eustachian or Fallopiian tube.

Tu'bage. The introduction of a tube or catheter.

T. of the glott'is. See *Intubation*.

Tu'bal. Relating to one of the tubular passages in the body; more commonly the Fallopiian tube.

T. abor'tion of Bland Sut'ton. Internal rupture of the ovum in extra-uterine gestation, with a pouring out of blood through the fimbriated extremity of the tube into the abdominal cavity.

T. drop'sy. Dropsy of one or both Fallopiian tubes.

T. mole. A tubal ovum that has been destroyed by hæmorrhage.

T. nephritis. Bright's disease.

T. pregnancy. The development of the embryo wholly or partially in the Fallopian tube.

Tube. (*L. tubus*, a tube.) A pipe or hollow cylinder of rubber, glass, bone, silver, &c. A hollow tubular organ. A pipe, canal, or duct conveying fluid or gas.

T., absorption. A glass tube used in Bunsen's method of volumetric analysis of gases. It is graduated and closed at one extremity, and collects gases, which are then conducted to the eudiometer.

T., air-. A bronchial tube.

T., alimentary. The alimentary canal.

T., auditory. The external auditory canal.

T., auricular. The external auditory meatus.

T., auscultation. A tube for testing the acuteness of hearing. It has three branches, two of which are placed in the patient's ears, the third in the ear of the auscultator. The sound of a vibrating tuning-fork placed in contact with the top of the patient's head will then be transmitted to the observer through the patient's ears.

T., Bellini's. The excretory tubes of the kidney opening on the papilla.

T., Bellocq's. See *Bellocq's sound*.

T., binocular. The tube of a binocular microscope.

T., breather. An animal breathing through tubes.

T.s., bronchial. The bronchi.

T., calciferous. See *Dental canals*.

T., capillary. A tube with a very minute bore.

T., cardiac. The embryonic heart.

T.-casts. Microscopic casts or moulds of uriniferous tubules of the kidneys, observed in the urine in kidney disease. They vary in size, shape, and appearance. Their length ranges up to 200 μ or more; their diameter from 4 μ to 40 μ . They are usually straight, but may be curved, twisted, convoluted, or branched.

T.-casts, blood. Those having blood-corpuscles in the coagulated fibrin, showing tubal hæmorrhage.

T., cerebro-medullary. See *Canal, central, of cord*.

T., collecting. See *Tubule*.

T., communicating. See *Tubule, communicating*.

T. cultures. Bacteriological cultivations in tubes of nutrient media.

T., dental. See *Dental canals*.

T., Depaul's. An instrument similar to Chaussier's, for insufflation.

T., drainage-. A tube of glass, rubber, or other material, to be inserted into a wound or cavity to allow of the escape of fluids.

T., draw-. The tube which slides within the tube of a microscope.

T.s., egg. See *T.s., ovarian* or *Fallopian*.

T., Emmett's fistula. A trumpet-shaped tube for draining a fistula.

T., enterotomy. A tube used in establishing an artificial anus.

T.s., epithelial. Those containing degenerated epithelial cells.

T., Esbach's. Esbach's albuminimeter. A graduated glass cylinder for estimating the percentage of albumen in urine.

T., EsMarch's elastic. An elastic tube furnished with a hook and chain, and used to render a limb bloodless.

T., Eustachian. See *Eustachian*.

T.s., Fallopian. The oviducts.

T.s., fatty. Those containing free fat, found in the degeneration of chronic nephritis.

T., feeding. An elastic tube is introduced by the œsophagus into the stomach, and food is passed down through it.

T., Geissler's. An instrument for showing the strîæ which are produced by an electric discharge in a highly rarefied medium.

T., germ. A tube formed in the germination of a spore by distension of the endospore.

T.s., granular. Those composed of granular débris of degenerated epithelium or blood-cells.

T., hearing. A tube composed of close-textured silk or wool stretched over spiral wire, with an oval ear-piece and a cup-shaped mouth-piece. It is for the use of persons whose hearing is impaired.

T., Henle's looped. See *Tubulus*.

T., hepatic. The embryonic bile tubules.

T.s., hyaline. Structureless, transparent, gelatinous moulds, probably formed of coagulated fibrin. Also called *Mucous casts*.

T., intubation. A short hollow cylinder of peculiar shape, having a flange at its upper extremity, which is inserted between the vocal cords in cases of laryngeal obstruction.

T., Koebelt's. The paroöphoron, the remains of the Wolffian body in the female.

T., laryngeal. A short hollow cylinder used in intubation.

T., lactiferous. The ducts of the mammary gland.

T., Leister's. A long flexible tube that can be made to surround the head or a limb, through which hot or cold water is allowed to pass.

T. length. The length of the tube of the microscope at which corrections must be made for the formation of distinct images.

T., Lieberkuhn's. See *Crypt*.

T., lithotomy. An instrument introduced into the bladder through the perineum for drainage after cystotomy.

T., lobular bronchial. The smaller lobular bronchial tube.

T.s., Malpighian. See *Tubuli uriniferi*.

T., medullary. The neural canal of the embryo.

T., microscopic. The metallic cylinder that contains the draw-tube of a microscope.

T., Miescher's. Same as *Sarcocystis Miescheri*.

T.s., milk-testing. A form of lactometer containing a number of tubes graduated alike, in which different samples of milk can be put for comparison under identical conditions.

T.s., mucous. See *T.s., hyaline*.

T.s., muscular. See *Muscle-fibre*.

T., nasal. A tube used for nasal feeding.

T., nerve. A primitive nerve-fibril.

T., neural. See *T., medullary*.

T., O'Beirne's. A rubber tube for irrigation of the colon.

T., œsophageal. A soft flexible tube used for lavage of stomach.

T.s. of Ferrein. Same as *Tubuli of Ferrein*. A prolongation of the striæ of the Malpighian pyramids into the cortex of the kidney. They are also known as the medullary rays.

T.s. oil'y. See *T.s. fatty*.

T., olfactory. The same as *Caruncula mamillaris*.

T., otopharyngeal. See *Eustachian tube*.

T.s. ovarian. Ova chains. Germinal epithelium in a developing ovary.

T.s. peptic. The gastric glands.

T.s. perforating. *Sharpey's fibres*.

T., perineal. See *T., lithotomy*.

T.s. Pflüger's. See *T., ovarian*.

T.s. Pflüger's salivary. Ducts of the acini of the salivary glands.

T., pituitary. The *Hypophysis cerebri*.

T.s. pulp. Tubular masses of the proper tissue of an organ.

T.s. pus. Those having pus-corpuscles entangled in the coagulated fibrin.

T., pyloric. The pyloric glands.

T.s. receiving, of kidney. See *Tubuli uriniferi*.

T., rectal. An elastic rubber tube introduced into the rectum to give exit to the intestinal gases, or for the administration of enemas.

T.s. respiratory bronchial. See *Bronchioles*.

T., Ribe'mont's laryngeal. A tube used for insufflation in asphyxia neonatorum.

T., safety. A small part of the Eustachian tube which is slightly open, and permits equalisation of pressure in the tympanum from the pharynx, and also allows a recoil of air from the tympanum when the tympanic membrane is suddenly driven in, as in explosions.

T.s. seminal. The tubules of the testicle. Moulds of the seminal tubules, recognised by the presence of spermatozooids.

T., speaking. See *T., hearing*.

T., spray. An apparatus consisting of two tubes so adjusted that a current of air or steam through one will cause a spray to issue through the other.

T., stomach. See *T., œsophageal*.

T., straight. See *Tubuli uriniferi*.

T., Toyn'bee's tonic metal. A tube used for washing out the mastoid cells and the tympanum.

T., tracheal. A tracheal cannula.

T., tracheotomy. A tube used after tracheotomy, made of silver, rubber, or vulcanite. It usually consists of an inner and outer tube to facilitate cleaning.

T., uriniferous. See *Tubuli uriniferi*.

T., uriniparous. See *Tubuli uriniferi*.

T., uterine. A tube used for washing out the uterus.

T., visceral. The alimentary canal.

T., vocal. That part of the air-passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the mouth and nose.

T., Voltolin's. A small tube used to keep open an incision in the tympanic membrane.

T.s. waxy. Those casts giving the amyloid reaction.

Tuber. (L.) A lump or swelling *Biol.* A thickened portion of an underground stem.

T. anatomica. A protuberance, tumour, or swelling.

T. antarius. See *T. cinereum*.

T. atloido-occipitalē. The *Rectus capitis posterior minor*.

T. brumale. See *T. cinereum*.

T. calca'neum. See *T. calcis*.

T. calcis. The tuberosity of the os calcis.

T. cervinum. *Elaphomyces granulatus*.

T. cibarium. *Lycoperdon tuber*.

T. cinereum. A conical projection from the lower part of the cerebrum, just behind the optic chiasma, and in front of the corpora albicantia.

T. cochleæ. The promontory of the tympanum.

T. corporis callosi. See *Corpus callosum*.

T. Eustachii. A slight protuberance below the fenestra ovalis on the inner wall of the tympanum.

T. fronta'le. Frontal protuberance.

Tubera genicula'ta. The internal and external geniculate bodies.

T. gutturosum. See *Goitre*.

T. is'chii. The tuberosity of the ischium.

T. is'chio-trochantarium. *Quadratus femoris*.

T. maxillæ. Tuberosity of the maxilla.

T. nigrum. *Lycoperdon tuber*.

T. omenta'le hepatis. Tubercle on the superior border of the lobe of the liver, opposite to the upper curvature of the stomach.

T. parieta'le. The parietal eminence.

T. radii. The tuberosity of the radius.

T. supracondyloid'eum. An eminence opposite the distal end of the internal border of the linea aspera.

T. supraorbita'le. The superciliary ridge.

T. syphiliticum. See *Syphiloma*.

T. tym'pani. See *T. Eustachii*.

T. valvulæ (cerebelli). A small prominence on the anterior extremity of the inferior vermiciform process.

Tubercle. (L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling.) A small projection of bone; a small tuberosity. A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation or nodule on the surface of a body or an organ. A small, hard, granular body of varying size, composed of granulation cells, which often undergo caseation; the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis. *Biol.* Applied specifically to the enlargements found on the roots of leguminous plants.

T. adductor. A slight protuberance at the lower end of the internal supracondyloid line of the femur, giving attachment to part of the adductor magnus.

T., amygdaloid. A prominence of the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.

T., anatomical. A wart-like growth seen on the hands of those habitually engaged in dissection. Also called *Necrogenic verruca*.

T., anterior, of atlas. The protuberance on the ventral arch of the atlas.

T., anterior, of calca'neum. A prominence on the anterior inferior surface of the calcaneum.

T., anterior, of the optic thalamus. A rounded prominence of the thalamus at its anterior extremity.

T., anterior, of the vertebræ. The

TUBERCLE

anterior part of the transverse process of a vertebra.

T., ante'rior, of vag'i'na. A rough eminence of the upper part of the vaginal orifice behind the meatus urinarius.

T.s., ante'rior pair of. The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.

T. bacillus. The bacillus characteristic of tuberculosis.

T., black. *Melanotic sarcoma.*

T., can'cerous, of the face. *Lupus.*

T., carot'id. The anterior tubercle of the sixth cervical vertebra.

T., Chas'saignac's. See *T., carot'id.*

T., co'noid. A roughness of the clavicle for the attachment of the conoid ligament.

T., cu'neate. The slight eminence of the cuneate funiculus on a level with the adjoining clava.

T., cu'neiform. See *T., painful sub-cutaneous.*

T., Dar'win's. A nodule at the edge of the helix of the human ear, believed to be the vestige of the point of the quadrupedal pointed ear.

T., del'toid. An eminence on the clavicle at the inner side of the surface for the attachment of the deltoid. A roughness on the humerus for the insertion of the deltoid.

T., exter'nal. The outermost of the three tubercles on the transverse processes of some of the dorsal vertebrae.

T., exter'nal supra-con'dyloid. The tubercle on the hinder part of the external condyle, giving origin to the plantaris.

T., f'ibrous. A tubercle modified by the growth of fibrous tissue in it.

T.s., geni'al. The tubercles on the inside of the symphysis of the mandible for the attachment of the genio-hyoid and genio-hyoglossi muscles.

T., gen'ital. One of the first appearances of the external genital organs in the fetus.

T., greater. The greater tuberosity of the humerus.

T., grey, of Rolan'do. A prominence between the prolongation of Burdach's column and the postero-lateral groove.

T., hy'aline. A tubercle the reticulum of which has undergone hyaline degeneration.

T., infe'rior. The lowest of the three tubercles on the transverse process of lowest dorsal vertebra.

T., infrag'le'noid. Rough ridge beneath the glenoid fossa of the scapula.

T., lach'rymal. A small projection of the maxilla at the facial end of the nasal duct.

T., lam'inated. The same as the nodule at anterior pointed termination of the inferior vermiform process.

T., lep'rous. The tubercles found in tubercular leprosy.

T., less'er, of the hu'merus. The lesser tuberosity.

T., Lis'franc's. See *T., scalene.*

T., lym'phoid. A tubercle hidden by leucocytes.

T., mam'millary. See *Corpora mam-millaria.*

T.s., men'tal. The same as *T.s., gen'ial.*

T., mili'ary. A small globular tubercle in the stroma of an organ, caused by tuberculosis.

T., mu'cous. See *Condyloma.*

T., nu'chal. The spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebrae.

T.s., ob'turator. Two tubercles, inferior and superior, limiting the obturator groove of the pubic bone.

T., oc'ular. The projection formed by the globe of the eye.

T. of a rib. The articular tubercle for the vertebral transverse process.

T. of clav'icle. See *T., co'noid.*

T. of cu'boid. A tubercle on the plantar surface of the cuboid.

T. of Gray. See *T., mili'ary.*

T. of Lower. A small eminence on the wall of the right auricle, between the orifices of the pre-cava and inferior post-cava.

T.s. of Montgom'ery. The prominences on the surface of the areola of the nipple. They are formed by the sebaceous glands.

T. of Rolan'do. Tubercle formed by the blending of the lateral crescentic portions of the grey matter of the medulla oblongata with the fibres of the corpus restiformis.

T. of Santorini. A small eminence on the mucous surface of the larynx, due to the prominence of the cartilage of Santorini.

T. of the calca'neum. A tubercle on the external surface of the os calcis.

T. of the epiglottis. Same as *Oushion of the epiglottis.*

T. of the fe'mur. A tubercle on the neck of the femur, on the anterior surface near its junction with the great trochanter.

T. of the ra'dius. The bicipital tuberosity of the radius.

T. of the scaph'oid. A projection on its outer surface, giving attachment to the annular ligament.

T. of the thy'roid cartilage. A tubercle on the posterior and upper part of the external surface of the thyroid cartilage.

T. of the tib'ia. The tubercle serving for the insertion of the quadriceps extensor femoris.

T. of the ul'na. The rough area at the base of the coronoid process, for the insertion of the brachialis anticus.

T. of the zygo'ma. A tubercle at the junction of the anterior root with the zygoma, giving attachment to the external lateral ligament of the temporo-mandibular joint.

T., olfac'tory. The same as *Caruncula mam-millaria.*

T.s., op'tic. *Tubercula quadrigemina.*

T., pain'ful subcuta'neous. A painful tubercle of the subcutaneous tissues near the joints. The nature of the affection is uncertain.

T., papill'ary, of the liv'er. A projection of the lobus Spigelii into the transverse fissure.

T.s., pearly. *Milium.* Small whitish, non-inflammatory elevations situated on the upper part of the corium.

T., pharynge'al. The origin of the superior and middle constrictors from the basilar portion of the occipital bone.

T.s., pi'siform. The *Corpora mam-millaria.*

T., plan'tar. A tubercle on the first metatarsal bone, giving insertion to the peroneus longus.

T., poste'rior, of a vertebra. A tubercle on the posterior end of the lumbar and several of the thoracic vertebrae.

T., poste'rior, of the at'las. A tubercle

TUBERCULA—TUBERCULOSIS

in the median line on the posterior arch of the atlas.

T., poste'rior, of the op'tic tha'l'a-mus. A tubercle on the ventricular surface of the thalamus, toward the posterior end.

T., poste'rior, of the tha'l'amus. The same as *Pulvinar*.

T.s, posterior pair. The *Posterior corpora quadrigemina*.

T., pter'ygo'id. A tubercle at the insertion of the internal pterygoid on the mandible.

T., ret'rograde. A tubercle that has undergone calcification.

T.s, scalene'. The eminences on the first and second ribs for the attachments of the three scalene muscles.

T., sec'ondary. A tubercle that sometimes follows the breaking down of a caseous mass, as in catarrhal pneumonia.

T., subcut'a'neous pain'ful. Fibromata found in the deeper layers of the skin. Tender.

T., supragle'noid. Tubercle giving origin to the long head of the biceps above the glenoid fossa.

Tu'bercle'd. *Tuberculate*. Affected with tubercles.

Tu'ber'cula. The plural of *Tuberculum*.

T. Aran'til. The small fibrous nodules on the middle of the convex edge of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery and the aorta.

T. are'olae. See *Mamma*.

T. cer'e'br'i. Tubercles of the brain.

T. dolor'sa. See *Tubercle, subcutaneous painful*.

T. gonorrhoe'ica. *Gonorrhoea impura*.

T. hep'atis. Tubercles of the liver.

T. hypoglos'si. The same as *Trigonum hypoglossi*.

T. intestino'rum. Tubercles of the intestines.

T. mal'lei. The same as the *Processus brevis of the malleus*.

T. nervo'rum nodo'sa. *Nervous ganglia*.

T. par'vae du'ræ ma'tris. *Pacchionian bodies*.

T. pella'græ. *Pellagra*.

T. peritonæ'i. Tubercles of the peritoneum.

T. pu'bis. The *Pubic spine*.

T. quadrigem'ina. The *Corpora quadrigemina*.

Tu'ber'cular. Formed like a tubercle; shaped into a little tuber or tuberosity; characterized by the presence of tubercles. *Tuberculous*.

T. consump'tion. *Pulmonary phthisis*.

T. diath'esis. A constitutional predisposition to tuberculosis.

T. gum'mata. See *Gumma*.

T. laryngi'tis. *Laryngeal phthisis*.

T. lep'rosy. Leprosy with macules or nodules of varying size on the body, especially on the face.

T. meningi'tis. Tubercular inflammation of the meninges of the brain, usually found in children.

T. peritoni'tis. A chronic form of peritonitis caused by tuberculosis.

T. phthi'sis. Tuberculosis, especially pulmonary.

T. pro'cess. An elevation of the tip of a transverse process of a vertebra supporting the

facet that articulates with the tubercle of the corresponding rib.

T. spu'tum. The sputum of one suffering from pulmonary phthisis, usually containing a large number of tubercle bacilli.

Tu'ber'cularize. To affect with *Tuberculosis*.

Tu'ber'cularly. With regard to a tubercle or tubercles.

Tu'ber'culate. The same as *Tubercular*.

T. sarco'ma of Abernethy. Tubercles firm, round, and clustering; pea size, yellowish or brown-red. When large they are disposed to ulcerate and produce a painful, malignant, and often fatal sore.

Tu'ber'culated. The same as *Tuberculate*.

T. liv'er. *Cirrhosis*.

Tu'ber'cula'tion. The formation of tubercles. A tubercular part or organ.

Tu'ber'cule. A tubercle or tuberculum.

T. ciner'i'tious. The *Tuber cinereum*.

Tu'ber'culi. The plural of *Tuberculus*.

Tu'ber'culiform. Shaped like a tubercle.

Tu'ber'culin. Koch's lymph. It is a brownish neutral liquid, slightly frothing, soluble in water, consisting of ptomaines of the tubercle bacilli. It owes its almost lethal activity probably either to a ptomaine, a toxalbumin, or a globulin.

Klebs and Hunter have endeavoured to eliminate from tuberculin its dangerous elements. Hunter has prepared certain modifications, of which he has named the two principal respectively B and CB. Trudeau has concluded that modification CB contains much less of the remedial agent than tuberculin, and is quite as dangerous; whereas modification B is as efficacious as tuberculin, and free from some of its dangers.

The first maximum dose to be injected is 0.001 c.c. (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ minims) of a 1 per cent. solution at intervals of one day; then to be increased gradually to 0.1 c.c. (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ minims) of 1 c.c. (16 minims) of a 10 per cent. solution.

Antiphthisin is Professor Edwin Klebs' tuberculin in a purified form, and is now on its trial for tuberculosis.

Tu'ber'culinized. Submitted to the action of tuberculin.

Tu'berculinose'. A term applied to some of the modifications of tuberculin.

Tu'berculi'tis. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a tuberculous nodule.

Tu'berculiza'tion. The formation of tubercles, or the condition of becoming tubercled.

Tu'ber'culize. The same as *Tubercularize*.

Tu'berculoc'idin alex'in. A precipitate obtained by Klebs from Koch's tuberculin by precipitating the noxious substances with platinum chloride, the albumoses remaining in solution.

Tu'ber'culoid. *Tuberculisform*.

Tu'berculose'. *Tuberculate*.

Tu'berculosed'. Affected with tuberculosis.

Tu'berculo'sis. A specific disease affecting almost any part of the body, associated with the formation of tubercles and the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

T., acute' mil'i'tary. An acute affection

TUBERCULOTIC—TUBERCULUM

characterised by the formation of tubercles in large numbers in the various organs of the body, accompanied with grave symptoms and an almost invariably fatal result.

T., a'vian. Tuberculosis affecting birds.

T., bo'vine. Tuberculosis in cattle. *Pearl disease.*

T., cer'ebral. Tubercular meningitis, or tuberculous of the brain itself.

T. cu'tis. *Lupus vulgaris.*

T., hæmatog'enous. Miliary tuberculosis affecting both lungs, or a greater portion of one only; or it may be localised tuberculosis, characterised by the appearance of tubercles in a limited area of the lung.

T., inoc'ulated. Tuberculosis caused by direct inoculation of tuberculous material.

T., intes'tinal. Tuberculosis affecting the intestinal tract.

T., laryn'geal. The same as *Tubercular laryngitis.*

T. of cho'roid. May be disseminated or solitary.

T. of conjuncti'va. A tuberculous ulcer surrounded by small nodules. May be primary or secondary.

T. of iris. May be disseminated or solitary. Rare. Secondary to a tuberculous focus in some other organ.

T. of the lach'rymal sac. Occurs secondarily to tuberculosis of the conjunctiva or the nasal mucous membrane.

T., parasitic. Tubercular growths produced by parasitic nematodes.

T., pseu'do- A disease producing lesions similar to those of tuberculosis, but due to a pleomorphic organism, the *Cladothrix asteroides* (Eppinger).

T., pul'monary. Tuberculosis of the lungs, popularly called *Consumption.*

T., re'nal. Tuberculosis affecting the kidneys.

T., sur'gical. Tuberculosis of parts amenable to surgical treatment.

T., urogen'ital. Tuberculosis, apparently primary to the urogenital tract.

T. zooglo'ica. See *T. pseudo-*

Tuberculo'tic. *Tubercular.*

T. depos'it. *Tubercle.*

T. disease'. See *Tubercle.*

T. disease' of the lungs. *Phthisis pulmonalis.*

T. dust. Fine white or yellow minute points of tuberculous matter, occurring in profusion like dust.

Tuberculous. Affected with tubercles. Tuberculate. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, *Tuberculosis.*

T. arthrit'is. Tuberculosis of a joint.

T. inflamma'tion. Inflammation resulting from the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

Tuberc'ulum. A small tuberosity. A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation of small size on the surface of an organ or of the body. *Tubercle.*

T. adeno'sum. ('Αδών, a gland.) *Mol-luscum contagiosum.*

T. annula'rë. The *Pons Varolii.*

T.atlan'tis anti'cum. (*L. atlas*, atlas; *anticum*, anterior.) Prominence on anterior arch of atlas, giving attachment to longus colli muscle.

T.atlan'tis post'i'cum. (*L. atlas*, atlas; *posticum*, posterior.) Prominence on posterior

arch of atlas, taking place of spinous process of other vertebrae.

T. calca'neum. (*L.*, the heel.) Tubercle of calcaneum.

T. capit'uli fib'ulae latera'lë. (*L. caput*, head; *fibularis*, fibular.) Prominence on head of fibula giving rise to peroneus longus.

T. carot'icum. (Καρotis, producing sleep.) Carotid tubercle.

T. cartilag'inis thyroid'eaë. (*L. cartilago*, cartilage; *Gr. θυρίς*, an oblong shield.) Triangular prominence at upper border of thyroid cartilage.

T. cauda'tum. (*L. cauda*, a tail.) Caudate lobe of liver.

T. cine'reum. (*L. cinereus*, ashen grey.) A mass of ciceritious substance at the top of the calamus scriptorius, continuous with the same substance in the cord, and on the sides with the corpus testiforme.

T. cine'reum Rolan'di. An eminence of grey matter situated between the optic tracts and the corpora albicantia. It forms part of the floor of the third ventricle, and is connected with the surrounding parts of the cerebrum.

T. colli fem'oris inf'rius. (*L. col*, neck; *femur*, thigh-bone; *inferius*, lower.) Tubercle of femur.

T. colli fem'oris supe'rius. Prominence at upper end of intertrochanteric line.

T. cos'tæ. (*L. costa*, a rib.) Costal tubercle.

T. cunea'tum. (*L. cuneus*, a wedge.) Protuberance in median cuneate funiculus of medulla oblongata.

T. deltoid'eum. (Like the letter Δ [δέλ-τα and είδος].) Deltoid tubercle of clavicle.

T. dolor'o'sum. A small painful nodule.

T. ephip'pil. (Εφίππιον, a saddle-cloth.) Olivary body.

T. epiglottid'ea. (Επί, on; γλωττίς, glottis.) Prominence on epiglottis.

T. exter'num hum'eri. (*L.*) Greater tuberosity of humerus.

T. exter'num mandib'uli. (*L.*) Prominence on inferior border of lower jaw.

T. fas'ciæ denta'tæ. (*L. fascia*, a band; *dentatus*, toothed.) Prominence in fascia dentata.

T. fib'ulae. Styloid process of fibula.

T. ileopectin'eum. (*L. pecten*, a comb.) Pubic spine.

T. il'i ante'rius i'mum. (*L.*, undermost.) Eminence occasionally found on upper surface of ilium, which forms a groove with the ileopectineal prominence for passage of femoral vessels.

T. im'par. (*L.*, dissimilar.) Small elevation from which the tongue develops, appearing about fifth week of embryonic life, behind the inferior maxillary arch.

T. inter'num. Lesser tuberosity of humerus.

T. jugula'rë. (*L.*) Jugular tubercle.

T. la'bil superio'ris. Teat-like projection in middle of upper lip in nursing babies.

T. lachryma'lë. (*L.*) See *Lachrymat puncta.*

T. latera'lë ta'li or **media'lë ta'li.** (*L.*) Small eminence on posterior border of astragalus bounding sides of groove for flexor longus pollicis.

T. linea'rum. (*L.*) Ridge below the occiput, from which proceed inferior curved lines.

TUBERCULUS—TUBIPAROUS

T. Lisfranc'i. Tubercle on first rib, giving attachment to scalenus anticus.

T. Low'eri. *Tubercle of Lower.*

T. majus. (L.) Greater tuberosity of humerus.

T. mandibularē. (L.) Articular eminences of inferior maxillary bone.

T. menta'le internum. (L.) Genial tubercle.

T. minus. (L.) Lesser tuberosity of humerus.

T. of a rib. The elevation where the rib articulates with the tip of the transverse process of a dorsal vertebra.

T. olfacto'rium. (L.) Olfactory tubercle.

T. os'sis cuboid'eī. (L.) Tubercle of cuboid.

T. os'sis il'i ante'rius i'mum. (L.) Ileo-pectineal spine.

T. os'sis multan'guli majo'ris. (L. *multus*, many; *angulus*, an angle, corner) Ridge on trapezium bounding externally groove for tendon of flexor carpi radialis (or navicular bone.)

T. os'sis navicula'ris. (L. *navicula*, a skiff.) Tubercle on palmar surface of scaphoid (or navicular bone).

T. os'sis pu'bis. Spine of pubes.

T. papilla'rē. (L.) Papillary tubercle of liver.

T. pharynge'um. (L.) The tubercle from which springs the medial band connecting the pharynx with the occipital bone.

T. poste'rius or posti'cum. Greater tuberosity of humerus.

T. prosta'tæ. (L.) Middle lobe of prostate.

T. pu'bicum or pu'bis. Pubic spine.

T. Rolan'di. *Tubercle of Rolandi.*

T. Santorinia'num. Small eminences made by cartilages of Santorini in the larynx.

T. scale'ni. (Σκαληνός, uneven.) Scalene tubercle.

T. seba'ceum. (L.) *Milium.*

T. sel'læ. (L.) Ovary body.

T. spino'sum. (L.) Spinous process of sphenomaxillary bone.

T. supe'rius. (L.) Mammillary processes.

T. supracondyloid'eum exter'num and media'le. (L. *supra*, above; Gr. *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle.) External and internal supracondyloid tubercle.

T. supracotyloid'eum. (L. *supra*, above; Gr. *κότυλος*, a cup; *εἶδος*, like.) Prominence at junction of acetabular margin and anterior border of ilium.

T. supratrag'icum. (L.) Small cartilages occasionally entering into formation of the tragus.

T. vaginæ. Prominence on anterior wall of vagina.

T. verruco'sum. A callosity often found on the great toe at the metatarso-phalangeal joint.

T. Wrisbergia'num. Whitish elevations on inner surface of arytaeno-epiglottidean fold produced by cartilages of Wrisberg.

T. zygomatic'um. A prominence of the zygoma on its lower border near the union of the maxilla and zygoma.

Tuberculus. *Entomol.* A supplementary eye.

Tuberiferous. Producing tubers.

Tuberiform. Tuber-shaped.

Tuberoid. (*Tuber*, a swelling; Gr. *εἶδος*, like.) Resembling a tuber.

Tuberosē. See *Tuberosus*.

Tuberosity. (L. *tuberosus*, tuberous.)

A large rough projection or protuberance of bone, generally serving for the attachment of a muscle.

T. bicip'ital. A rough surface for the insertion of the biceps below the head of the radius.

T. cos'tal. A rough impression on the inferior surface of the clavicle for the attachment of the rhomboid ligament.

T. glute'al. The same as the *Gluteal ridge*.

T. greater, of the hu'merus. A rough projection on the outer side of the head of the humerus.

T. il'iac. Tuberosity on the ilium for the attachment of the sacro-iliac ligament.

T. lesser, of the hu'merus. The small prominence on the front of the head of the humerus to the inner side of the bicipital groove.

T. max'illary. A rounded eminence at the lower part of the zygomatic surface of the maxilla, especially prominent after the growth of the third molars.

T. of maxil'la. The maxillary tuberosity on the posterior surface of the maxilla.

T. of the is'chium. A thick, downward projection of the ischium, on which the body rests in a sitting posture.

T. of the os calc'is. The internal and external prominences on the plantar surfaces of the os calcis.

T. of the pal'ate. *T. pyramidal.*

T. of the scaph'oid. Eminence for the insertion of the tibialis anticus.

T. of trape'zium. Tuberosity on the outer border of the groove for the extensor carpi radialis.

T. pu'bo-ischiatic. Rough surface at the junction of the pubes and ischium.

T. pyram'idal. Tuberosity between the pterygoid plates of the palate bone.

T. scap'ular. *Coronoid tubercle.*

T. ul'nar. Ridge at the angle of junction of the coronoid process with the shaft of the ulna.

Tu'berous. Covered with wart-like or knobby prominences.

T. angio'ma. A subcutaneous form of angioma resembling at times a lipoma.

Tubiculous. (L. *tuba*, tube; *colere*, to inhabit.) *Biol.* Inhabiting a tube.

Tubifa'cient. (L. *tuba*, a tube; *facere*, to make.) *Biol.* Tube-forming, as certain polyps and worms.

Tuberiferous. (L. *tuba*, a tube; *ferre*, to bear.) Bearing or having tubes.

Tubifero'rous. (L. *tuba*, a tube; *flos*, a flower.) *Biol.* Having tubular flowers.

Tubiform. (L. *tubus*, a tube; *forma*, form.) Tubular; canalicular.

Tubil'icous. (L. *tubulus*, a tube; *colere*, to dwell.) Inhabiting a tubule.

Tubillin'gual. (L. *tuba*, tube; *lingua*, tongue.) *Biol.* Having a tubular tongue.

Tubina'rial. (*Tuba*, tube; *nares*, nose.) Having tubular nares.

Tubip'arous. (L. *tuba*, tube; *parere*, to produce.) Producing tubes or tubules.

TUBO-ABDOMINAL—TUMOUR.

Tubo-abdominal. Pertaining to a Fallopian tube and the cavity of the abdomen.

Tubo-ovarian. Pertaining to the ovary and Fallopian tube.

Tubo-uterine. Pertaining to the Fallopian tube and the uterus.

Tubovarian. The same as *Tubo-ovarian*.

T. pregnancy. A form of extra-uterine gestation which occurs first in the Fallopian tube, which after rupture becomes abdominal. A portion of the sac projects into the uterus, and has on the outer side the round ligament and the greater portion of the tube.

Tubular. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.) Tubuliform; fistulous. Having the shape of a tube.

T. adenoma. An adenoma after the type of the tubular glands.

T. epithelioma. A carcinoma found in the salivary glands, the cell-masses extending in tubular prolongations.

T. glands. Glands in which the secreting gland structure is tube-like or cylindrical.

T. looseness. The same as *Enteritis membranosa*.

T. membrane. See *Neurilemma*.

T. pneumonia. The same as *Lobular pneumonia*.

T. râle. One produced in a bronchial tube.

T. respiration. The sound heard when there is solidified lung between the bronchi and the stethoscope of the observer.

Tubularity. The quality of a tubular sound.

Tubulate. Formed like a tube.

Tubule. A small tube. *Anat.* Any minute tube-shaped structure.

T., communicating. That part of a uriniferous tubule between the distal convoluted and the straight uriniferous tubules.

Tubuli. The plural of *Tubulus*.

T. lactiferi. (L. *lac*, milk; *ferre*, to carry.) The excretory ducts of the mammae, 15 to 20 in number.

T. of Ferrein. The tubules composing the pyramids of Ferrein in the kidney.

T. recti. The short straight sections of the seminiferous tubules, situated between the convoluted secreting tubules and the rete testis.

T. seminiferi. (L. *semen*, seed; *ferre*, to carry.) The tubular threads, arranged in fasciculi, which compose the substance of the testicle. They are lined with epithelium, from which the spermatozoa develop, and are about 1-200th inch in diameter.

T. uriniferi. (L. *urina*, urine; *ferre*, to carry.) The urinary tubes of the kidneys. Beginning at the Malpighian corpuscles, each forms—1. A constricted neck. 2. A wide canal, called the proximal or first convoluted tubule. 3. A spiral tube, called the spiral tubule of Schachowa. 4. The narrow, straight tube called the descending limb of Henle's loop. 5. The ascending limb of Henle's loop. 6. The irregular tubule. 7. The distal or second convoluted tubule. 8. The curved tubule. 9. The straight collecting tubule opening at the apex of a pyramid.

Tubuliculous. (L. *tubulus*, a tubule; *colere*, to inhabit.) Inhabiting a tubule.

Tubuliferous. (L. *tubulus*, tubule;

ferre, to bear.) Having tubules or tube-like ovipositors.

Tubuliflorous. (L. *tubulus*, a little tube; *flos*, flower.) *Biol.* Having the heads composed of tubular flowers.

Tubuliform. (L. *tubulus*, tubule; *forma*, form.) Shaped like a tubule.

Tubulose. Same as *Tubular*.

Tubulus. (L. *tubulus*, a small tube; pl. *Tubuli*.) *Biol.* (a) A small tube-like organ; a tubule. (b) The ovipositor of certain insects. See also *Cornu, neck*.

Tubus. (L. Pl. *Tubi*.) A tube. *Biol.* The basal portion of the labium of the bee.

T. annulare. The pons Varolii.

T. medullaris. The same as *T. vertebralis*.

T. proximus convolutus. See under *Tubulus*.

T. vertebralis. The spinal canal; the hollow of the vertebral canal containing the spinal cord.

Tufnell's bandage. An immovable bandage, stiffened with a paste of white of egg and flour. It is also called egg-and-flour bandage.

T.'s diet, or treatment. See *Diet*.

T.'s method. The treatment of aneurism by absolute rest and low or dry diet.

Tuft. A bunch of soft flexible things fixed at the base. A rete; a glomerulus.

T., Malpighian. A renal glomerulus.

Tulip. (L. *tulipa*.) A common European flowering plant, *Tulipa vulgaris*. It is a sialogogue and cardiac poison.

Tulipin. The alkaloidal principle of the common tulip. It acts on the heart like veratrin, and on the spinal cord like scillitin.

Tulpius, valve of. The ileo-cæcal valve.

Tumefacient. (L. *tumefacere*, to swell.) Swelling, swollen. A swelling or enlargement of a part from any cause.

Tumefaction. (L. *tumefacere*, to cause to swell.) The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumour; also, the condition of being tumefied or swollen. A tumour.

Tumefy. To swell, or to cause to swell, or to be tumid.

Tumenol. (Not official.) Produced from mineral oil treated with concentrated sulphuric acid. Of an oily consistence. Used in 10 to 25 per cent. ointments. It is used in all forms of pruritus, and good results are generally obtained when used in excoriations and superficial ulcerations. It is not of service in erysipelas, like ichthyol or thiol.

Tumesence. The state of growing tumid; tumefaction. A swelling, tumid part, or tumour.

Tumescent. Swelling; tumefying; forming into a tumour.

Tumid. (L. *tumidus*, swollen.) Tumefied, swollen, protuberant.

Tumidity. The state or character of being tumid or swollen.

Tumidly. In a tumid manner or form.

Tumidness. The state of being tumid in any sense.

Tumour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling, or the state of being swollen.) A swelling. An abnormal prominence existing in any part of the body. It is used popularly in the narrow sense of a new growth.

TUMOUR

T., ad'enoid. Same as *Adenoma*.
T., adipose'. A *Lipoma*.
T., al'bus. White swelling. *Tuberculous arthritis*.
T., aneuris'mal. An aneurism.
T., anom'alous. *Hæmatodes fungus*.
T., benign'. A tumour that does not recur after removal.
T., blood. Same as *Hæmatoma*.
T., bu'tyroid. A form of milk tumour of the breast, the contents of which resemble butter.
T., cap'itis sanguin'eus. *Cephalæmatoma*.
T., car'neus. A *Sarcoma*.
T., cartilagin'o'sus. *Chondroma*.
T., cav'ernous. A tumour consisting of loosely reticular tissue. Telangiectatic tumour.
T., cel'lular. A tumour occurring in cellular tissue which does not contain fat.
T., cel'lulo-fi'brous. A fibro-cellular tumour.
T., chelo'ides. See *Cancroid*.
T., col'loid. A tumour containing colloid material.
T., connec'tive-tis'sue. Any tumour made up of connective tissue. The *Parablastomata*.
T., cys'tic. A tumour containing cysts or cavities filled with fluid. Also, a cyst forming a tumour.
T., cys'ticus hygro'sus. *Hygroma*.
T., dendrit'ic. A warty growth having a number of branches.
T., dent'inal. The tubular structure of the teeth.
T., der'matoid or der'moid. A cystic tumour, the inner walls of which consist of dermal elements. It contains hair, nails, and even teeth.
T., der'moid. A hard fibroma.
T., dilata'tion. *Retention cyst*.
T., encyst'ed. A tumour that is surrounded by a definite capsule.
T., erect'ile. A tumour composed of vascular tissue.
T., fat'ty. See *Lipoma*.
T., fib'ro-adipo'sus. A *Fibro-lipoma*.
T., fib'ro-calca'reous. A fibrous tumour containing earthy matter.
T., fib'ro-cel'lular. Cellulo-fibrous tumour. Soft and elastic form of fibrous tumour.
T., fib'ro-cys'tic. A fibrous tumour containing cysts.
T., fib'roid. Consisting of fibrous tissue. Usually applied to the fibroid tumour of the uterus.
T., fib'ro-mus'cular. See *Myoma*.
T., fib'ro-nu'cleated. A tumour composed of fibrous tissue mixed with elongated nuclei.
T., fib'ro-plas'tic. A spindle-celled sarcoma.
T., fib'ro'sus. A fibrous tumour.
T., fib'ro-vas'cular. A telangiectatic tumour.
T., float'ing. A moveable body in the abdomen, usually the kidney or spleen.
T., follic'ular. An atheroma.
T., fun'gating. A tumour proliferating actively on its surface. Usually applied to cysts the wall of which is proliferating.
T., gal'licus. The same as *Bubo*.
T., gas'eous. A tumour containing gas.

T., glan'dular. An adenoma.
T., Gub'ler's. A prominence on the back of the wrist, seen in the wrist-drop of plumbism.
T., gum'matous. A syphilitic gumma.
T., gum'mous. A syphilitic gumma.
T., gum'my. A syphilitic gumma.
T., hair. See *T., dermoid*.
T., hair'y. See *T., dermoid*.
T., hard. Term applied to tumours of hard consistency.
T., heteraden'ic. A hyaline cylindroma.
T., heterochron'ic. A tumour made up of tissue which is not normally found in the individual at the period of life at which the tumour occurs.
T., heteroplas'tic. A tumour differing from the tissue in which it grows.
T., heterotrop'ic. A tumour differing in structure from the tissue in which it grows.
T., his'toid. Same as *T., histoid*.
T., his'toid. A tumour composed of connective tissue.
T., homœo'plastic. A swelling whose composition is that of the structure which it affects.
T., homol'ogous. The same as *T., homœoplastic*.
T., horn'y. *Cornu cutaneum*.
T., infec'tious granula'tion. A nodule or node due to infection with a specific micro-organism.
T., infil'trating. A tumour growing into the surrounding tissues.
T., in'nocent. The same as *T., benign*.
T., ir'ritable, of the breast. This may be a painful adenoma or a painful subcutaneous nodule.
T., junc'tional. The same as *T., communicating*.
T., lac'teal. A galactocoele.
T., lam'inated na'creous fat'ty. *Cholesteatoma*.
T., lar'deus. *Steatoma*.
T., leuchæ'mic. *Lymphoma*.
T., lymph. A lymphangioma.
T., lymphad'enoid. A lymphadenoma.
T., mala'rum. *Melancus*.
T., malign'ant. One which gives metastasis or recurs, or does both, and eventually destroys life.
T., margaroid. A cholesteatoma.
T., medul'lary. A tumour of soft consistency, due to excess of cellular over connective-tissue elements.
T., melan'ic. The same as *T., melanotic*.
T., melan'otic. A sarcoma with black pigmented cells.
T., mesoblas'tic. A tumour developed from mesodermic tissue.
T., mesoder'mic. The same as *T., mesoblastic*.
T., mili'ary. A minute circumscribed growth, usually of secondary rather than primary growth.
T., milk-like. *Encephaloid*.
T., mixed. A tumour composed of more than one kind of tissue.
T., mollus'cous. The same as *Molluscum contagiosum*.
T., move'able. A tumour that is not fixed.
T., mu'coid. The same as *Myxoma*.
T., mu'cous-tis'sue. The same as *Myxoma*.

T., muscular. *Myoma*. Phantom tumour.

T., myelogen'ic. The same as *T., myeloid*.

T., my'eloid. One containing giant-cells.

T., my'oid. The same as *Leiomyoma*.

T., nerve. The same as *Neuroma*.

T., neural'gic. A tumour which, without perceptible reason, is the seat of pain.

T. of the scalp, Cock's peculiar. A fungating growth of the sebaceous glands of the scalp.

T., organoid. Tumour following the type of growth of an organ in that it is composed of one distinctive type of tissue, *i.e.* cancer.

T., os'seous. The same as *Exostosis*.

T., ova'rian. One of the many varieties of growths occurring in the ovary.

T., pap'illary. The same as *Papilloma*.

T., pearl. The same as *Cholesteatoma*.

T., pearl'y, of the iris. A small cystic tumour of the iris containing a whitish tallowy material.

T., perine'al. The bulging of the perineum produced by the fetal head in childbirth.

T., phan'tom. A circumscribed abdominal swelling, occurring usually in hysterical women, due to muscular contraction or to an accumulation of intestinal gases.

T., pilocyst'ic. A dermoid cyst containing hair.

T., pol'y'poid. A tumour having a narrow long pedicle.

T., pul'sating. A tumour having pulsation due to the state of intra-mural blood-vessels, independently of its proximity to large vessels.

T., recur'rent. A tumour which recurs after removal.

T., recur'rent fib'roid. A spindle-celled sarcoma.

T., reten'tion. *Retention cyst*.

T., sand. *Psammoma*. So called because of the sand-like calcareous matter it contains.

T., sanguine'ous. *Pelvic hæmatocele*.

T., scalp. The same as *Caput succedaneum*.

T., scir'rhous. A tumour having a hard consistency, due to an excess of fibrous tissue elements over cellular.

T., seba'ceous. An atheroma. A sebaceous retention-cyst.

T., sero-cyst'ic. A proliferation cyst.

T., ster'coral. A tumour formed by impacted feces.

T., sys'temoid. See *T., teratoid*.

T., tar'sal. *Chalaza*.

T., telangiectatic. See *T., cavernous*.

T., teratoid. A tumour made up of a number of tissues resembling an organ or system of organs. A dermoid cyst.

T., transi'tion. A recurrent tumour having the disposition to assume a more malignant form.

T., var'icose. Circumscribed bluish tumour, formed by the dilatation and turgescence of the capillary vessels of a part.

T., vas'cular. *Angioma*.

T., warty. A papilloma.

Tumoured. Affected with a tumour or tumours. Swollen, tumid, distended.

Tumorous. (*L. tumorosus*, swollen.) Swelling; protuberant.

Tumult'us. (*L.*) Commotion; irregular action.

T. cor'dis. Irregular action of the heart.
T. sermo'nis. A form of aphasia where the patient stutters when reading aloud.

Tun-bellied. Having a large protuberant belly.

T.-belly. A large protuberant belly.

Tun'da oc'uli. Conjunctival membrane.

Tun'dis cor'di. The apex of the heart.
Lunga chique.

Tung'sten. (Swed., "heavy stone.") A metal, symbol W, at. wt. 183.5, having properties like those of uranium and molybdenum. Some of its compounds have been employed in medicine. They are now chiefly used as reagents. See *Table of elements*.

Tu'nic. The name given to different membranes which envelop organs, as the tunics or coats of the eye, stomach, bladder, &c. See *Tunica*.

T., albugin'eous. Same as *Albuginea*.

T., arach'noid. Same as *Arachnoid*

Tunica. (*L.*) *Tunic*.

T. abdomina'lis. The deep layer of superficial fascia in quadrupeds. The representative of Scarpa's fascia in animals, &c.

T. acina'lis. *Uvea*.

T. acinifor'mis. *Uvea*.

T. acino'sa. *Uvea*.

T. adipo'sa re'nium. The fatty investment of the kidney.

T. adna'ta. The conjunctiva. Also applied to the visceral portion of the tunica vaginalis testis.

T. adventi'tia. The outermost vascular tunica.

T. agna'ta. Conjunctiva.

T. alba oc'uli. The sclerotic.

T. albugin'ea. The same as *Albuginea*.

T. albugin'ea oc'uli. A tendinous membrane of the sclerotic coat.

T. albugin'ea ovi. The thin, compact, distinctly marked zone of connective tissue, immediately under the ovarian cortical epithelium.

T. albugin'ea tes'tis. The fibrous tissue of the testis.

T. arachnoid'ea. A thin membrane, forming one of the cerebral meninges, interposed between the dura mater and the pia mater.

T. arachnoid'ea oc'uli. The lamina fusca.

T. cadu'ea. *Decidua*.

T. can'dida oc'uli. The sclerotic.

T. car'nia. The *Dartos*.

T. carno'sa. The *Panniculus carnosus*.

T. cellul'osa. See *T. submucosa*.

T. cer'e'br'i. The dura mater.

T. cer'e'br'i pro'pria. The pia mater.

T. chorio'capilla'ris. The same

Chorio'capillaris.

T. choroid'ea. The choroid coat of the eye.

T. cilia'ris. The ciliary process and muscles.

T. commu'nis. The cremaster muscle.

T. conjuncti'va. The same as *Conjunctiva*.

T. cor'nea opa'ca. The sclerotic.

T. cor'nea pelli'cida. The same as *Cornua*.

T. costa'lis. The pleura.

TUNICATE—TURGID

T. cras'sa. The decidua.
T. crystalli'na. The arachnoid membrane.
T. demorsia'na. The membrane of Descemet.
T. elythro'idēs. The vaginal coat.
T. erythro'idēs. The cremaster.
T. exte'rior o'vi. The decidua.
T. faccimina'lis. The allantois.
T. fibro'sa. The external layer of the connective-tissue envelope of the Graafian follicle.
T. fibro'sa intestina'lis. See *T. submucosa*.
T. granulo'sa. The granular lining of a Graafian follicle.
T. hyali'na pro'pria. The transparent layer of membranous semicircular canals situated between the layers of connective tissue and of papilliform processes.
T. in'tima. The innermost lining of a blood-vessel.
T. me'dia. One of the vascular tunics.
T. muc'o'sa. The mucous membrane of a part.
T. muscula'ris. The *Dartos*.
T. muscula'ris muc'o'sæ. A thin and occasionally incomplete layer of smooth muscle-fibres in the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal.
T. nervo'rum. The neurilemma.
T. perfora'ta. The uvea.
T. pharyn'gis. The fibrous investment of the pharynx.
T. præten'sa abdom'inis. The peritoneum.
T. pro'pria. The proper coat of some structure, as an artery; the layer which specially constitutes the wall of a vessel, in contradistinction to the lining and investing layers. Specifically, the membrane lining the bony labyrinth of the ear.
T. reflex'a. The outer wall of the tunica vaginalis testis.
T. Ruyschia'na. The same as *Choriocapillaris*.
T. sero'sa. The serous coat of the small intestines.
T. submuc'o'sa. The submucous areolar tissue of the small intestines and some other organs.
T. u'væ. The uveal tract of the eye.
T. vagina'lis oculi. The sheathing fascia of the eyeball and the optic nerve.
T. vaginalis tes'tis. The serous investment of the testicle, consisting of the tunica propria, adherent to the testicle itself, and the tunica reflexa.
T. vasculo'sa Hal'leri. The same as *Choriocapillaris*.
T. vasculo'sa tes'tis. The vascular layer underlying the tunica albuginea.
T. vit'rea. The hyaloid membrane.
Tunicate. (*L. tunica, tunica*.) *Biol.* Having coverings or coats. A bulb like that of the onion is tunicated.
Tunicin. Animal cellulose. A carbohydrate constituting the chief part of the mantle of *Tunicata* (Ascidians). It is soluble in Schweitzer's reagent, and is coloured blue by the addition of iodine after preliminary treatment with sulphuric acid.
Tunicle. (*L. tunicula, a tunicle*.) A little tunic.

Tunic'ula. The clitoris. A fine membrane, coat, or skin.
Tuning-fork. A pronged metallic instrument capable of vibrating, so as to form a certain definite note.
Tunnel disease'. A form of anæmia caused by the parasite *Dochmius*.
T. sound. A metallic sound having a central cavity, by means of which it can be passed over a guide previously introduced into the bladder.
Tunnelled. Provided with a tunnel.
Tupelo. A tree indigenous to the United States, the bark of which is sometimes used in making uterine tents.
Turacin. (*African turakoo*.) A crimson colouring matter obtained from the feathers of the turakoo. It is slowly soluble in water, but easily soluble in alkaline fluids, and contains about 6 per cent. of copper. See *Conspectus of pigments*.
Turacover'din. (*African turakoo; L. viridis, green*.) A green colouring matter obtained from the feathers of certain birds.
Turbid. (*L. turbidus, disturbed*.) Confused, disordered, disquieted; muddy, foul.
T. pneumonia. A term applied to the indistinct pneumonic symptoms following injections of tuberculin. It is also called *Injection pneumonia*.
Turbidity. The state of being turbid; turbidness.
Turbidly. In a turbid manner.
Turbidness. The state or quality of being turbid.
Turbinal. (*L. turbo, a top*.) The same as *Turbinata*. One of the spongy or scroll-like bones of the nasal passages: the ethmo-turbinal, the maxillo-turbinal, the sphenoturbinal.
Turbinata. (*L. turbinatus, shaped like a top or cone*.) Whorled or scroll-like in form. Spongy in texture, or full of cavities.
T. bone, infe'rior. A distinct bone attached to the maxilla, separating the inferior from the middle nasal fossæ.
T. bone, mid'dle. An indefinite lower section of the lateral mass of the ethmoid.
T. bone, supe'rior. An indefinite upper part of the lateral mass of the ethmoid.
T. crests. Ridges on maxilla and palate for articulation with the turbinated bones.
T. pro'cesses. The turbinated bones.
Turbo cer'e'brî. The pineal gland.
Turbulent. (*L. turbulentus, restless*.) Disturbed, agitated, restless, being in violent commotion.
Türk, column of. The anterior or direct pyramidal tract.
T., fascio'ulus of. The crossed pyramidal tract of the spinal cord.
Turgent. (*L. turgens, swelling*.) Swelling, tumid; rising into a tumour; puffy.
Turgentia. *Turgescence*.
Turgesce'. To become turgid; to swell.
Turges'cence. The swelling or enlargement of any part, usually from congestion or the extravasation of serum or blood.
Turges'cency. The same as *Turgescence*.
Turges'cent. Growing turgid; swelling.
Turgescentia. *Turgescence*.
Turges'cible. Capable of swelling or becoming turgid.
Turgid. (*L. turgidus, swollen*.) Swollen,

TURGIDITY—TYLOSIS

bloated, tumid. Distended beyond its natural or usual state.

Turgidity. The state of being turgid or swollen.

Turgidly. In a turgid manner.

Turgidness. A swelling or swelled state of a thing. Distension beyond the natural state by some internal force or agent.

Turgidous. *Turaid.*

Turgometer. That which measures or indicates the amount or degree of turgidity.

Turgor. (L.) A swelling. *Physiol.* The normal fullness of the capillaries and the smaller vessels, upon which is supposed to depend the normal resiliency of the tissues.

Turio. (L.) A strong young shoot, or sucker, springing out of the ground.

Turkish bath. A hot-air bath of varying temperatures followed by massage and a cold plunge.

Turmeric. (L. *turmerica*, turmeric.) The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*, an aromatic and stimulant. The colouring matter is used as a test for soluble salts of boron. Dose of the fluid extract, mxx to $3j$.

T. paper. Paper soaked in tincture of turmeric and dried; it gives a reddish-brown coloration with alkaline solutions.

T. tincture. (B.P.) Used to make turmeric paper.

Turn. To cause to revolve about an axis.

T. of life. See *Menopause*.

Turne'ra aphrodisi'aca. See *Damiana*. (Not official.)

Turner's cerate. Calamine ointment.

Turning. See *Version*.

Turns. Menses.

Turn'sick. Vertiginous.

Turn-table. An instrument having a revolving plate. Used in mounting microscopic specimens.

Turpentine, Chi'an. From *Pistacia terebinthus*. Nat. Order *Anacardiaceæ*. (Not official.) Pale yellowish brown; soft, yet brittle, but not bitter. Supposed to be of value in cancer. Dose, 6 grains in two pills every six hours.

Turpe'thum. India. Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ*. (Not official.) A large white resinous root with a starchy interior. It yields the resin turpethin, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{56}\text{O}_{10}$, which resembles jalap resin in behaviour with acids. Action, purgative, similar to jalap. Dose of turpethin, 5 to 8 grains.

Turtle. A tortoise. A member of the *Testudinata*.

T. back nail. The name given by S. Weir Mitchell to a nail curved in all directions. It is a condition seen in certain trophic disturbances.

T. lung. See *Bronchiectasis*.

Tur'tur. Penis.

Turun'da. Tent.

Turun'dula. Tent.

Tussal. (L. *tussis*, a cough.) Of, or pertaining to, the nature of a cough.

Tusse'do. *Tussis*.

Tussicular. (L. *tussicularis*; *tussicula*, diminutive of *tussis*, a cough.) Of, or pertaining to, a cough.

Tussicula'tion. Slight, frequent, dry cough.

Tussila'go. Coltsfoot. Europe, North Asia. Nat. Order *Compositæ*. (Not official.)

The leaves and roots are used. It yields mucilage and a bitter principle.

Tus'sis. A cough.

Tus'sive. Pertaining to, or caused by, a cough.

T. frem'itus. The thrill felt when the hand is placed on the chest as the patient coughs.

Tus'sol. Antipyrin amygdalate. (Not official.) Recommended by Dr. Rehn, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, as mitigating the frequency of the paroxysms and their severity. In doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains in children of one year two to three times a day, and from this to $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains a day to older children. Action, tonic, demulcent. Uses, chronic pulmonary affections, scrofula. Doses: of the fluid extract, 1 to 2 drachms; of the succus, 1 ounce.

Tuta'men. (L.) A defence or protection.

Tutam'ina cer'e'br'i. The scalp, skull, and meninges of the brain.

T. oc'ul'i. The eyelids and their appendages.

Tut'tering. Stuttering.

Tweez'ers. See *Volsella*.

Twid'dle. A pimple.

Twin. One of two persons born at the same birth.

T. leaf. The rhizome and rootlets of *Jeffersonia diphylla*. It is diuretic, alterative, and antispasmodic, and in large doses emetic. The dose of the fluid extract is mxx to $3j$. Unofficial.

Twinge. A sharp darting pain of momentary duration. A pang, physical or mental.

Twist, Aberdeen'. A variety of acupuncture in which the pin is given half or a quarter rotation before fixing it in the tissues on the side of the artery opposite to the point of insertion of the pin.

Twisted. A cord made of strands of thread or wire turned spirally on one another.

T. suture. A suture in which the edges of a wound are pierced transversely by a needle over which a thread is wound.

Twisting forceps. The same as *Torsion forceps*.

Twitch. A short spastic contraction of the fibres of a muscle. A stitch; a twinge.

Twitch'ing. The act of one or anything that twitches, especially an involuntary convulsive jerking movement of muscles.

T., a'brillary. Irregular spasmodic contraction of the fibrils of a muscle independent of each other.

T. tic. *Tic douloureux*.

'Twixt-brain. The same as *Mid-brain*.

Two-need'le. Performed with two needles.

T. opera'tion. A procedure for tearing through the opaque posterior capsule which sometimes interferes with vision after an operation for cataract, or tearing up opacities remaining from portions of the lens.

Tych'ica. Fortuitous lesions or deformities.

Tyl'e. *Callosity*.

Tylo'ma. (*Τυλώμα*, callus.) A hard thickened patch on the skin produced by excessive accumulation of the horny layers.

Tylo'sis. (*Τύλος*, a callosity.) A form of blepharitis in which the edges of the lids are

thickened and hardened. *Biol.* A protuberance of the wall of a plant-cell through the pit in the wall of an adjacent duct.

T. palmæ vel palma'ris. A synonym of callosity of the palm.

T. plantæ vel planta'ris. A callosity occurring in the foot.

Tylostere'sis. (Τύλος, a knot; στερεύν, to deprive.) Extirpation or removal of a callosity.

Tylo'tic. Pertaining to, or affected with, a callosity.

Tylus. *Biol.* A median projection of the upper surface of the head of certain insects.

Tymma. Wound.

Tympan. A tympanum.

Tympana. Plural of *Tympanum*.

Tympanal. The same as *Tympanic*.

T. organs. The peculiar sense-organs found in certain insects. They have long been universally regarded as auditory organs, though the animals continue to hear after their removal.

Tympania. Tympanitis.

Tympanic. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tympanum or drum.

T. artery. A small branch of the first part of the internal maxillary artery that passes through the Glasserian fissure, and helps to supply the structures in the tympanum.

T. bone. The tegmen tympani, the roof of the tympanum.

T. cartilage. That part of the external auditory meatus formed of cartilage and attached to the tympanic bone.

T. cavity. The tympanum.

T. cord. The *Chorda tympani*.

T. membrane. The drum of the ear. A membrane stretched across the outer wall of the tympanum. It is connected with the long process of the malleus.

T. nerve. The tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal which enters the tympanum through Jacobson's foramen. It supplies the mucous membrane of the tympanum and Eustachian tube.

T. notch. The deficiency in the membrana tympani.

T. plate. The tympanic bone which forms the greater part of the bony external auditory meatus.

T. plexus. The plexus on the promontory of the tympanum formed by the branching of Jacobson's nerve.

T. resonance. See *Tympanitic resonance*.

T. ring. The tympanic bone. The ring of bone that forms the greater part of the bony external auditory meatus.

Tympanichord'al. Of, or pertaining to, the chorda tympani.

Tympanicity. The quality of being tympanic.

Tympanicomas'toid fis'sure. Furrow indicating the junction of the mastoid with the tympanic portion of the temporal bone.

Tympaniform. Resembling, or having the form of, a tympanum.

Tympanism. State of parts affected with tympanites. Distended with gas.

Tympanita. *Tympanites*.

Tympanitēs. (Τύμπανον, a drum;

-itis, inflammation.) Distension of the abdomen caused by the presence of air either in the intestine or in the peritoneal cavity.

T., acute. That due to intestinal irritation.

T. hyster'ica. Enormous distension of the abdomen in hysteria.

T. universa'lis. General emphysema.

T., u'terine. Tympanism of the womb. *Physometra*.

Tympanit'ic. (L. *tympaniticus*, one who is afflicted with tympanites.) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, tympanites.

T. disc. The membrana tympani.

T. dul'ness. A quality of percussion note in which the resonance is subnormal, and in which the vesicular quality is absent.

T. res'onance. See *Resonance*.

Tympanitis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum.

Tympano-Eusta'chian. Of, or pertaining to, the tympanum and Eustachian tube.

T. hy'al. Part of the hyoid arch, distinct in an early period of development. It forms part of the root of the styloid process.

T. mal'leal. (Τύμπανον, a drum; L. *malleus*, a hammer.) Pertaining to the tympanic bone and the malleus.

T. mandib'ular. (Τύμπανον, a drum; Eng. *mandible*, jaw.) Pertaining to the tympanum and tympanic bone and the malleus.

T. occip'ital. (Τύμπανον, a drum; Eng. *occiput*.) A small bone in relation with the exoccipital bone and the outer ear of a bird.

T. periot'ic. (Τύμπανον, a drum; περί, around; οὖς, ear.) Consisting of a tympanic bone united with the periotic bone proper.

Tympanoph'ony. (Τύμπανον, a drum; φώνη, sound.) Abnormal sounds in the ear, as echoes, &c.

Tympano'sis. *Tympanites*.

Tympano-squam'o'sal. (Τύμπανον, a drum; L. *squama*, a scale.) Common to the tympanic and squamosal bones.

Tympanous. Distended, swelled out.

Tympanum. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) The middle ear, or the membrana tympani. The irregular cavity within the petrous portion of the temporal bone between the external auditory meatus and the Eustachian tube.

Tymp'any. A swelling out or inflation; an inflated or puffed-out mass or condition.

Type. (Τύπος, a stamp) Imprint; emblem, symbol; character. A normal average example. *Pathol.* The group of distinguishing features of a morbid condition enabling it to be classified.

Typem'bryo. (Τύπος, type; ἔμβρυον, embryo.) The stage or period in the development of an embryo when the characteristics of the main type to which it belongs are first discoverable.

Type-writer's back'ache. An occupation neurosis said to be best guarded against by the use of a high seat and a foot-stool.

Typh'e'mia. (Τύφος, smoke; αἷμα, blood.) A depraved state of the blood following typhus.

Typh-fe'ver. A term proposed to include both typhoid and typhus fevers.

Typh'icus. *Typhoid*.

Typhilit'ic. (Τυφλός, the cæcum; -itis,

inflammation.) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, typhlitis. Affected with typhlitis.

Typhīn'ia. Relapsing fever.

Typhlīt'is. (Τυφλός, the cæcum; -ιτις, inflammation.) Inflammation of the cæcum and the vermiform appendix.

T. stercora'lis. Typhlitis due to constipation.

Typhlodicolidit'is. (Τυφλός, blind; δίκλις, a doubling.) Inflammation of the ileo-cæcal valve.

Typhlo-enterit'is. (Τυφλός, blind; έντερον, intestine; -ιτις, inflammation.) Same as *Typhlitis*.

Typhlo-en'terum. The cæcum.

Typhloid. (Τυφλός, blind; είδος, form.) Having defective vision.

Typhlolithi'asis. The formation of concretions in the cæcum.

Typhlogy. (Τυφλός, blind; λόγος, science.) The sum of knowledge of blindness.

Typhlops. Cæcum.

Typhlosis. Blindness.

Typhlosolar. (Τυφλός, blind; σωλήν, a tube.) Pertaining to a *Typhlosole*.

Typhlosole. (Τυφλός, cæcum; σωλήν, a tube.) *Biol.* A tube lying in the dorsal middle line of the intestine of certain worms (*Lumbricidae*). It is open longitudinally towards the body-cavity, and is formed to increase the absorbing surface of the stomach intestine by a longitudinal fold of its dorsal wall into the lumen of the gut.

Typhlosteno'sis. Stricture of the cæcum.

Typhloterit'is. *Typhlo-enteritis*.

Typhlote'rum. The cæcum.

Typhlotēs. Blinding.

Typhlotomy. (Τυφλός, cæcum; τομή, a cutting.) Division or section of the cæcum.

Typhlotrophium. Blind asylum.

Typhodēs. *Typhous*.

Typhogen'ic. (Τύφος, stupor; γεννᾶν, to produce.) Producing typhus.

Typhoid. (Τύφος, stupor; είδος, like.) Resembling typhus.

T. spine. A neurosis occurring after typhoid fever, characterised by acute pain on movement without any febrile disturbance. (Gibney.)

T. state. The condition of stupor, sordes on the tongue, foul mouth, sordes on the teeth, rapid feeble pulse, incontinence of fæces and urine, rapid wasting, &c., seen in any serious affection of nutrition, such as febrile conditions and nervous diseases.

Typhoid'al. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of typhoid fever, or the typhoid condition or state.

Typhoidet. (F.) A mild or benign type of typhoid fever.

Typhomala'rial. (Τύφος, stupor; L. *malaria*.) Typhoid fever modified by malaria.

Typhoma'nia. (Τύφος, stupor; μανία, madness.) A low muttering delirium with stupor.

Typho'nia. The same as *Typhomania*.

Typhotox'in. (Τύφος, stupor; τοξικόν, poison.) A toxin ($C_6H_{17}NO_2$) obtained from cultures of the bacillus of typhoid fever. It was obtained by Brieger. It produces lethargy, paralysis, and death without convulsions. The unnamed base produces marked convulsive symptoms. After death from typhotoxin the heart is found to be contracted in systole.

Typhous. Of, or pertaining to, *Typhus*.

Typh-poi'son. Poison which, when admitted into the system, produces typhus or typhoid fevers.

Typ'ical. Having the character of a type, or markedly characteristic of a disease.

Tyr'annism. (Τύραννος, a tyrant.) Cruelty of morbid inception, of which Sadism is an erotic variety.

Tyrbasia. Agitation.

Tyrbē. Agitation.

Tyrem'esis. (Τυρός, cheese; ἔμεσις, vomiting.) The vomiting of cheesy or curdy matters.

Tyria. *Porrigo decalvans*.

Tyriasis. (Τυρός, cheese.) *Elephantiasis arabum. Alopecia.*

T. lepra. *Satyriasis*.

Tyrine. See *Cadein*.

Tyro'ma. (Τυρόμα; τυρός, cheese.) Baldness; loss of hair. A tumour caused by the caseation of lymphatic glands. *Porrigo decalvans*.

Tyro'sin. (Τυρός, cheese.) A white crystalline body, odourless, and insoluble in cold water, having the formula $C_6H_{11}NO_3$. It is an amido-acid, and forms salts with both acids and bases. It is a product of the decomposition of proteids by the ferment trypsin.

Tyro'sis. (Τυρός, cheese.) The curdling of milk.

Tyrothrix. (Τυρός, cheese; θρίξ, hair.) A bacterium found in cheese.

Tyrotox'icon. (Τυρός, cheese; τοξικόν, poison.) A ptomaine obtained by Vaughan from poisonous cheese, poisonous milk, ice cream, &c. It induces vertigo, nausea, vomiting, chills, rigors, and severe epigastric pain, dilatation of the pupils, griping and purging, a sensation of numbness or "pins and needles," especially in the limbs, and marked prostration or death. The symptoms may vary somewhat in different individuals. The poison is thought to be the cause of summer diarrhoea.

Tyrr'el's fascia. The recto-vesical fascia.

T.'s hook. A fine hook used in operations on the eye for drawing out the iris.

Tyso'nian. Of, or pertaining to, or named after, the anatomist *Tyson*. Specifying the preputial glands or follicles which secrete the smegma.

U.

Uaka'ri. Same as *Saki*.
Uaterium. (Oûs, the ear.) A medicinal application for use in disease of the ear.
Uber. (L. *udder*.) The mamma.
Uberis apex. Apex of the mamma. The nipple.
Uberous. (L. *uber*, fruitful.) Prolific.
Uterty. (Mid. Eng. *uberter*; L. *uberta*, abund. nœ.) Fertility. Abundant yield.
Uchatius process. A method of making steel in which the iron is fused with material which will give up oxygen.
Uda. (Hind.) A purple-brown colour used in the manufacture of Hindoo pottery.
Udder. (Mid. Eng. *udder*; Ang.-Sax. *uder*; L. *uber*; Gr. οὐθα, *udder*.) The mammary glands of various animals, especially those having a baggy form and more than one teat.
Uddered. Having an udder or udders.
Udderful. Having a full udder.
Udderless. Having no udder to suck. Foodless.
Udometer. (L. *udus*, moist; Gr. μέτρον, measure.) A rain gauge.
Udometric. Pertaining to, or made by, a *Udometer*.
Uffelmann's gelatin'. Uffelmann's solution to distinguish hydrochloric from lactic acid in suspected gastric contents. Add a few drops of neutral ferric chloride to a 4 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. This is turned yellow by lactic acid, and is unaltered by hydrochloric when diluted to the strength of gastric juice +2 per cent.
Ugger oil. (Hind. *agar*, wood of aloes.) A perfume distilled from *Agallochum*.
Ugging. (Mid. Eng. *ugging*.) Horror.
Ukam'bin. An African arrow poison, believed to be compounded of juices from various plants. Its effects are those of strophanthin, but are more marked.
Ula. (Οὔλον, pl. οὔλα.) The gums.
Ulamorrhagia. (Οὔλα, gums; αἷμα, blood; ῥέα, flow.) Hæmorrhage from the gums.
Ulaganactesis. (Οὔλον, gum; ἀγαν-ἀκτησις, irritation.) Irritation of the gums.
Ulatrophia. (Οὔλον, gum; ἀτροφία, atrophy.) Atrophy of the gums.
Ulcer. (L. *ulcus*, an ulcer; Gr. ἔλκος, a sore.) A solution of continuity of the skin, or of the investing membrane of a cavity, the result of morbid action, and not of injury. Ulcers may be simple or specific, i.e. local manifestations of a poison which infects the whole system.
U., A'den. A tropical skin affection which chiefly attacks those living under depressing influence. It begins as a vesicle, which ruptures, becomes gangrenous, and enlarges by destroying the neighbouring tissue, even the bones. The feet and ankles are usually the earliest to be attacked. Finally it becomes atonic, indurated, and cicatrises, though before this can take place death often occurs from exhaustion.
U., adhe'rent. An ulcer whose base is fixed to the underlying tissues.
U., Alep'po or A'den. A cutaneous affection which starts as a small red boil, suppurates, and finally ulcerates.

U., am'putating. An ulcerative process which encircles a limb and destroys the tissues to the bone.
U., an'amite. A progressive ulcer which is very obdurate. Seen in hot countries.
U., arte'rial. A superficial ulcer due to arterial disease.
U., atherom'atous. An ulcer due to atheroma of the blood-vessels.
U., aton'ic. An ulcer having an unhealthy floor covered with granulations, which show no tendency to form cicatricial tissue.
U., autoch'thonous. Same as *Chanore*.
U., cal'ious. An ulcer which shows very little or no tendency to heal. Its edges are raised and indurated; its base is hard, covered with a thin layer of secretion, and formed of flat, unhealthy granulations. It discharges thin pus in small amount. Very common on the lower third of the leg.
U., can'croid. Rodent ulcer.
U., carcinom'atous. Ulcerated carcinoma.
U., ca'rious. A gangrenous ulcer.
U., chan'croïdal. Same as *Chanore*.
U., chiro'nian. An obstinate form of callous ulcer.
U., Co'chin Chi'na. A chronic spreading ulceration of the skin seen in foreigners in Cochin China.
U., cold. A small ulcer occurring on the ends of the digits. Name given by Sir James Paget.
U., constitu'tional. Syphilitic ulceration.
U., corrod'ing. Rodent ulcer.
U., corrosi'va. An old synonym of *Stomatitis gangranosa*.
U., crater'form. A variety of epitheliomatous ulcer which attacks the same region and kind of people that a rodent ulcer does. It progresses more rapidly.
U., creep'ing. A serpiginous corneal ulcer.
U., Cur'ling's. An ulceration of the duodenum seen after severe burns of the body and limbs.
U., Del'hi. A cutaneous affection which begins as a boil and proceeds to ulceration, which is said to be incurable.
U., diphtherit'ic. An ulcer covered with diphtheritic membrane.
U., dyspep'tic. The ulcers resulting from *Herpes facialis*.
U., eczem'atous. A chronic ulceration which has many of the characteristics of eczema.
U., endem'ic. An ulcer more or less local as regards the countries in which it is found.
U., erethis'tic. An extremely sensitive ulcer occurring in parts freely supplied with nerves.
U., ero'sive. Lupus of the skin.
U., fis'surated. Laceration of the cervix uteri.
U., fis'tulous. An ulceration commencing with a fistula.
U., follic'ular. Ulceration of a mucous membrane having its origin in the lymph follicles.

ULCERA—ULCERATIVE

U., fun'giform. Same as *Epithelioma*.
U., fun'gous. An ulcer whose base takes on growth, giving rise to granulations which project above the level of the surrounding skin.

U., gas'tric. Ulcer of the wall of the stomach which begins on the mucous surface.

U., gouty. An ulcer seen over gouty deposits.

U., Gua'lior. An ulcer endemic in Gualior.

U., gum'matous. Ulceration due to the breaking down of a gumma.

U., hæmorrhagic. An ulcer whose base bleeds readily.

U., indolent. One with an elevated indurated edge and a non-granulating floor.

U., inflamed. An ulcer surrounded by marked inflammation.

U., initial. See *Chancre*.

U., intrac'table. See *U., indolent*.

U., inveterate. See *U., indolent*.

U., ir'ritable. An ulcer characterised by great tenderness and sometimes by pain.

U., Ja'cob's. A rodent ulcer of the eyelid.

U., lup'oid. An ulceration having all or some of the characters of lupus.

U., lup'ous. Same as *Lupus*.

U., lymphatic. An ulcer having a discharge which resembles lymph.

U., Malabar. See *Aden ulcer*.

U., malign'ant. See *Carcinoma, Hospital gangrene*.

U., Mar'jolin's. An ulcer occurring in a cicatrix.

U., mercur'ial. An ulcer due to chronic mercurial poisoning.

U., Mozambique'. A single highly intractable and contagious ulcer seen in Mozambique and Réunion.

U., oedem'atous. An ulcer having large flabby granulations seemingly infiltrated with serum.

U. of stom'ach. An ulcer of the wall of the stomach said to be due to obstruction of the blood-vessels of the wall of that organ. It usually occurs on the posterior wall of the pyloric portion. It may perforate the wall. The aperture made in the serous coat has a punched-out appearance.

U., perforating. An ulcer which perforates the surrounding tissue.

U., perforating, of the foot. A painless ulcer which occurs in affections of the nervous system, *e. g.* locomotor ataxia, and extends deeply into the tissues.

U., Per'sian. An ulcer seen in Persia, and said to be due to the same cause as *Aden ulcer*.

U., phagedænic. An ulcer which extends steadily and obstinately.

U., phleg'monous. Syn. of *Inflamed ulcer*.

U., pu'trid. Syn. of *Hospital gangrene*.

U., ro'dent. A form of ulcer which involves all tissues, bones and soft tissues equally. It has no granulations.

U., round. Perforating gastric ulcer or perforating ulcer of the uterus.

U., Sæ'misch's. An infectious ulcer of the cornea.

U., scorbutic. An indolent ulcer found in scurvy.

U., se'nile. Ulcers which are dry and

have a dark surface, generally seen in those whose arteries are degenerated.

U., serpig'inous. An irregularly shaped ulcer with alternate convexities and concavities in its edge.

U., simple. A benign form of ulceration not due to a poison or to systemic disease.

U., sloughing. A destructive ulcer rapidly spreading by necrosis of visible portions of tissue which are cast off as sloughs.

U., ster'coral. A small ulcer of the intestine, sometimes manifold, caused by the irritation of masses of impacted feces in longstanding constipation.

U., stru'mous. An ulcer seen in people of tuberculous tendency, or who are attacked by tubercle. It is chronic, painless, spreads steadily, and discharges thick greasy-looking pus.

U., symptomatic. An ulcer indicative of general disease.

U., syphilitic. Ulceration due to syphilis.

U., Syr'iac. *Malignant angina*.

U., toe-nail. Ulcer caused by ingrowing toe-nail.

U., tuber'culous. Ulceration due to tuberculosis.

U., Tur'kestan. A form of ulceration seen in Russian soldiers in Turkestan, accompanied by profuse suppuration and adenitis.

U., varicose'. An ulcer which occurs with varicose veins, chiefly in the skin over the lower third of the leg. It is very chronic as a rule.

U., vene'real. See *Chancre* and *Chancroid*.

U., warty. An ulcer resulting from the breaking down of a warty cicatricial tumour.

U., weak. An ulcer with flabby granulations.

U., Yemen. See *Cochin China ulcer*.

Ul'cera intestinalia. Ulcers of the bowels.

U. laryn'gis. Ulceration of the larynx, generally tuberculous in origin.

U. serpenta'ria o'ris. *Aphthæ*.

U. uteri. Ulceration of the uterus.

U. ventric'uli. Ulcer of the stomach.

U. vesic'æ. Ulceration of the bladder, usually tuberculous in origin.

Ul'cerable. Capable of becoming ulcerated.

Ul'cerate. (*L. ulceratus*, p. p. of *ulcerare*, to make sore.) To form an ulcer or ulcers; to take on the process of ulceration. To affect with an ulcer or ulcers.

Ul'cerated. (*L. ulcus*.) Affected with ulcers.

U. tooth. Popular name for purulent periostitis occurring in a tooth socket.

Ul'cera'tion. (*O. F. ulceration*; *L. ulceratio*, a breaking out into ulcers.) The process by which an ulcer is formed. An ulcer.

U., fis'sured. See *Ulcer fissurated*.

U., Her'yang's pharyn'geal. A diffuse ulcer of the hard palate and fauces.

U., malign'ant. Ulceration due to carcinoma or sarcoma.

U. of cervix. Same as *Erosion of cervix*.

U., puer'peral. Ulceration of the genitals due to injury during labour.

U., tuber'culous. An ulcer caused by the breaking down of a nodule due to tuberculosis.

Ul'cerative. (*O. F. ulceratif*.) Ap-

ULCERATORY—ULNAR

pertaining to, or having the characters of, an ulcer. Causing or producing ulcers.

U. scrofuloder'ma. See *Mycosis*.

Ulceratory. Ulcerative.

Ulcered. Ulcerated.

Ulcerous. (L. *ulcerosus*, covered with sores.) Having the appearance and characteristics of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

U. stomatitis. Inflammation with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth and gums.

Ulcerously. In an ulcerous manner.

Ulcerousness. The state of being ulcerous.

Ulcus. (L.) Ulcer.

U. aton'icum. *Rupia*.

U. cancro'sum. Chancre.

U. corneæ serpens. See *Saemisch's ulcer*.

U. cru'ris. Indolent ulcer of the leg.

U. depas'cens. Phagedænic ulcer.

U. ero'dens. *Lupus*.

U. ex'edens. See *Rodent ulcer*.

U. feri'num. Phagedænic ulcer.

U. gra'vè. *Madura foot*. An endemic disease of India affecting the foot, which greatly increases in size, owing to the development of pustules which contain a sinus, leading to the characteristic "fish-roë bodies" of the disease. These bodies are composed of caseous and fatty matters mixed with blood and salts. All tissues are affected. Gangrene or exhaustion may kill the patient. A fungus, *Chionophya Carteri*, appears to be the cause of the disease.

U. hyp'ulum. An ulcer healed over superficially.

U. na'rium fœ'tens. *Ozæna*.

U. omam'bulans. Phagedænic ulcer.

U. phagedænicum col'lis. Phagedænic chancre.

U. pulmo'num. *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

U. ro'dens. A creeping ulcer which begins in the upper portion of the cornea. It has a grey indurated undermined edge. The whole cornea may be affected and the sight destroyed.

U. sinuo'sum. *Hypophora*.

U. syphilit'icum. Chancre.

U. Syri'acum. *Cynanche maligna*.

U. tuberculo'sum. *Lupus*.

U. vene'reum du'rum. Chancre.

U. ventric'uli per'forans. Perforating ulcer of the stomach.

U. ventric'uli rotun'dum. Perforating ulcer of the stomach.

Ulcuscle. (L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus*.) Same as *Ulcusculæ*.

Ulcuscula præpu'til. *Herpes præputii*.

Ulcusculæ. (L. *ulcusculum*.) A little ulcer.

Ulcusculum. (L.) See *Ulcusculæ*.

U. cancro'sum. Chancre.

Ule. A diminutive termination of many words derived from Latin.

Ule. A cicatrix.

Uleryth'ema. (Ὠλὴ, a scar; ἐρύθημα, erythema.) An erythematous disease marked by the formation of cicatrices.

U. centrif'ugum. *Lupus erythematosus*.

U. ophryog'enēs. A form of ulerythema which commences at the eyebrows, and later on gives rise to alopecia.

Ulet'ic. (Ὀῦλον, gum.) Appertaining to the gums.

Uleticus. (Ὀῦλον, a gum.) Appertaining to the gums.

Ulex. (L. *ulex*, a shrub resembling rosemary; furze.) A leguminous plant of the Tribe *Genistæ*, Sub-tribe *Cytisæ*. Ten or twelve species are included under the name.

Ulexine. (C₁₁H₁₄N₂O.) An alkaloid derived from *Ulex europæus*. Used as a diuretic in heart disease. A local anæsthetic. Dose, 1-10th grain in a pill.

Ulexite. A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium occurring in loose, rounded, white masses of fibrous structure.

Uliginose. (L. *uligo*, moisture.) Appertaining to, or growing on, a marshy soil.

Ulit'is. (Ὀῦλον, gum.) Inflammation of the gums.

U. sept'ica. *Cancer aquaticus*.

U'lem. A form of indigestion found in Lapland, and said to be caused by eating smoked meat.

Ullmania. A fossil plant classed with the conifers.

Ullman'nite. Sulphide of nickel and antimony. Part of the latter is at times replaced by arsenic.

Ullu'co. *Tropæolum canerosum*.

Ulm'aria. (L. *ulmus*, an elm.) *Spiræa ulmaria*.

U. palus'tris. *Spiræa ulmaria*.

U'meæ. The tribe of elms, of the Order *Urticaceæ*.

U'mic. (L. *ulmus*, an elm.) Adjective referring to an acid found in earth mould, a product of the decay of vegetable matter.

U'min. (L. *ulmus*, an elm.) A name applied to various substances found in vegetable mould, peat, &c.

Also, the brown exudation of various trees such as elm.

Also, a substance produced by acting on certain organic bodies with strong acids or alkalis, and washing the residue, triturating it with gum, and drying it.

U'mo. A rosaceous tree of Chili.

U'mous. Refers to a group of brown or black substances in which ulmin or ulmic acid is present, occurring in vegetable mould, peat, &c.

Ulmus. (L. *ulmus*, an elm.) The elms, type of the Tribe *Ulmææ*, in the Order *Urticaceæ*. Demulcent and slightly astringent. Useful in diarrhoea and as a diuretic. The bark alone is used. There are sixteen species scattered through the north temperate regions, and extending in Asia to mountains within the tropics.

U. muclla'go. Elm 6, boiling water 100. Macerate for two hours and strain.

Ulna. (L. *ulna*, a cubit; Gr. ὠλήν, the elbow.) The inner of the two bones of the forearm which extend from the elbow to the wrist. It enters into the elbow-joint. The radius revolves about it in pronation and supination of the hand in those animals in which these movements are practicable.

In *Entomology*, the marginal vein of the forewing.

In *Ichthyology*, the hyper-coracoid.

Ulnad. Toward the ulna; toward the ulnar aspect of the forearm.

Ulnar. (L. *ulna*.) Of or pertaining to the ulna, or to that side of the forearm on which the ulna is situated.

U. artery. The inner and larger of the divisions of the brachial artery. It commences at the elbow, and extends along the inner side of the forearm to the wrist, where it forms the superficial palmar arch.

U. carpal arteries. Two small vessels given off by the ulnar artery at the wrist, which run on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the carpus.

U. glands. Lymphatic glands situated in front of the elbow, and above the internal condyle of the humerus.

U. groove. The space between the inner condyle of the humerus and the olecranon process in the articulated elbow-joint, in which lies the ulnar nerve.

U. nerve. A branch of the brachial plexus which arises in common with the inner head of the median nerve. It is distributed to the skin and muscles on the inner side of the forearm and hand, to the interossei muscles, and the deep muscles of the thenar eminence.

U. recurrent artery. A branch of the ulnar artery to the elbow-joint.

U. vein, anterior. See *Vein*.

U. vein, common. See *Vein*.

U. veins. Two veins, anterior and posterior, which collect blood from the forearm.

UlnarĒ. A bone of the carpus placed on the ulnar aspect of the proximal row of carpal bones. In man the cuneiform.

In *Ornithol.*, that one of the two free carpal bones which is upon the ulnar side.

Ulnaris. Ulnar, cubital.

U. externus. The extensor carpi ulnaris muscle.

U. gracilis. The palmaris longus muscle.

U. internus. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle.

U. quin'ti. A slip from the extensor carpi ulnaris which passes to the little finger.

Ulnocarpal. (L. *ulna*, ulna; Gr. *καρπός*, carpus.) Common to the ulna and the carpus.

Ulnometacarpal. (L. *ulna*, ulna; Gr. *μετά*, beyond; *καρπός*, carpus.) Appertaining to the ulna and metacarpus.

Ulnometacarpalis. In *Ornithol.*, a muscle of the wing which arises from the ulna, and is inserted into a metacarpal bone.

Ulnoradial. (L. *ulna*, ulna; *radius*, radius.) Appertaining to the ulna and the radius.

Ulocacĕ. (Οὔλον, gum; *κακός*, evil.) Ulcerative ulnis.

Ulocarcinoma. (Οὔλον, gum; *carcinoma*.) Carcinoma of the gums.

Ulodendron. (Οὔλη, a scar; *δένδρον*, a tree.) A genus of fossil plants considered by some authors to belong to, or be a peculiar condition of, the *Lepidodendru*.

Ulon. (Οὔλον, gum.) A gum.

Ulonata. The name given by Fabricius to a group of mandibulate insects including *Acheta*, *Achrydium*, *Blatta*, *Forficula*, *Gryllus*, *Locusta*, and *Truxalis*. An obsolete synonym of *Orthoptera*.

Uloncus. (Οὔλον, gum; *δγκος*, a tumour.) Swelling of the gums.

Ulophocinæ. (Οὔλος, woolly; *φύκη*, a seal.) A section of the Otarridæ, the true fur seals, as distinguished from the *Trichophocinæ*, or hair seals of the same family. The *Ulophocinæ*.

Ulophocine. Of, or pertaining to, the *Ulophocinæ*.

Ulorrhagia. (Οὔλον, gum; *ῥηγνύειν*, to flow.) Bleeding from the gums.

Ulorrhoea. (Οὔλον, gum; *ῥοία*, a flow.) See *Ulorrhagia*.

Ulo'sis. Same as *Cicatrisation*.

Ulothrix. (Οὔλος, woolly; *θρίξ*, a hair.) A Genus of confervoid Algae, typical of the Order *Ulothraceæ*.

Ulotic. (Οὔλη, a scar.) Appertaining to cicatrisation.

Ulotrichaceæ. An Order of confervoid Algae. Aquatic or terrestrial, and consisting of an unbranched filament of cells, usually broader than they are long.

Ulotrichan. A member of the *Ulotrichi*. *Ulotrichous*.

Ulotrichi. In the classification of men, according to Boryde St. Vincent, the two primary groups are *Ulotrichi* and *Liotrichi*.

Ulotrichous. (Οὔλος, woolly; *θρίξ*, hair.) Having crisp woolly hair. Belonging to the *Ulotrichi*.

Ulotrior. (L.) Toward the periphery. Applied to lesions of the spinal cord.

Ultimate. (L. *ultimatus*, last.) Furthest. Most remote in place. Last. The last of a series of three or more members.

In *Entom.*, specifically noting a stage of the second larva, after the third moult, of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister beetles. It succeeds the scarabeidoid stage, and is followed by the coarctate larva. (Century Diet.)

U. analysis. Chemical term. The splitting up of a substance into its simplest elements.

U. cause. A primary cause.

U. element. An element which cannot be split up.

U. fact. One which is arrived at as a last result.

U. principle. A first principle. An ultimate element.

U. species. The lowest species of series.

Ultimisternal. (L. *ultimus*, last; Gr. *στέρνον*, sternum.) Appertaining to the lowest segment of the sternum.

Ultimum. (L.) Last.

U. moriens. A term given to that part of the economy which dies last.

Ultra. (L.) A preposition used as a prefix, signifying beyond.

Ultra-brachycephaly. (L. *ultra*, beyond; Gr. *βραχύς*, short; *κεφαλή*, a head.) Brachycephaly in which the cephalic index exceeds 90°.

Ultra-capillary. Bot. Composed of exceedingly fine capillary filaments.

Ultra-centenarianism. The condition of living to more than one hundred years.

Ultra-dolicocephaly. (L. *ultra*, beyond; Gr. *δολυχός*, long; *κεφαλή*, head.) *Dolicocephaly*, in which the cephalic index is less than 64°.

Ultra-elliptic. Hyperelliptic.

Ultramarine. (L. *ultra*, beyond; *marinus*, marine.) A natural blue pigment obtained from lapis lazuli. Specially picked pieces of the stone are heated and then cooled in water. A powder results, which is repeatedly washed, the wash waters depositing pigments of different degrees of purity. Lapis lazuli contains silicate

of soda, lime, and alumina, with a sulphuret probably of soda and iron.

U., artificial. Consists of clay, carbonate of soda, sulphur, and resin, ground together and heated in closed crucibles.

U. ashes. A pigment which is the residuum of lapis lazuli after the ultramarine has been extracted. Used by the old masters for flesh, skies, &c.

U. green. An intermediate product obtained in the manufacture of ultramarine.

U. yellow. Barium chromate.

Ultra-microscopical. (L. *ultra*, beyond; Gr. *μικρός*, small; *σκοπεῖν*, to view.) Too small to be examined by a microscope.

Ultra-motivity. Capable of spontaneous movement.

Ultra-quinine. *Homoquinine*. An alkaloid obtained from cuprea bark.

Ultra-red. Applied to the invisible heat rays beyond the red end of the spectrum.

Ultra-sensual. Beyond the sensual.

Ultra-violet. Used of the invisible rays beyond the violet end of the spectrum.

Uitzmann's test. For bile pigments in urine. Add 3 or 4 c.c. of potassium hydrate (1 in 3) and an excess of hydrochloric acid to 10 c.c. of urine. The liquid becomes emerald green when bile pigments are present.

Ulula. A screech-owl.

Ullant. (L. *ululans*, howling.) Howling.

Ululate. (L. *ululare*, to howl.) To howl like a dog. To screech or hoot like an owl.

Ululation. An hysterical howling.

Ululinæ. One of the Sub-families of the Strigidæ, containing owls of the Genus *Ulula* and some others.

Ulva. (L. *ulva*, sedge.) One of the Order *Ulvaceæ*, a Genus of the Algæ. It has a flat bright green frond. *Ulva latissima* and *U. lactuca* are sometimes eaten.

U. cris'pa. *Fucus crispus*.

U. umbilicatis. Purple laver. When pickled it is sold as an antiscorbutic.

Ulva'ceæ. An Order of Algæ found in salt or brackish water, classed with the Floridiæ.

Ulva'ceous. Of, or pertaining to, the Ulva or Ulvaceæ.

Ulyptol. A preparation of salicylic and carbolic acids with eucalyptus. It is antiseptic.

Um'bel. (L. *umbella*, a sunshade; dim. of *umbra*, shadow.) *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a number of flower-stalks, about equal in length and attached to a common centre, forming by their surfaces a flat, convex or rounded, rarely a concave surface to the inflorescence. *Zool.* An umbelliform tuft.

U., universal. In *Bot.*, a primary or general umbel.

Umbella. An Umbel.

Umbellal. In *Bot.* and *Zool.*, same as *Umbellate*. Specifically in *Bot.*, of, or pertaining to, the Cohort *Umbellales*.

Umbellalès. A cohort of polypetalous plants of the Series *Calyceifloræ*. It includes the *Umbellifera*, *Araliaceæ*, and *Cornaceæ*.

Umbellar. Same as *Umbellate*.

Um'bellate. (L. *umbellatus*.) *Bot.* Bearing umbels; umbel-like.

Zool. Umbelliferous; umbelliform.

Um'bellated. See *Umbellate*.

Um'bellately. In an umbellate manner.

Um'bellet. A small umbel; one formed

at the end of a primary ray of a compound umbel.

Umbellifer. One of the *Umbellifera*.

Umbelliferæ. (L. *umbella*, umbel; *ferre*, to bear.) An Order of plants. The parsley family.

Umbelliferon. (L. *umbella*, an umbel; *ferre*, to bear.) $C_9H_6O_3$. Oxycoumarin, found in the bark of *Daphne mezereum*. Obtained by distillation. It consists of fine needles, sparingly soluble in hot water and ether, and melting at 224° C.

Umbelliferous. (L. *umbilicus*, a navel; *ferre*, to bear.) Having a formation like an umbilicus.

Bot. Bearing umbels. Of, or pertaining to, the *Umbellifera*.

Umbelliform. (L. *umbella*, an umbel; *forma*, form.) Forming an umbel.

Umbellularia. (L. *umbellula*, a little umbel.) A Genus of trees of the Order *Laurineæ*, and Tribe *Litsea*. Apetalous.

Umbellulate. (New L. *umbellulatus*.) *Bot.* Pertaining to umbellules or that which has umbellules.

Um'bellule. (New L. *umbellula*, a little umbel.) An umbellet.

Um'ber. (L. *umbræ*, shade.) A natural pigment darker than ochre, of a brown colour. Of a dark or brown tint.

Also, in *Zool.*, the grayling. The umber bird.

Also, to colour with umber; to darken.

U. bird. *Scopus umbretta*, the shadow bird. Allied to the storks and the herons.

U., burnt. The natural pigment heated to redness. It is redder than raw umber.

Um'bery. Of, or pertaining to, umber. Dark brown.

Um'bilic. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) Same as *Umbilical*.

Umbilical. Of, or belonging to, the umbilicus. Shaped like the umbilicus. Deriving descent through females.

U. arteries. Vessels passing from the fetal umbilicus to the placenta of the mother.

U. circulation. The second fetal circulation. It is carried on by the umbilical arteries and veins between the placenta and the fetal circulatory system.

U. cord. The intra-uterine connection between the fetus and the mother.

U. fissure. The anterior portion of the umbilical fissure of the liver, separating the left and quadrate lobes.

U. fistula. A fistulous opening communicating with the umbilicus.

U. hernia. Protrusion of the intestines through or in the neighbourhood of the umbilicus.

U. perforation. The open umbilicus seen in some Cephalopods.

U. re'gion. The central region of the abdomen. Its limits are arbitrary.

U. ring. The opening in the abdominal wall through which the umbilical vessels pass in fetal life.

U. sac. See *Umbilical vesicle*.

U. soufflé. A peculiar sound heard over the region against which the umbilical cord of the fetus is lying.

U. stalk. A fetal structure formed by early constriction of the embryonic layers on the ventral side of the embryo. It contains the beginning of the yolk-sac or allantois.

UMBILICARIA—UNALLAYED

U. veins. (Usually only one persists.) Vessels conveying arterialisied blood from the placenta to the general venous system of the fœtus. After birth the fœtal portion becomes converted into the round ligament of the liver.

U. ves'icle. The yolk cavity of a Vertebrate. It hangs as a sac from the umbilicus, and communicates with the cavity of the fœtal intestine. The blood circulation first appears in it, and in animals having only an allantois it is the organ of nutrition during fœtal life. In animals which develop a placenta this latter supersedes it.

U. ves'sels. The umbilical arteries and vein or veins.

Umbilicaria. (Low *L. umbilicaris*, of or belonging to the umbilicus.) A Genus of Lichens found in the temperate and arctic regions. Family *Umbilicariet*.

Umbilicate. (*L. umbilicatus*, of or pertaining to the navel.) Shaped like a navel. Having an umbilicus. Pitted.

Umbilicated. See *Umbilicate*.

Umbilication. The condition of having a central depression, or the depression itself.

Umbilicular. (Low *L. umbilicaris*.) Of, or belonging to, the navel.

Umbilicus. The navel. The spot in the abdomen at which the umbilical cord of the fœtus becomes continuous with the walls of the abdomen and various structures inside the abdomen, *e. g.* vessels in intestine.

Also, a navel-like formation. The central hollow in a spirally wound shell.

Also, the pit at the point of junction of the rachis and calamus of a feather, or the opening at the end of a feather.

Also, an old name for the *Cotyledon umbilicus*. The hilum of a seed.

U., posterior. A depression in the spinal region due to imperfect closure of the vertebral groove.

Umbiliform. (*L. umbilicus*; *forma*, form.) Like a navel.

Umbo. (*L. umbo*.) A protuberance seen on the cap of certain Fungi.

Conch. That part of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge. A pore plate (*Echino-dermata*).

Anat. The depression of the tympanic membrane which corresponds to the attachment of the handle of the malleus.

Umbo'nal. Like an umbo.

U. region. The part of a bivalve shell marked off by the margin of the mantle.

Umbo'rate. (New *L. umbonatus*.) Formed like or into an umbo. Bearing an umbo in the centre.

Umbo'nated. Same as *Umbo'rate*.

Umbo'nation. The formation of an umbo.

Umbo'nes. Plural of *Umbo*.

Umbo'nic. Appertaining to an umbo.

Umbo'nulate. (New *L. umbonulus*, a little knob.) *Bot.* Ending in a very small boss or umbo.

Um'bra. (*L. umbra*.) 1. The *Umbridae*, mud minnows. Two species are known, *Umbræ Kramerii* and *Umbræ limi*. 2. The umbrine, a sciænoïd fish.

U. tree. Same as *Bellasonmbra tree*.

Umbrac'ulate. (*L. umbraculum*, umbrella.) *Entomol.* Referring to the condition

in which the frontal process projects forwards, shading the face and eyes.

Umbraculiferous. (*L. umbraculum*, umbrella; *ferre*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having a part shaped like an opened umbrella.

Umbrac'uliform. (*L. umbraculum*, umbrella; *forma*, form.) Shaped like an umbrella.

Umbrac'ulum. (*L.*) *Bot.* An appendage of umbrella shape.

Um'brage. Shade.

Umbrageous. Shaded.

Umbrageously. In an umbrageous manner.

Umbrageousness. Shadiness.

Um'bral. (*L. umbra*, shade.) In the classification of the Palæozoic series of Pennsylvania, according to H. D. Rogers, a group of rocks of great thickness belonging to the carboniferous, and lying between the Seral or millstone grit and the Vespertine. (Century Dict.)

Umbras'copy. (*L. umbra*, shadow; *σκοπεῖν*, to view.) Same as *Retinoscopy*.

Um'brate. (*L. umbra*.) To shade.

Um'bral. See *Umbrella*.

Umbr'ella. (*L. umbra*, a shade.) The swimming-bell of an *Acalephas*, or jelly-fish. A Genus of tectibranchiate or pleurobranchiate Gastropods. A tectibranchiate Gastropod of the Genus *Umbrella*.

U. ant. An ant which carries bits of leaves over its back when foraging.

U. bird. A bird of the Genus *Cephalopterus*, so called from having a crest which overshadows the head.

U. clasp. In *Biol.*, one of the processes of the articulating ring of the umbrella margin in *Narcomedusa*, called the umbrella clasp, which divides it into a number of collar-lobes.

U. fir. See *U. pine*.

U. grass. *Panicum decompositum*, the Australian millet.

U. leaf. A plant of the species *Berberid-aceæ*, found in Virginia.

U. shell. The shell of one of the *Umbrilidæ*.

U. tree. *Magnolia tripetala*.

U. tree, ear-leaved. The mountain magnolia, *Magnolia Fraseri*.

U. tree, Guin'ea. *Hibiscus Guiniensis*.

U. tree of Queens'land. *Brassai actinophylla*.

Umbrella'cea. See *Umbrellidæ*.

Umbrell'ae'd. Having an umbrella.

Umbrellawort. A Genus of apetalous plants of the Order Nystaginæ.

Umbrette'. (*F. ombrette*, dim. of *ombre*, shade.) The ember or ember bird.

Um'bridæ. A family of acanthopterygian Fishes, typified by the Genus *Umbræ*. Mud minnows.

Umbril'idæ. A family of Pleurobranchiate Gastropods.

Umbr'ina. (*L. umbra*, shade.) A Genus of sciænoïd Fishes.

Um'brine. (New *L. umbrina*.) A fish of the Genus *Umbrina*, more especially *Umbrina cirrhosa*.

Umbose'. (*L. umbrosus*, full of shade.) Casting a large shadow.

In *Ornithol.*, dusky, dark-coloured.

U. warbler. See *Warbler*.

Unaching. Not aching

Unallayed'. *Unalloyed.*
Unalloyed'. Unmixed with foreign substances.
Unan'imalised. Not formed into animal matter.
Unassim'ilated. Not assimilated.
Unau'. Two-toed sloth of South America.
Unawned'. *Bot.* Without an awn.
Unazotised'. Deprived of nitrogen.
Unbegot'. *Unbegotten.*
Unbegot'ten. Not yet begotten. Self-existent.
Unbleached'. Not bleached; of the natural colour.
Unbleaching'. Not bleaching.
Unbleeding'. Not bleeding.
Unbloody'. Not stained with blood. Not accompanied by bloodshed.
Unbone'. To take away the bones. To move as though boneless.
Unborn'. (*Mod. Eng. unboreen.*) Not yet existing.
Unbow'el. To disembowel.
Unbraced'. Not braced.
Unbraid'. To unweave.
Unbrained'. Without brains.
Unbranched'. Without branches.
Unbreathed'. Not having passed through the lungs. Unpractised.
Unbreath'ing. Not breathing.
Unburned'. (*Mid. Eng. unbrent.*) That which has not been acted upon by fire.
Uncaria'. (*L. uncus*, a hook.) A Genus of gamopetalous plants of the Order *Rubiaceæ*, and Tribe *Naucheæ*. There are about thirty-two species. Chiefly found in India.
Uncas, Indian. *Veratrum viride.*
Uncate'. (*Low L. uncatus*, curved.) Same as *Uncinate*.
Un'ci. Pl. of *Uncus*.
Uncia'. (*L.*) An ounce.
Uncial'. An inch in length.
Unciform bone'. (*L. uncus*, a hook; *forma*, shape.) A bone of the lower row of the carpus carrying a hook-shaped process.
U. em'inance. The *Hippocampus minor*.
U. pro'cess. The hook-like process on the palmar surface of the unciform bone. A hook-like lamina of bone projecting downwards and backwards, and assisting to close the upper part of the orifice of the antrum.
Uncinal'. (*Low L. uncinus*, a hook.) Same as *Uncinate*.
Conchol. One of the lateral teeth of the radula.
Uncina'ta'. (*New L. uncinatus*, hooked.) Applied to sponges whose spicules are armed with recurved hooks.
 Also, a division of marine Chætopod Worms, containing those whose tori are provided with minute chitinous hooks. They inhabit tubes of various forms made of carbonate of lime, bits of shell, or sand.
 Also, plural of *Uncinatum*.
Uncinate'. (*L. uncinatus*, hooked.) Hooked at the end.
U. abdo'men. One in which the segments situated at and towards the end are turned under the others.
U. anten'næ. Those in which the terminal part is curved backwards on the part immediately preceding it.
U. convolu'tion. The hippocampal gyrus or its anterior end.

U. pro'cess. A process of bone more or less hook-shaped.
U. wing ner'vures. Wing nervures passing from the base of the wing towards its apex, and turned at their ends into a hook-like form.
Uncinated'. See *Uncinate*.
Uncina'tum. (*New L.*, neuter of *uncinatus*, hooked.) The unciform bone of the carpus.
Uncin'ia'. (*Low L. uncinus*, a hook.) A genus of sedges distinguished by possessing a hooked apex to the spikelet pedicle.
Uncin'iform. *Uncinate*.
Uncinita'ria'. (*L. uncinatus*, hooked.) A Sub-order of sponges characterised by having uncinate spicules.
Uncinita'rian'. Having uncinate spicules.
Uncin'ula'. A Genus of Fungi, parasitic, and belonging to the Family *Erysipheæ*. The appendages are free from mycelium and curved at the tip.
Uncin'us. A hook.
Conchol. One of the uncinal teeth of the radula.
 Also, a curved cilium of an infusorian.
Uncipres'sion. A method of arresting hæmorrhage by means of two hooks pressed deeply into the sides of the wound.
Uncirostrate'. (*L. uncus*, a hook; *rostratus*, beaked.) Possessing a hooked beak.
Uncompatibly'. Incompatibly.
Uncompound'ed. Not compounded; simple.
Unconcoct'ed. Not concocted; crude.
Unconform'. Not analogous; unlike.
Unconformability'. The condition of not being conformable.
Unconform'able. Not consistent.
Geol. Strata not having the expected position with regard to, or the same dip as, another bed or series of beds.
Unconformableness'. The state of being unconformable.
Unconform'ably. In an unconformable manner.
Uncongeal'. To thaw.
Unconscious'. (*L. un*, not; *consciens*, knowing.) Not conscious.
U. cerebra'tion. Mental activity of which the subject is not conscious.
Uncon'sciousness'. (*L. un*, not; *consciens*, knowing.) The condition of insensibility with absent reflexes seen in some pathological states, as apoplexy, uræmic coma, asphyxiation, and cerebral injuries.
Un'cous'. (*L. uncus*, hooked.)
Unction'. (*Mid. Eng. unctio, unxioun*; *L. unctio*.) The act of smearing or rubbing with an ointment or oil.
Unctious'. Unctuous.
Unctiousness'. Unctuousness.
Unctor'. (*L.*) An anointer in an ancient bath.
Unctorium'. (*L.*) A chamber of an ancient bath set apart for the process of anointing.
Unctuos'itas elephanti'na'. The condition produced by increased secretion of sebaceous matter in the inflammatory stage of elephantiasis græcorum.
Unctuos'ity'. Unctuousness.
Unctuous'. (*L. unctus*, a smearing;

Mod. L., an ointment.) Greasy, soapy. Having a soapy or greasy feel to the touch.

Unctuously. In an unctuous manner.

Unctuousness. The state of being unctuous.

Uncture. (L. *unctura*, an anointing; Mid. Eng. *uncture*.) An unguent.

Uncus. (L. *uncus*, a hook.) The anterior end of the circinate convolution of the brain, so called from its shape. A beak-like prolongation of the eighth abdominal segment of Lepidoptera.

Undefecated. Not defecated. Unrefined.

Under. (Mid. Eng.) Beneath, below.

U-toe. A variety of hallux varus in which the great toe underlies its neighbours.

Underback. The vessel into which the wort is run from the mash tun, and from which it is pumped into the copper to be boiled with hops.

Underbrush. Brush. Undergrowth.

Underbush. Same as *Underbrush*.

Also (v.), to work in the underbrush.

Underclay. Strata of clay not infrequently found underlying coal strata.

Undercliff. A subordinate cliff on the shore formed by material which has fallen from the cliff above.

Undercolour. Colour beneath the external colour.

Undercurved. Applied to the continuations of the upper surface of the body of animals when they curve downwards and inwards at the sides to pass below the body.

Under-exposed. Said of a photographic plate not exposed to the light long enough to make the picture distinct.

Underhung. Said of a lower jaw which projects beyond the corresponding upper jaw.

Underjawed. Having a lower jaw of prominence or size disproportionate to the corresponding upper jaw.

Underlay. A term used in speaking of the inclination of a mineral lode.

Underleaf. A variety of apple used for making cider.

Underlie. (Mod. Eng. *underliggen*; G. *unterliegen*.) Used in geology of stratified rocks where one stratum is spread over another which underlies it.

Undermine. Used in surgery and medicine with the meaning to injure or weaken.

Underproof. Applied to alcoholic liquors whose specific gravity is greater than 0.91984. In reducing underproof liquors to proof, a spirit of the specific gravity 0.825 is taken as the standard for estimation, and is the lightest spirit obtainable by ordinary distillation. The number of volumes of this standard spirit which must be added to a sample of alcohol to reduce it to proof is said to be the number of degrees the sample was underproof.

Under-ripe. Not fully ripe.

Undershrub. A very small shrub.

Undersoil. Subsoil.

Undimia. A swelling of which the contents resemble white of egg.

Undissolving. Not melting.

Undistempered. Free from distemper or any disturbing influence.

Undose. (L. *undusus*, wavy.) *Entom.* Wavy.

Undross'y. Free from dross.

Undulant. (New L. *undulare*, to undulate.) Undulatory.

Undulary. (L. *undula*, a wavelet.) Undulating.

Undulate. (L. *undulatus*, wavy.) Having a wavy surface or edge. To rise and fall in waves.

Bot. Having an edge alternately convex and concave.

Entom. Having a series of opposite curves which meet at their ends.

Undulately. In an undulate way.

Undulating. Moving in waves.

Undulatingly. In an undulating manner.

Undulation. The act of undulating. Wave motion. Fluctuation.

U., jugular. The venous pulse.

U., respiratory. The variations in the blood-pressure due to respiration.

Undulationist. A supporter of an undulatory theory, particularly applied to one who advocates the undulatory theory of light.

Undulative. *Undulatory.*

Undulatory. Having the character of an undulation, moving in waves. Having the appearance of a series of waves.

Undulose. *Undulous.*

Undulous. Undulating.

Undurable. Not durable.

Undurably. Not lastingly.

Udying. Immortal, imperishable, unceasing.

Udyingly. Unceasingly.

Udyingness. The state of being immortal.

Uned'ible. Inedible.

Une'do. *Arbutus unedo*.

Unelastic. Inelastic.

Unemotional. Impassive.

Unemotionally. Impassively.

Unemotioned. Impassive, free from emotion.

Unencapsuled. Not capsulated.

Unequal. (L. *un*, not; *aequus*, equal.) Having different proportions or qualities.

Unessential. Not of importance.

Unfermented. Not fermented; not leavened.

Unfertil. Infertile.

Unfertility. Infertility.

Unfoliated. Not foliated.

Unfore'skinned. Circumcised.

Unfossiliferous. Without fossils.

Unfossilised. Not fossilised.

Unfructed. Without fruit.

Unfructuous. Unfruitful.

Unfruitfulness. Sterility.

Unfrure'. To thaw.

Ungen'rated. Not generated.

Ungen'itured. Without genitals.

Unget. To treat as though unbegotten.

Ungna'dia. A Genus of plants of the Order *Sapindaceae*, and Tribe *Sapindeae*. It is distinguished from the related Genus *Esculus*, the horse-chestnut, by its alternate pinnate leaves, and by its flowers with a tongue-shaped disc. (Century Dict.)

Ungot'ten. Not begotten.

Ungreen'. (Mid. Eng. *ungrene*.) Decaying.

Ungrown'. Immature.

Un'gual. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Appertaining to, shaped like, or having a nail.

U. bone. Lachrymal bone.

U. fur'row. A transverse groove in the nail from loss of substance.

U. ma'trix. The root of the nail.

U. pha'lanx. The terminal phalanx.

Ung'ueal. Same as *Ungual*.

Ung'uen. Same as *Unguentum*.

Ung'uent. (Mid. Eng. *unguent*; L. *unguentum*, ointment.) A soft preparation used as an ointment.

Unguenta'ria. *Myristica moschata*. The tree which produces the nutmeg and mace, Order *Myristiceæ*. It has aromatic properties which can be obtained by the agency of alcohol.

Unguenta'rius. (L.) One who makes and sells ointments.

Unguentary. (L. *unguentarius*.) Appertaining to an ointment.

Unguen'tine. (L. *unguentum*, an ointment.) A local application for cutaneous affections, burns, and scalds.

Unguen'to. An ointment.

Unguentous. Like an ointment.

Unguentum. (L.) An ointment. In pharmacy, a soft mixture of vaseline or some fat with a medicament, and intended to be applied to the skin. Its melting-point should be below the body temperature.

U. simplex. Consists of lard 80 parts, wax 20 parts.

Ung'ues. (L.) Talons. Nails.

U. adun'cl. A thickened, ridged, and curved condition of the nail. It sometimes takes the form of ingrowing nail.

U. fibro'si. A condition of the nails in which they appear to have a fibrous structure.

Ung'ual. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Like a nail or claw.

Ungui'corn. (L. *unguis*, a claw; *cornu*, a horn.) The hard horny skin at the end of the upper mandible of the bill of certain birds, ducks, geese, &c.

Ungui'cular. (L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, a nail.) Relating to a nail.

Ungui'culate. (New L. *unguiculatus*.) Having nails or claws.

Bot. Having a claw-like base; referring to petals.

Entomol. Hooked.

U. anten'næ. Antennæ in which the last joint is slender and curved.

U. maxill'æ. Subchelate maxillæ whose external lobe has at its apex a slender tooth which can be folded down on the lobe itself. (Century Dict.)

U. tib'ia. A tibia which has the external apical angle prolonged in a more or less incurved and pointed process. (Century Dict.)

Ungui'culated. Same as *Unguiculate*.

Ungui'culus. (L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, nail.) A small hook-like appendage.

Ungui'ferous. (L. *unguis*, nail; *ferre*, to bear.) Bearing a nail. Having digits which carry nails.

U. pro'legs. *Entomol.* The deciduous legs of a caterpillar which have minute hooks on their under surface.

Ungui'form. (L. *unguis*, nail; *forma*, shape.) Shaped like a nail.

U. man'dibles. Long mandibles with

straight and parallel sides curved downwards at their ends.

Ung'uinai. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Relating to a human nail.

Ung'uinous. (L. *unguinous*, oily.) Consisting of, or resembling, fat.

Unguiro'stral. (L. *unguis*, nail; *rostrum*, a beak.) Having a nail at the end of the bill.

Unguiros'tres. The duck family, so called by Nitzsch on account of the nail at the end of the bill.

Ung'uis. (L. *unguis*, nail; Gr. *δνυξ*, nail.) A nail. The human lachrymal bone, so called from its shape. The hippocampus minor.

Also, one of the curved claws at the extremity of an insect's tarsus.

Also, the lower contracted part of some petals by which they are attached to the receptacle.

U. involu'tus. Ingrowing nail.

U. odora'tus. *Blatta bysantia*.

Ung'ula. (L. claw.) A hoof or talon. Also, an instrument for extracting a dead fœtus from the womb.

Also, a Genus of Brachiopoda.

U. caballi'na. Coltsfoot. Order *Compositæ*. Demulcent and expectorant.

Ungulæ palpebrarum. (L.) Tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.

Ungular. Having the characteristics of an ungula.

Ungula'ta. (L.) A name used for hoofed quadrupeds without strict reference to class.

In the classification of Mammalia, according to Linnæus, it is one of the primary divisions. Include *Pecora* and *Belluæ* of Linnæus, *Ruminantia* and *Pachydermata* of Cuvier.

Ungulate. (L. *ungula*, claw, hoof.) Hoof-like. Belonging to the Ungulata. A hoofed quadruped.

Unguligra'da. (New L. neuter pl. of *unguligradus*.) Walking upon hoofs. Ruminants with exception of the *Camelidæ*.

Unguligrade. (L. *ungula*, hoof; *gradus*, walk.) Having true hoofs. An unguligrade quadruped.

Unguli'na. (L. dim. of *ungula*, a hoof.) The typical Genus of the bivalves *Ungulinidæ*.

Ungulite. A Brachiopod of the Genus *Ungulites*.

Ungulites. A Genus of Brachiopoda.

Ungulous. Appertaining to a hoof.

Unhealth'. Unhealthiness.

Unhealthful. Unwholesome.

Unhealthfully. Unwholesomely.

Unhealth'iness. The condition of being unhealthy.

Unhealth'y. Unsound; unwholesome; morbid; morally injurious.

Unhomogene'ous. Not homogeneous.

Unhomogene'ousness. The condition of being unhomogeneous.

Unarticulate. (L. *unus*, one; *articulus*, a joint.) Having but one joint.

Uniauriculate. (L. *unus*, one; *auricula*, ear.) Possessing one organ of hearing.

Uniax'al. See *Uniaxial*.

Uniax'ally. See *Uniaxially*.

Uniax'ial. (L. *unus*, one; *axis*, axis.) Having but one optical axis or axis of double refraction. Having one axis to which the others are subordinate. Having a single axis.

Uniax'ially. In a uniaxial manner.

Uniba'sal. Having a single base.

UNIBRANCHIATE—UNILOCULATE

Unibran'chiate. (L. *unus*, one; *branchia*, gills.) Having but one gill.

Unicam'erate. (L. *unus*; *camera*, a chamber.) *Unilocular*.

Unicap'sular. (L. *unus*; *capsula*, capsule.) Having a single capsule.

Unicella of Naegeli. In *Biol.*, the particles theoretically supposed to contain the gemmule.

Unicell'ar. (L. *unus*, one; *cella*, a cell.) Having but one cell.

Unicellate. (L. *unus*; *cella*, a cell.) One-pronged.

Unicelled. *Unicellular*.

Unicellular. (L. *unus*, one; *cellula*, a cell.) Composed of one cell.

U. animals. *Protozoa*.

Unicent'ral. (L. *unus*; *centrum*, centre.) A term used by Herbert Spencer to denote growth proceeding in all directions from one centre.

Unichord. Same as *Monochord*.

Uniciliate. (L. *unus*, one; New L. *cilium*.) Having one cilium.

Uniciliated. See *Uniciliate*.

Unicism. The belief that there is only one venereal virus.

Unicist. One who believes in *Unicism*.

Unicol'orate. Same as *Unicolour*.

Unicol'orous. Same as *Unicolour*.

Unicol'our. (L. *unus*; *color*, colour.) Of one colour.

Unicol'oured. Same as *Unicolour*.

Unicon'chæ. (L. *unus*; *concha*, a shell.) The univalve shells.

Unicorn beetle. A beetle having a single large horn.

U. bird. *Palamedea cornuta*.

U. fish. The narwhal.

U.'s horn. See *Unicorn root*.

U. moth. One of the Family *Notodontidæ*. Found in North America.

U. plant. See *Martynia*.

U. root. *Aletris farinosa*.

U. shell. One of the *Muricidæ* family; a Gastropod whose shell has a lip prolonged into a horn-like process.

U. uterus. (L.) A uterus having but one cornu.

U. whale. The narwhal.

Unicor'neal. (L. *unus*, one; *cornea*, cornea.) Possessing but one cornea.

Unicorn'ous. Having one horn.

U. uterus. A uterus having but one oviduct; usually from atrophy of one of the Müllerian ducts.

Unicorn'uted. (L. *unus*; *cornutus*, horned.) Having one horn.

Unicost'ate. (L. *unus*; *costa*, a rib.) With one rib.

Applied also to leaves having one large vein running down the centre.

Unicotype'donous. *Monocotyledonous*.

Unicus'pid. Having but one cusp.

Unicus'pidate. *Unicuspid*.

Unidactyl. (L. *unus*, one; Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, digit.) Having a single digit. An animal having a single digit.

Unidactylous. See *Unidactyl*.

Unident'ate. (L. *unus*; *dentatus*, toothed.) Having a single tooth-like projection.

Unidentic'ulate. (L. *unus*, one; *denticulus*, a denticle.) Having but one denticle.

Unidig'itate. (L. *unus*, one; *digitatus*, bearing digits.) Possessing one digit. *Monodactylous*.

Uniembyon'ic. Bearing a single embryo.

Unifa'cial. (L. *unus*; *facies*, a face.) Having but one face, or looking in one direction.

Unifil'ar. (L. *unus*; *filum*, a thread.) Possessing one thread. Applied specially to the magnetic bar of the magnetometer which hangs by a thread.

Uniflag'ellate. (L. *unus*; *flagellum*, a whip lash.) Having but one flagellum.

Uniflor'ous. (L. *unus*, one; *flos*, a flower.) Having but one flower.

Unifoliar. *Unifoliolate*.

Unifoliate. (L. *unus*, one; *folium*, a leaf.) One-leaved.

Uniforate. (L. *unus*, one; *foratus*, pierced.) With one opening.

Uniform. (L. *unus*, one; *forma*, form.) Not changing in shape.

U. current. A continuous current of constant strength.

Uniformise. To make uniform.

Uniformita'rian. Of, or pertaining to, the doctrine of uniformity, or to uniformity.

Also, a believer in the doctrine of uniformity, especially when applied to geological change.

Uniformita'rianism. The doctrine of the Uniformitarians.

Uniformity. (L. *uniformis*.) The condition of being uniform.

Uniformly. In a uniform manner.

Uniformness. Uniformity.

Unifo'veate. (L. *unus*, one; *fovea*, a small pit.) With a single small depression.

Uniglob'ular. Of globular formation and single.

Unijugate. (L. *unus*, one; *jugum*, a yoke.) A pinnate leaf with one pair of leaflets.

Unijugous. See *Unijugate*.

Unila'biate. (L. *unus*, one; *labium*, a lip.) Having one lip or lip-like part.

Unilam'ellate. (L. *unus*; *lamella*.) Having a single lamella.

Unilam'inar. (L. *unus*, one; *lamina*, a layer.) Single-layered.

Unilam'inate. See *Unilaminar*.

Unilateral. (L. *unus*, one; *latus*, a side.) Appertaining to one side only.

Bot. Growing from, or directed towards, one side.

U. band. One which binds one part only.

U. chorea. A form of chorea in which the convulsive movements are confined to one side of the body only.

U. leaves. Those which incline towards one side of the stem.

U. raceme. One whose flowers grow on one side of the common peduncle only.

Unilateral'ity. The condition of being unilateral.

Unilaterally. In a unilateral manner.

Unilo'bar. (L. *unus*, one; New L. *lobus*, a lobe.) See *Unilobed*.

Unilobed. (L. *unus*, one; New L. *lobus*, a lobe.) Having a single lobe.

Uniloc'ular. (L. *unus*, one; *loculus*, a compartment.) With one loculus; single-chambered.

Uniloc'ulate. See *Unilocular*.

Unimu'cronate. (L. *unus*, one; *mucro*, a point.) With one tip or point.

Unimuscular. (L. *unus*, one; *musculus*, muscle.) Having one adductor muscle, as a bivalve.

Unimusclo'sa. (L. *unus*, one; *musculus*, muscular.) Unimuscular bivalves.

Uninervate. (L. *unus*, one; *nervus*, a nerve.) With one rib or midrib. One-nerved.

Uninerved. See *Uninervate*.

Uninflammability. The condition of being uninflammable.

Uninflam'mable. Incapable of being set on fire.

Unin'tegrated. Not integrated.

Unintermit'ted. Continuous.

Unintermit'ting. Continuing.

Unintermit'tingly. Continuously.

Unintermixed'. Not mixed.

Uninterrupted'. Not interrupted; incessant.

Bot. Consisting of parts which increase or decrease by regular gradation.

Uninterruptedly. Without interruption.

Uninu'clear. (L. *unus*, one; *nucleus*, nucleus.) With a single nucleus.

Uninu'cleate. (L. *unus*, one; *nucleus*, nucleus.) *Uninuclear*.

Unio. A Genus of the Family of bivalves *Unionidae*. A fresh-water mussel.

Uniocular. (L. *unus*, one; *oculus*, an eye.) *Monocular*.

Uniola. A Genus of grasses of the Tribe *Festuceae*. Found in North America.

Union. (L. *unio*, oneness.) The process of joining parts, or the condition of being so joined.

U. by granula'tion. Healing by "third intention."

U. dissolved'. The condition in a fracture in which the callus is dissolved and absorbed.

U., pri'mary. Healing by "first intention."

U., sec'ondary. Healing by "second intention."

U., vi'cious. Union with deformity.

Uniona'cea. (L.) Include *Unio pectorum*, *Anodon cygneus*, *Unio margariferus*. Order Isomya of Lamellibranch Molluscs, in which the anterior and posterior adductor muscles are equally well developed. The members of this Order have no respiratory siphons.

Uniona'cean. Appertaining to the *Unionacea*.

Union-grass. A name for grasses of the Genus *Uniola*.

Unionid. A member of the *Unionidae*.

Unionidæ. A Family of bivalve Molluscs, typified by the Genus *Unio*.

Union'iform. (New L. *unio*, oneness; *forma*, shape.) Resembling, or related to, the *Unionidæ*.

Union'inæ. A Sub-family of the *Unionidæ*.

Unionine. Of, or pertaining to, the *Unioninæ*.

Unionite. A fossil *Unio*.

Unio'val. (L. *unus*, one; *ovum*, an egg.) Having but one egg.

Uniov'ular. (L. *unus*, one; *ovulum*, an ovule.) Having a single ovule.

Uniovalate. (L. *unus*, one; *ovulum*, ovule.) Having one ovule.

Unip'ara. (L. *unus*, one; *parere*, bring forth.) A woman who has borne one child.

Uniparous. (L. *unus*, one; *parere*, to bring forth.) Bearing one at a time. In *Bot.*, having but one axis or branch.

Unipartite. (L. *unus*, one; *partitus*, divided into pieces.) Not separated into parts.

Uniped. (L. *unus*, one; *pes*, a foot.) Having but one foot.

Unipelta'ta. A division of Stomatopoda, Order Stomatopoda. Included in this Order of Crustacea is the locust-shrimp, *Squilla mantis*, alone.

Unipet'alous. (L. *unus*, one; Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf.) Having a single petal.

Uniph'onous. (L. *unus*, one; Gr. *φωνή*, a sound.) Giving rise to a single sound.

Unipla'nar. (L. *unus*, one; *planum*, a plane.) Lying in one plane.

Uniplicate. (L. *unus*, one; *plicare*, to fold.) Forming a single fold.

Unipolar. (L. *unus*, one; *polus*, a pole.) Possessing one kind of polarity. *Biol.* Having one pole.

Unipolar'ity. The condition of being unipolar.

Unipo'rous. (L. *unus*, one; *porus*, a pore.) With but one pore.

Unira'diate. (L. *unus*, one; *radius*, a ray.) With but one arm or process.

Unira'diated. See *Uniradiate*.

Uniramose'. See *Uniramous*.

Uniram'ous. Having a single branch.

Unise'ma deltidifolia. (L. *unus*, one; *semen*, seed; Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ; *folia*, leaves.) The water plantain, shovel-leaf. An aquatic plant found in North America. The root is emollient and astringent.

Unisep'alous. (L. *unus*, one; *sepalum*, a sepal.) With a single sepal.

Unisept'ate. (L. *unus*, one; *septum*, a partition.) Possessing but one septum.

Uniser'ial. (L. *unus*, one; *series*, series.) In one series.

Uniser'ially. In one series.

Uniser'iate. See *Uniserial*.

Uniser'iate'ly. See *Uniserially*.

Uniserr'ate. (L. *unus*, one; *serra*, a saw.) With one row of teeth.

Uniserr'ulate. (L. *unus*, one; *serrula*, a small saw.) With one row of small teeth.

Unisexual. (L. *unus*, one; *sexus*, sex.) Of one sex. In *Entom.*, having females only. In *Bot.*, appertaining to an inflorescence which has only the organs of one sex.

Unisexual'ity. The condition of being unisexual.

Unisexual'ly. Relating to the individual which is one sex only.

Unisil'icate. A salt of silicic acid in which the ratio of the atoms of oxygen combined with the base to those combined with silicon is 1 : 1.

Unispi'ral. *Bot.* Having a single spiral.

Unisul'cate. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having a single groove.

Unit. A single thing or value.

U., ampère-hour. A unit of electric quantity equal to one ampère flowing for one hour; it is the equivalent of 3600 coulombs.

U., C.G.S. system. Centimetre-gramme-second units, a system of fundamental units in which a centimetre is taken as the unit of

length, the gramme as the unit of mass, and the second as the unit of time.

U., coulomb'. The unit of measurement of electric quantity. The quantity of electricity which passes during one second through a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, with one volt of electro-motive force. The microcoulomb is the millionth part of this amount.

U., dyne. The unit of force, *i. e.* the force which if it acted for one second on a mass of one gramme would, if the mass were previously at rest, give it a velocity of 1 cm. per second, or if it were previously moving in the direction of the force would in the same time alter its velocity by that amount.

U., electrical. Ampère. The electro-motive force of one volt produced in a circuit having one ohm of resistance, equal to 1-10th C.G.S. electro-magnetic unit. It is sufficient to deposit '3 gr. of copper a minute on the plate of a copper voltmeter, or to decompose sufficient acidulated water to generate 10·32 c.c. of mixed hydrogen and oxygen a minute. In medicine the 1-1000th part is used, a milliampère, which is equal to one volt divided by 1000.

U., erg. Denotes the force required to move a body through one centimetre against a force of one dyne.

U., farad. The unit of electric capacity. Practically a capacity sufficient to hold one coulomb of current having a potential of one volt. The microfarad, 1-1,000,000 part of the theoretical farad, is generally used.

U., joule. The unit of electric energy or work. The volt-coulomb. It equals 10,000,000 ergs.

U., meg'alerg. A million ergs.

U., meg'avolt. A million volts.

U., microcoulomb'. See *U., coulomb.*

U., microfarad. See *U., farad.*

U., microvolt. One millionth part of a volt.

U., milliampère'. See *U., ampère.*

U. of cur'rent. A conductor 1 cm. long, which, if bent into an arc of 1 cm. radius, will act with a force of one degree on a unit magnet pole at the centre.

U. of heat. The amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° C.

U. of work. An erg; it is equal to the work required to move a body through one centimetre against a force of one dyne.

U., ohm'. The unit of resistance. For practical purposes it is the resistance of a pure silver wire one metre in length and one millimetre in diameter.

U., photometric. The light emitted by one sq. cm. of melted platinum at its solidification temperature.

U. quantity of light. The quantity of light which falls on a surface of one square foot placed at a distance of one foot from a standard candle, and so that a normal drawn to the surface at any point passes through the source of light. This unit quantity of light is called a candle-foot.

U., volt. The unit of electro-motive force, the force sufficient to cause a current of one ampère to flow against a resistance of one ohm.

U., volt-ampère'. The unit of electric work. It is the amount of pressure developed by a current of one ampère having an electro-

motive force of one volt. Its mechanical equivalent is 44·2 foot-pounds a minute. Sometimes called a watt.

U., weber. An ampère.

Unitary. Of, or relating to, a unit.

Chem. Specifically noting that system in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one molecule, and all chemical actions are, as far as is possible, reduced to one typical form of reaction, namely, double decomposition. (Watts' Dict. of Chem.) Also, appertaining to uniformity.

Unit'ing band'age. A bandage for bringing the edges of a wound together.

Unitise. To form into a unit.

Unity. Oneness. The whole in contradistinction to its constituent parts.

Univalence. *Chem.* The property of being univalent.

Univalency. Same as *Univalence.*

Univalent. (*L. unus, one; valere, to be worth.*) Able to replace a single hydrogen atom in combination.

Univa'lid. Same as *Univalent.*

Univalvate. See *Univalve.*

Univalve. (*L. unus, one; valva, a valve.*) Possessing but one valve. A univalve mollusc.

Univalved. See *Univalve.*

Univalvular. Same as *Univalve.*

Univer'sal. General.

U. joint. A ball-and-socket joint movable in any direction.

Univocal. (*L. unus, one; vox, a voice.*)

Having but one possible meaning.

Univocally. Unmistakably.

Unliq'uefied. Not dissolved.

Unmaimed'. Entire.

Unmalleability. Having the characteristic of being unmalleable.

Unmalleable. Not malleable. Unyielding.

Unmas'culate. To emasculate.

Unmeas'urable. (*Mid. Eng. unmesurable.*) Immeasurable.

Unmeasurableness. The condition of being unmeasurable.

Unmeasurably. (*Mid. Eng. unmesurably.*) Immeasurably.

Unmeasured. Immense; boundless.

Unmedic'inable. That which cannot cure or be cured.

Unmixed'. Unadulterated; pure.

Un'na's paste. A paste for large patches of eczema. It consists of zinc oxide 1 part, mucilage of acacia and glycerine, of each 2 parts.

Unnatural. (*L. un, not; natura, nature.*) Not according to nature.

U. offen'ces. The gratifying of sexual appetites by methods other than the usual.

Unoculus. See *Unioocular.*

Unoga'ta. The name given by Fabricius to insects having only maxillary palpi. In the male these maxillary palps are at times modified for the purpose of conveying the spermatozoa to the female, *e.g.* spiders. Includes centipedes, dragon-flies, spiders.

Uno'na. A Genus of plants of the Order *Anonaceæ*. Natives of tropical Asia and Africa.

Uno'næ. A Tribe of polypetalous plants of the Order *Anonaceæ*. Its flowers have a very large number of stamens, and six valvate, flattened or connivent petals, arranged in two rows, and all nearly alike.

UNORGANISED—URANIA

Unorganised. (L. *un*, not; Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ.) Not possessing definite organs, but not necessarily lifeless.

Unossified. Not bony.

Unpalped. With no palpi.

Unpetrified. Not petrified.

Unplastic. Not plastic.

Unprolific. Barren; not prolific.

Unripe. (Mid. Eng. *unripe*; Ang.-Sax. *unripe*.) Not ripe. Not in a state of maturity or perfection.

Unripened. Not mature.

Unripeness. The condition of being unripe. Immaturity.

Unsanitary. Unhealthy.

Unsaponifiable. Not capable of saponification.

Unsaturated. (L. *un*, not; *saturare*, to saturate.) Not saturated. A qualification applied to carbon compounds that are capable of saturating two valence units.

Unsaturation. The state of being unsaturated.

Unsem'inated. Made a eunuch.

Unsolid. Not solid.

Unsolidity. The condition of being unsolid.

Unsound. (Mid. Eng. *unsounded*.) Unhealthy.

Unsoundness. The state of being unsound.

U. of mind. Inability to conduct properly one's affairs.

Unstratified. (L. *un*, not; *stratum*, stratum.) Not arranged in strata or layers.

Unstriated. Not striated.

Unsusceptibility. The condition of being unsusceptible.

Unsusceptible. Insusceptible.

Unsymmetric. See *Unsymmetrical*.

Unsymmetrical. Without symmetry; especially used of flowers which lack numerical symmetry.

Unsymmetrically. In an unsymmetrical manner.

Unsymmetry. Want of symmetry.

Untinctured. Not tintured, not infected; unimbued.

Untinged. Not tinged; not infected.

Untoomool. *Tylophæa asthmatica*.

Untransmutable. Not capable of being transmuted.

Untransparent. Opaque.

Unvariegated. Not coloured differently in its various parts.

Unwell. (L. *un*, not; *well*.) Ill. Menstruating.

Unwhole. (Mid. Eng. *unhol*, not whole.) Inferior; not sound.

Unwholesome. (Mid. Eng. *unholsum*.) Insalubrious; unhealthful.

Unwield. (Mid. Eng. *unweelde*.)

Unwieldily. In an unwieldy manner.

Unwieldiness. The condition of being unwieldy.

Unwieldsome. Unwieldy.

Unwieldy. Moving or moved with difficulty because of size. Wanting in pliability.

Upas. A name applied to several trees found in the East Indies which contain a poisonous principle, probably identical with strychnine. The tree producing it is the *Ipo toxicaria* and the *Upas antiar*, from which the Javanese

obtain an arrow poison which acts directly on the heart, paralyzing it.

Uphantænia. A generic name given by Vanuxem to a fossil from the Chemung group in New York, of very problematic character, classed by Schimper with Dictyophyton in a group of Algæ; more recently has been generally looked upon as belonging to the silicious sponges. (Century Dict.)

Upland bone'set. *Eupatorium sessilifolium*.

U. su'mach. *Rhus glabra*.

Upper polar circle. The upper third of the uterine cavity.

Upraising. Rearing.

Upsiloid. See *Hypsiloid*.

Upucerthia. A Genus of neotropical Birds of the Family Dendrocolaptidæ, Order Passeres, Sub-class Carinate. Found in North and South America. Six or eight species.

Upucerthidæ. A Family of Birds. Same as Dendrocolaptidæ or Anabatidæ.

Upupa. (L. *upupa*; Gr. *ἑροψ*, the hoopoe.) The only existing Genus of Upupidæ.

Upupidæ. A Family of tenuirostral picarian or non-passerine Birds, of which the Genus Upupa is the type. A Family of upupoid picarian Birds, of which Upupa is the only living genus.

Upupoid. Resembling a hoopoe.

Upupoidæ. A group of tenuirostral picarian birds containing two families, Upupidæ and Iridopidæ.

Urachal. (Οὐραχός, urachus.) Pertaining to the urachus.

U. fold. The peritoneum surrounding the urachus.

Urachus. (Οὐραχός, urachus.) A fibrous cord extending from the bladder to the umbilicus. It represents a part of the fetal allantois with its vessels, whose cavities have become obliterated; the parts which remain pervious being those which form the bladder and the superior vesical arteries. It may remain pervious, and being then a malformation, allow urine to pass by the umbilicus.

Uracra'tia. See *Enuresis*.

Urematin. See *Urohæmatin*.

Uræmia, Uræmic. See *Uremia*, *Uremic*.

Uræum. (Οὐραῖον, the hinder part.) The posterior half of a bird.

Urali. Synonym of *Curare*.

Uralite. A mineral resembling augite in its crystalline form, and hornblende in its physical properties.

Uralitic. Having the characters of uralite.

Uralitira'tion. The paramorphic change of augite to hornblende.

Uralitise. To convert into uralite.

Uralium. (Οὐρον, urine.) Ural. Chloral-urethane. $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH.NHCO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$. A combination of chloral hydrate and urethane, discovered in 1889. Has a bitter metallic taste.

Urana. *Ureter*.

Uranalysis. (Οὐρον, urine; ἀνάλυσις, analysis.) Urine analysis.

Uranate. A salt formed by the union of uranic oxide with a metallic oxide.

Urane. *Urina*.

Uran-glimmer. See *Uranite*.

Urania. A Genus of moths, diurnal in habit. Also, a Genus of humming-birds.

Uran'ic. Appertaining to uranium.

Uranif'erous. Containing uranium.

Uran'idæ. A Family of moths resembling butterflies, of the Family Papilionidae.

Uran'inite. Pitch-blende. A heavy black mineral, of specific gravity 9.6. It consists of oxides of uranium, thorium, and lead. It contains nitrogen, and is the only mineral found in the earth known to do so.

Uraniscochas'ma. (Οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth; χάσμα, a chasm.) Cleft palate.

Uraniscon'itis. (Οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth.) Inflammation of the palate.

Uranis'coplasty. (Οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth; πλάσσειν, to shape.) Plastic surgery of the palate.

Uraniscorraphy. (Οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the palate; ραφή, a seam.) Suture of the palate.

Uranis'cus. (Οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the palate.) The palate.

Uranite. Uran-glimmer or uran-mica, an ore of uranium, of green or yellow colour. It may be a phosphate of uranium and calcium, or a phosphate of uranium and copper.

Uranitic. Appertaining to uranite.

Uranium. *Chem.* Symbol U. At. wt 240. A metal discovered by Klaproth in 1789 in pitch-blende, supposed till then to be an ore of either zinc or iron. It resembles nickel in colour, and has a specific gravity of 18.7. It belongs to the chromium group of elementary bodies. Sodium diuranate or uranium yellow is used in making yellow glass, and on glass and porcelain.

Uran-mi'ca. Same as *Uranite*.

Uran-o'chre. A yellow earthy oxide of uranium. It occurs in the granite of France and Saxony with pitch-blende or uraninite.

Uranocolobo'ma. (Οὐρανός, the vault of the heavens, hence the roof of the mouth; coloboma.) Cleft palate.

Uranoman'ia. (Οὐρανός, the vault of the heavens; μανία, madness.) Religious mania with exaltation.

Uranoplastic. (Οὐρανός, the vault of the heavens, hence the palate; πλάσσειν, to form.) Appertaining to uranoplasty.

Uranoplasty. (Οὐρανός, the vault of the heavens, hence the soft palate; πλάσσειν, to form.) See *Uraniscoplasty*.

Uranorraphy. See *Uraniscorraphy*.

Uranosch'isis. (Οὐρανός, the vault of the heavens, the palate; σχίσις, cleavage.) Cleft palate.

Uranoscope. A fish of the Genus *Uranoscopus*.

Uranoscop'idæ. A Family of acanthopterygian Fishes. The typical genus is *Uranoscopus*.

Uranoscopus. (L. *uranoscopus*; Gr. οὐρανόσκοπος, looking at the heavens.) The typical Genus of *Uranoscopidæ*.

Uranostaphylorraphy. (Οὐρανός, the vault of the heavens, the palate; σταφυλή, uvula; ραφή, suture.) See *Uraniscorraphy*.

Uranostomatocopy. (Οὐρανός, vault of the sky, palate; στόμα, mouth; σκοπεῖν, to view.) Inspection of the roof of the mouth for diagnostic purposes.

Uranothrite. Thorite containing a small percentage of oxide of uranium.

Uranus. The palate.

Uraposte'ma. (Οὐρον, urine; apostema.) An abscess containing urine.

Urapteryg'idæ. A family of geometrid moths, typified by the Genus *Urapteryx*. The fore-wings are acuminate, and the hind wings generally caudate.

Urap'teryx. (Οὐρά, tail; πτέρυξ, wing.) The typical genus of the family of moths *Urapterygidae*. The body is slender, the third joint of the palpi indistinct, fore-wings acute, hind wings with a caudiform angle on the exterior border.

Ura'rè. See *Curare*.

Ura'ri. Same as *Curari*.

Ura'rin. See *Curarin*.

Ura'rised. Same as *Curarised*.

Ura'rthritis. *Arthritis urtica*.

Uras. Urate.

Urate. A salt of uric acid.

U. test. Heat the upper part of a column of turbid urine; if the turbidity be due to urates it will disappear: or add potassium hydrate to the urine; the urates will dissolve.

U'rat'ic. Appertaining to urates.

U. diath'esis. A condition of nutrition in which there is a tendency to deposit urates in the joints and other parts of the body.

Ura'to'ma. A deposit of urates in the tissues.

Ura'to'sis. The condition of body in which urates are deposited in the tissues.

Uratur'ia. (Οὐρον, urine.) A condition in which there is an increase in the amount of urates in the urine.

Urauges. (Οὐρά, tail; αὐγή, light.) A genus of African glossy starlings. The typical species has a very long tail. Western and North-Eastern Africa. The plumage is green, with steel-blue, blue, and bronze tints.

Urbantschitsch's meth'od. A method of introducing the Eustachian catheter.

Urbic'olæ. A group of butterflies. The skippers.

Urbic'olous. (L. *urbs*, city; *colere*, to dwell.) Urban.

Urce'ola. (L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher.) So called with reference to the form of the corolla. A Genus of gamopetalous plants of the Order *Apocynaceæ*, Tribe *Echitidæ*, and Sub-tribe *Ecdysantherææ*. Seven or eight species are known. Natives of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago. From their juice an elastic substance has been obtained, and used as a substitute for india-rubber.

Ur'ceolar. See *Urceolate*.

Urceolar'ia. In Bot., a Genus of gymnocarpous lichens.

In Zool., the typical Genus of *Urceolariidæ*.

Urceolar'ian. Pertaining to the Family *Urceolariidæ*; an Infusorian of the Family *Urceolariidæ*.

Urceolari'i'form. Having the form of lichens of the Genus *Urceolaria*.

Urceolari'idæ. A Family of parasitic infusorians.

Urceolar'ine. Appertaining to the Genus *Urceolaria*.

Ur'ceolate. (L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher.) Shaped like a pitcher. Having, or being contained in, an urceolus.

Urceoli'na. (L. *urceolus*, an urn.) A Genus of plants, Order *Amaryllidaceæ*, Tribe *Amaryllidæ*, Sub-tribe *Cyathifereæ*. Three species, natives of the Andes, are known.

Urceolus. (L. *urceolus*, an urn.) *Bot.* A pitcher- or urn-shaped body.

Zool. The external tubular casing or sheathing of a wheel animalcule. In rare cases the urceolus is made from foreign matter selected by the animal for this purpose.

Urchin. (Mid. Eng. *urchin*; Gr. *χῆρ*, a hedgehog.) A hedgehog. Sea-urchin.

U. fish. A sea-porcupine. *Deodon hystrix*.

U. form. The type of form of a sea-urchin.

Urea. (Οὔρον, urine.) Carbamide, CO (NH₂)₂, a crystalline solid, soluble in water, and forming crystalline compounds with acids and bases. It is the product of the proteid metabolism of the body, and is excreted in the urine of mammals.

U. ferment. An enzyme existing in urine passed from an inflamed bladder. It is said to be associated with the mucus contained in this urine.

U. test. Concentrate the urine to be tested by evaporation, add strong nitric acid; the urea falls as a precipitate of nitrate of urea in rhombic plates.

Ureal. Containing, or referring to, urea.

Ureameter. An apparatus for estimating the amount of urea in urine.

Ureametry. The quantitative test for urea in the urine.

Urechites suberecta. Yellow nightshade. Very poisonous, with an action like that of aconite.

Urechitin. (C₂₈H₄₂O₆.) A poisonous glucoside derived from *Urechites suberecta*.

Urechitoxin. (L. *urechites*; Gr. *τόξικον*, poison.) C₁₃H₂₀O₅. A powerful poison derived from the leaves of *Urechites suberecta*.

Urechysis. (Οὔρον, urine; *ἔκχυσις*, an effusion.) An effusion of urine into areolar tissue.

Uredema. (Οὔρον, urine; οἰδημα, a swelling.) An ill-defined œdema or swelling due to the infiltration of a tissue by urine.

Uredinæ. An Order of minute ascomycetous Fungi, parasitic for the most part on living flowering plants and ferns. It includes rust, smut, and mildew. Its various species are remarkable for alternation of form, which led to their being classed independently.

Uredinous. Appertaining to the Uredinæ. Affected by uredo.

Uredines. (New L. pl. of *uredo*.) The Uredinæ.

Uredinoid. Resembling or having the characters of the Uredinæ.

Uredinous. (L. *uredo*, a blight.) Affected with Uredo.

Uredo. (L. *uredo*, a blight.) A stage in the development of fungi of the Order Uredinæ which precedes the final stage. Until recently it was looked on as a separate genus. Also, a receptacle in which uredospores are produced.

Also (L. *uro*, burn), *Urticaria*.

U. gonidium. See *Uredospore*.

Uredoform. (L. *uredo*, blight; *forma*, shape.) The form taken on by one of the Uredinæ during the time of producing uredospores.

Uredo-fruit. See *Uredospore*.

Uredospore. (L. *uredo*, blight; *σπορά*, seed.) A peculiar spore borne on erect basids springing from cushion-like masses of mycelial hyphæ situated beneath the epidermis of the host plant by parasitic uredinous fungi.

Uredosporic. *Bot.* Appertaining to a *Uredospore*.

Ureid. (Οὔρον, urine.) A compound of urea and an acid radical.

Ureide. A compound of urea with an acid radical.

Urelcosis. (Οὔρον, urine; ἑλκωσις, ulceration.) Ulceration of the urethra or urinary organs.

Urema. Urine.

Uremia. (Οὔρον, urine; αἷμα, blood.) A condition which follows imperfect elimination of waste products of digestion by the kidneys. Carbamic acid is said to be the active agent. The symptoms are headache, nausea, delirium, and convulsions or heaviness, followed by coma and death.

Uremic. (Οὔρον, urine; αἷμα, the blood.) Due to, or characterised by, uremia.

Uren. *Urea*.

Urena. (*Uren*, Malabar name.) A Genus of plants of the Order Malvaceæ typical of the Tribe Urenææ. There are about six species found in tropical Africa and Asia, with one or two widely dispersed over the warmer regions of America. Their uses are various, medicinally for their mucilaginous properties, as an expectorant, as a sedative. *U. lobata* and *U. sinuata* yield a fibre used in paper making and a leaf used to adulterate patchouli.

Urenææ. A Tribe of polypetalous plants of the Order Maliciacæ. Five genera are known, all tropical.

Urens. Caustic.

Ureometer. (Οὔρον, urine; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument for measuring the amount of urea in urine.

Ureometry. (Οὔρον, urine; μέτρον, measure.) The quantitative determination of urea.

Ureorrhœa. (Οὔρον, urine; ῥοιή, a flow.) Polyuria. An increased flow of urine.

Ure'ta. (L. *urere*, to burn; from its stinging hairs.) A Genus of plants typical of the sub-tribe Urenææ of the Order Urticacæ. There are twenty-two species, which are found in tropical America, Africa, and the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans.

U. baccifera. Yields fibre, and is suitable for the manufacture of yarn, and is used medicinally as an aperient.

U. glabra. Yields a valuable fibre much used in the Sandwich Islands for making fishing nets.

Uresisæthesis. (Οὔρησις, urination; αίσθησις, sensation.) Constant desire to pass water.

Uresis. (Οὔρησις, urination.) Micturition.

Uretal. See *Ureteric*.

Ureter. (Οὔρητις, one of the ureters; also the urethra.) The duct of the kidney which carries urine to the structure which in the adult represents the lower part of the allantoic cavity in the foetus. In man it is about eighteen inches long. It opens into the bladder at the corresponding posterior angle of the trigone. Each ureter lies on the psoas muscle behind the peritoneum, and runs in the bladder wall, gradually approaching the mucous aspect of the bladder wall. The wall of the ureter consists of a fibrous coat, longitudinal and muscular fibres with a lining of mucous membrane and vessels and nerves.

URETERAL—URETHRITIS

Ure'teral. See *Ureteris*.
Ureteralgia. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; άλγος, pain.) Pain in the ureters.

Ureterectomy. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; ἐκτομή, excision.) Excision of the ureter.

Ureteric. Appertaining to a ureter.

Uretericus. Ischury caused by affections of the ureter.

Ureteritis. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; ιτις.) Inflammation of the ureter.

Uretero-cystostomy. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; κύστις, bladder; στόμα, mouth.) The establishment of an artificial communication between the ureter and the bladder.

Uretero-dialysis. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; δαλυσίς, dialysis.) Rupture of the ureter.

Ureterolith. A concretion formed or lodged in the ureter.

Ureterolithiasis. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; λιθίασις, lithiasis.) The presence of a calculus in the ureter.

Ureterolithicus. An affection caused by stone in the ureter.

Ureterolysis. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; λύσις, a loosening.) See *Ureterodialysis*.

Ureterophlegma. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; φλέγμα, phlegm.) Accumulation of mucus in the ureter.

Ureterophlegmasia. See *Ureteritis*.

Ureteropyicus. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; πύον, pus.) Appertaining to an affection caused by the presence of pus in the ureter.

Ureteropyosis. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; πύον, pus.) Purulent inflammation of the ureter.

Ureterorrhagia. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Hæmorrhage from the ureter.

Ureterorrhaphy. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; ῥάφη, seam.) Suture of the ureter.

Ureterostegnosis. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; στεγνώσις, stenosis.) Constriction of the ureter.

Ureterostenoma. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; στενωμα, a contraction.) Narrowing of the ureter.

Ureterostomat'ic. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; στόμα, mouth.) Resulting from stoppage of the mouth of the ureter.

Ureterostomy. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; στόμα, mouth.) The formation of a ureteral fistula.

Ureterothrombolides. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; θρόμβος, a lump; εἶδος, resemblance.) Ischury from clotted blood in the ureter.

Ureterotomy. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; τομή, section.) Incision of the ureter.

Uretero-ureteros'tomy. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; στόμα, mouth.) The establishment of an artificial communication between the ureters or between different parts of the same ureter.

Uretero-uterine. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; L. uterus, uterus.) Appertaining to the ureters and the uterus.

Uretero-vag'inal. (Οὐρητήρ, ureter; L. vagina.) Appertaining to ureter and vagina.

Urethane, Urethan. Ethyl carbamate. $C_2H_5O.CO.NH_2$. A hypnotic. Dose, 30 to 60 grains.

Ure'thra. (L. urethra; Gr. οὐρήθρα, the passage for the urine.) That part of the fetal urogenital sinus which has been developed into a tube or groove for the conveyance of the urine

and semen, or one of them. In man it extends from the neck of the bladder to the end of the penis, being usually eight or nine inches long. It is divided, for purposes of description, into three parts: the prostatic, the membranous, and the spongy.

The prostatic is that part embraced by the prostatic gland, and is an inch and a quarter long. On the floor of this part is a longitudinal ridge of erectile tissue, the veru montanum, on each side of which is a depression, the prostatic sinus, leading to the openings of the prostatic ducts. In front of the veru montanum is a pit-like depression, the sinus peculiaris or uterus masculinus, into which the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts open.

The membranous portion is about three quarters of an inch long, measured along its lower surface, and extends from the end of the prostatic portion to the triangular ligament. Its lumen is smaller than that of the prostatic part or the part just about to be mentioned. The deep perineal fascia and compressor urethræ muscle surround it.

The spongy or penile portion extends from the triangular ligament to the end of the penis, and is embraced throughout by the corpus spongiosum. It is larger at the beginning and inside the meatus than elsewhere; in the first enlargement open the ducts of the glands of Cowper; the terminal enlargement is called the fossa navicularis. The urethra ends at the meatus urinarius, a vertical slit.

There are many openings in the floor of the penile portion of the urethra of the ducts of the glands of Littre.

U., blind ducts of. Mucous lacunæ of the urethra.

U., bulb of. The dilated portion immediately in front of the triangular ligament.

U., vas'cular tu'mour of. A small, very sensitive vascular swelling, of scarlet colour, found at the orifice of the female urethra.

Ure'thral. Appertaining to the *Urethra*.

U. fe'ver. A febrile reaction which sometimes follows the introduction of a catheter. It may be due to injury, or be the effect of the unusual local stimulation without injury.

U. hæmorrhoids. Vascular tumours of the urethra.

U. pol'y'pus. Vascular tumour of the urethra.

U. shock. Rigor and collapse following urethral operation or catheterisation.

Urethralgia. (Οὐρήθρα, urethra; άλγος, pain.) Pain in the urethra.

Urethralis. *Urethral*.

Urethrameter. (Οὐρήθρα, urethra; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument used in measuring the diameter of the urethra.

Urethramorrhagia. (Οὐρήθρα, urethra; αἷμα, blood; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Hæmorrhage from the urethra.

Urethratresia. (Οὐρήθρα, urethra; atresia.) Imperforate urethra.

Urethremphrax'is. (Οὐρήθρα, urethra; φράσσω, to block up.) Obstruction of the urethra.

Urethrrism. (Οὐρήθρα, urethra.) Irritability of the urethra.

Urethrit'ic. Affected with urethritis.

Urethrit'is. Inflammation of the urethra.

URETHRITO-SYPHILIS—URIA

U., ante'rior. That affecting the penile portion of the urethra.

U. catarrha'lis. Simple non-specific urethritis.

U. granulo'sa. Chronic urethritis with granulations.

U. membra'nea. Chronic urethritis, with formation of membranes in the urethra.

U., poste'rior. Inflammation of the prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra.

U., specif'ic. Inflammation of the urethra and the adjacent passages, due to a specific cause believed to be the gonococcus of Neisser, which is a diplococcus found in groups of ten to twenty surrounded by an envelope of mucus.

Ure'thrito-syph'ilis. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *itis*, inflammation; *syp'hilis*.) Gonorrhoea accompanied by syphilis.

Ure'thro-blennorrhœ'a. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *βλεννα*, mucus; *ρέω*, flow.) Gonorrhoea. Gleet.

Ure'throcele. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *κήλη*, tumour.) A pouch-like thickening of the wall of the urethra in females.

Ure'thro-cystanchento'mia. (Ουρήθρον, urethra; *κύσταγχην*, the neck of the bladder; *τομία*, section.) See *Lithotomy*.

Urethrocyst'eo - aneurysmato'tomia. (Ουρήθρον, urethra; *κύστις*, a bladder; *τομία*, section.) See *Lithotomy*.

Urethrocyst'eo-tracheloto'mia. (Ουρήθρον, urethra; *κύστις*, a bladder; *τράχηλος*, a neck; *τομία*, section.) See *Lithotomy*.

Urethrocyst'itis. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *κύστις*, a bladder; *itis*, inflammation.) Urethritis associated with cystitis.

Ure'thrograph. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *γράφειν*, to write.) A recording urethrometer.

Urethrohæmorrhag'ia. (Ουρήθρον, urethra; *αίμα*, blood; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) Hæmorrhage from the urethra.

Urethromeno'des. (Ουρήθρον, urethra; *μήνη*, a membrane.) A condition caused by a membrane formed in the urethra.

Urethrometer. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for measuring the calibre of the urethra, and the position and degree of any stricture.

Urethrophra'xis. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *φράξις*, a blocking.) Obstruction of the urethra.

Urethroplas'tic. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *πλάσσειν*, to mould.) Appertaining to urethroplasty.

Urethroplasty. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *πλαστικός*, form.) An operation for remedying defects in the urethra.

Urethrorraphy. (Ουρήθρον, urethra; *ράφή*, suture.) The operation of closing a urethral fistula by stitches.

Urethrorrha'gia. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) Discharge from the urethra, either blood or a gleet discharge.

Urethrorrhœ'a. (Ουρήθρον, urethra; *ρέω*, to flow.) Discharge from the urethra.

Ure'throscope. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *σκοπεῖν*, to view.) An instrument for rendering possible examination of the mucous membrane of the urethra.

Urethros'copy. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine.) Examination of the mucous membrane of the urethra in situ.

Ure'throspasm. (Ουρήθρα, urethra;

σπασμός, spasm.) Spasmodic stricture of the urethra.

Urethrosteno'sis. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *στένσις*, constriction.) Stricture of the urethra.

Urethros'tomy. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *στόμα*, mouth.) An operation involving perineal section and fixation of a newly made urethral orifice to the skin of the perineum. The previous portion of the urethra after operation only extends from the bladder to the new orifice.

Ure'throtome. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *τομή*, section.) An instrument for performing internal urethrotomy.

U., dilat'ing. A combined urethrotome and dilator.

Urethrotom'ic. Appertaining to urethrotomy.

Urethrot'omy. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *τομή*, section.) The operation for dividing the urethra. Two such operations are performed: internal urethrotomy, in which the instrument is passed in by the meatus; external urethrotomy, in which the section is carried from without inwards through the tissues.

U., Cook's exter'nal. The perinæum is laid open from without, no guide being used. Used in cases of impervious stricture.

U., exter'nal. Incision of the external wall of the urethra.

U., internal. Incision of the urethral wall by an instrument passed down the lumen.

U., Syme's exter'nal. Incision of the urethral wall on to a grooved staff passed through the stricture.

U., Wheelhouse's exter'nal. A staff is passed down the urethra to the stricture, and an incision is then made through the urethral wall in front of the stricture. A grooved director is passed through the wound, through the stricture, and into the bladder. The stricture is divided by a knife passed along the grooved director.

Ure'thro-vag'inal. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *vagina*, vagina.) Appertaining to the urethra and vagina.

Ure'thro-ves'ical. (Ουρήθρα, urethra; *vesica*, bladder.) Appertaining to the urethra and bladder.

Uret'ic. (Ουρητικός, pertaining to urine.) Appertaining to, or favouring, the flow of urine.

Uret'ics. (Ούρον, urine.) Medicines which influence the secretion of urine.

Ure'tra. Urethra.

Ure'tris. (Ουρήτης, a urinal.) Urinal.

Ure'um. Urea.

Urgine'a. A Genus of liliaceous plants, of the Tribe Scilleæ. Twenty-four species are known and found in Europe, Africa, and India. They are bulbous plants with long narrow leaves and an unbranched leafless scape, having small whitish flowers in a terminal raceme.

U. scil'leæ. The official variety. Squills.

Urgo'nian. A division of the lower cretaceous stratum. So called from Orgon, near Avignon, where it takes the form of massive limestone, 1000 feet thick.

Urhe'lko'sis. (Ουρηθρον, urethra; *έλκωσις*, ulceration.) Ulcerative urethritis.

Urhidro'sis. (Ούρον, urine; *ιδρώς*, sweat.) Urinous sweating.

Uria. A Genus of Alcidæ. Any of the slender-billed birds of the Auk family.

U. gryll'e. The black guillemot.

U. tro'ile. The common guillemot.

Uri'asis. *Lithiasis.*

Uric. (ὀύρον, urine.) Appertaining to urine.

U. acid. $C_2H_3N_3O_3$. Found in the urine, spleen and other organs. A dibasic crystalline acid chemically allied to urea and hydrocyanic acid. When pure it crystallises in scales of varying shapes, having a silky white lustre; in the urine the colour is reddish orange. It is almost insoluble in water, but soluble in solutions of the alkaline salts. It is inodorous and insipid, and of a higher specific gravity than water. It forms the chief part of certain calculi found in man, and its accumulation in the blood is believed to be the cause of some of the morbid phenomena of disease, *e. g.* gout.

Test: add to the liquid to be tested a few drops of nitric acid, evaporate slowly, and add a few drops of ammonia; if uric acid be present a fine purple colour will appear.

Uricacidæmia. (ὀύρον, urine; *L. acidus*, acid; *Gr. αἷμα*, blood.) The presence of uric acid in the blood in sufficient quantity to be shown. According to Haig it is the cause of a pathological state in which the phenomena arise from a morbid condition of the nervous system, joints, digestive and secretory systems.

Uricæmia. (ὀύρον, urine; *αἷμα*, blood.) See *Uricacidemia*.

Urico'nian. The name given to a series of volcanic rocks seen chiefly in the Wrekin district of Shropshire, to which a place very low down in the fossiliferous series has been assigned. The name is derived from *Uriconium*, a Roman station whose position was near the village of Wroxeter in Shropshire.

Uricum. *Urea.*

Uricus. *Urinary.*

Uridro'sis. Excretion by the skin of substances usually excreted in the urine by the kidneys, especially urea.

U. crystalli'na. A condition in which the salts of the sweat, with other substances from the urine, crystallise on the skin.

Urole. A cormorant. *Phalacrocorax urile* or *Bicristatus*.

Urinaccelerator. (*L. urina*, urine; *New L. accelerator*.) A muscle which clears the urethra of the last drops of urine. *Accelerator urinae, Ejaculator seminis.*

Urinæ. A Sub-family of Alcidae, named from the Genus *Uria*; the musses and guillemots.

U. ci'bi. Urine secreted after a full meal.

U. crystalli'na. A deposit of crystalline substance on the skin from urinous sweat.

U. galacto'des. Urine of milky colour.

U. muco'sa. *Cystirrhæa.*

U. nephalo'des. Cloudy urine.

U. po'tus. Urine secreted after taking fluids.

U. profu'vium. Diabetes.

U. sangui'nis. Urine secreted independently of taking food and drink.

U. stillici'dium. Strangury.

U. substil'lum. Strangury.

U. suppres'sio. Retention or suppression of urine.

Urinæmia. (ὀύρον, urine; *αἷμα*, blood.) A condition of the blood in which it contains substances which should have been excreted in the urine.

Urial. (*L. urina*, urine.) A vessel in

which urine is kept for convenience or inspection. A convenient place, public or private, in which urine may be passed.

Urina'lis. Urinary.

U'ri'nalist. One who diagnoses by inspecting the urine.

U'ri'nal'ysis. (ὀύρον, urine; *λύσις*, setting free.) Chemical examination of the urine.

Urina'ria. *Leontodon taraxacum.*

Urinary. (*L. urina*, water.) Appertaining to urine or to the organs which discharge it.

U. blad'der. The bladder. A musculo-membranous structure situated between the rectum and the pubis or the vagina and the pubis.

U. cal'culi. Calculi which form in the urinary passages.

U. canal. A primitive urinary passage.

U. cast. See *Renal cast*.

U. depos'it. Solid particles which fall to the bottom of a vessel containing urine, or are thrown down by reagents.

U. fe'ver. *Urethral fever.*

U. fist'ula. Pathological connection between the bladder and some other organ. It may afford a passage for the urine.

U. organs. Organs concerned in the excretion of urine, of whatever kind they may be, and wherever found; such as the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra of a mammal; the Wolffian bodies and ducts of a vertebrate embryo, the segmental organs of worms.

Also, same as *U'ri'nal*.

U. passages. The canals and passages which convey and contain the urine.

U'ri'rate. (*Mod. L. urinare*, urinate.) To micturate.

U'ri'nation. The act of passing urine.

U'ri'native. That which provokes the flow of urine; diuretic.

U'ri'nator. (*L. urinari*, to dive.) A Genus of diving birds giving name to the *Urinatoridae*.

U'ri'nator'ial. Of, or pertaining to, the *Urinatoridae*. Resembling one of the *Urinatoridae*.

U'ri'nator'idæ. (*New L. urinatori*.) A Family of diving birds. The name is still used as a synonym for *Colymbidæ*, or used with reference to the loons alone; *Colymbidæ* being then applied to the grebes.

U'ri'natorium. *Urial*.

Urine. (*L. urina*, urine; *Gr. ούρον*, water, urine.) The fluid excreted by the kidneys or other urinary organs. It holds in solution most of the soluble waste products of the metabolism of the body. Normal urine is clear and light or dark straw in colour, of brackish taste and slightly acid reaction. Its specific gravity is 1.015 to 1.025. Diet, occupation, temperature, and state of health affect its constitution, specific gravity, and colour. Usually from three to four pints a day are passed. For examination of the urine, a specimen is used which has been passed by the patient on rising in the morning. It contains about from 3 to 7 per cent. of solids, of which from 40 to 55 per cent. is urea, and the remainder chloride of sodium, phosphates, sulphates, substances containing ammonia, uric acid, and extractive matters.

Also (*L. urinari*), to pass urine.

U., ar'dent. Hot urine.

U., black. Urine containing melanin.

U., blood'y. *Hæmaturia*.

URINIFEROUS—UROBILIN

U., chy'ous. Milky urine due to the presence of fat or chyle.

U., crude. Urine that is thin, clear, transparent, and little coloured, giving no deposit.

U., cystin'ic. Urine containing cystine or cystic oxide in solution, or as a deposit.

U., diabetic. Urine passed in diabetes. It contains glucose.

U., dyspep'tic. Urine passed by a person suffering from dyspepsia. It generally contains calcium oxalate.

U., examina'tion of. The points to be considered are:

1. Colour, odour, general appearance.
2. Reaction with test-paper.
3. Specific gravity.
4. Total amount of organic and inorganic solids.
5. Total amount of inorganic matter.
6. Determination of urea.
7. Determination of uric acid.
8. Determination of inorganic acids and bases.
9. Determination of albumen.
10. Determination of sugar.
11. Examination for bile.
12. Examination of any organic or inorganic sediment, either by chemical means or by the microscope.

The sample for examination should be taken from the whole amount passed in twenty-four hours.

U., feb'ile. Urine discharged in inflammation and fever.

U., flamen'tous. Urine containing thread-like substances.

U., flocculent. Urine which contains flocculi in suspension.

U., furfur'aceous. Urine containing a bran-like sediment.

U., gout'y. Urine passed by gouty people. It is scanty, high coloured, and contains uric acid in excess.

U., hyster'ical. Urine passed after an hysterical attack. It is clear and colourless.

U., ict'er'ical. Urine containing bile.

U., incont'inence of. Involuntary discharge of urine.

U., in'dican. See *Uroanthin*.

U., jumen'tous. Ammoniacal urine rendered turbid by a substance similar to small grains of dust, which causes it to resemble the urine of herbivorous animals.

U., lactes'cent. Milky urine.

U., mucilag'inous. Urine containing much mucus.

U., neb'ulous. Urine which is cloudy from the presence of earthy phosphates.

U., oil'y. Urine which pours like oil, or which has an oily pellicle on the surface.

U., oxal'ic. Urine containing oxalates.

U., phosphores'cent. Urine which is luminous or phosphorescent.

U., purpur'ic. Urine which contains substances of purplish or dark red colour, such as purpurin, uroerythrin.

U., resid'ual. Urine which remains in the bladder after the act of micturition is over. It is usually retained because the prostate gland is enlarged or the bladder is diseased.

U., reten'tion of. The condition of retaining in the bladder urine which should be passed. The causes are many.

U., smo'ky. Urine containing blood, in consequence of which its colour is darkened.

U., suppres'sion of. Failure of the kidneys to secrete urine.

Urinif'erous. (*L. urina*, urine; *ferre*, to bear.) Carrying urine.

U. ducts of Bell'i. The small tubes converging from the cortical part of the kidney to the apices of the papillae.

Urinific. (*L. urina*, urine; *facere*, to make.) Secreting urine.

Urinip'arous. (*L. urina*, urine; *parere*, to produce.) Applied to certain tubules of the cortical part of the kidney which secrete urine.

Urinogen'ital. (*L. urina*, urine; *genitus*, part, of *gignere*, to produce.) Appertaining to the urinary and genital organs.

Urinogen'itary. Same as *Urinogenital*.

Urinology. (*Οὔρον*, urine; *λογία*, a treatise.) The study of urine, with especial reference to the diagnostic value of change in its constitution and colour.

Urinom'eter. (*Οὔρον*, urine; *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for finding out the specific gravity of the urine.

Urinometric. Relating to the determination of the specific gravity of urine by means of the urinometer.

Urinom'etry. (*Οὔρον*, urine; *μετρία*, measure.) The act of determining the specific gravity of urine by the urinometer.

Urinoscop'ic. (*Οὔρον*, urine; *σκοπεῖν*, to view.) Referring to the visual examination of urine and its influence on the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Urinosc'opy. (*Οὔρον*, urine; *σκοπεῖν*, to view.) The visual examination of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Urinose. (*L. urinosus*, urinous.) See *Urinous*.

Urinous. Appertaining to urine.

Urimo-vag'inal. *Vesico-vaginal*.

Urite. (*Οὔρα*, a tail.) *Biol.* The ventral section of an Arthropodan uromere.

Uritis. (*L. urere*, to burn; *Gr. ιτις*, inflammation.) Inflammation following a burn.

Urjoon'. The plant *Terminalia arjuna*. Found in India.

Urmea cran'li huma'nli. *Lichen saxatilis*.

U. flor'ida hir'ta. *Lichen plicatus*.

U. hir'ta. *Lichen plicatus*.

U. plica'ta. *Lichen plicatus*.

Urn'ing. (*Ger.*) One affected with sexual perversion in which the desire is only for persons of the same sex.

Uro. Urine.

Uroacidim'eter. (*Οὔρον*, urine; *L. acidus*, acid; *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for measuring the acidity of urine.

Uroa'etus. (*Ουρά*, a tail; *ἀετός*, an eagle.) A Genus of eagles containing one known species only, *Uroaetus audax*, found in Tasmania and parts of Australia.

Urobacill'us. (*Οὔρον*, urine; *L. bacillum*, a rod.) Any bacillus derived from decomposed urine.

Urobenzo'ic acid. See *Hippuric acid*.

Urobilin. (*Οὔρον*, urine; *L. bilis*, bile.) $C_{25}H_{40}N_4O_7$. A colouring matter found in the healthy urine in small quantity, and derived from the biliary pigments. In unhealthy urine it may be present in large quantities.

U., pathologic. Excessive amounts of urobilin found in certain dark urines occurring in some diseases, *e.g.* fevers, pernicious anæmia.

Urobilinicterus. A yellowish coloration of the skin, cornea, &c., due to the absorption of large quantities of blood, as from extravasations. Probably due to the presence of urobilin in the blood.

Urobilinoidin. (Ούρον, urine; *L. bilis*, bile.) A form of pigment found in disease, and resembling urobilin. It is a derivative of hæmatin.

Urobilinuria. A condition in which much urobilin is found in the urine.

Urobtylchloralic acid. (Ούρον, urine; butyl; *L. butyrum*, butter; Gr. *χλωρός*, green.) A body obtained from urine after the administration of butyl-chloral.

Urocardiac. (Ούρα, a tail; *καρδία*, the heart.) Appertaining to the prepyloric part of the cardiac division of the stomach of certain crustaceans.

U. process. A process which passes downwards and backwards from the cardiac plate of the stomach to articulate with the prepyloric ossicle. Seen in the crayfish, where it is calcified.

U. tooth. A strong bifid process passing downwards from the prepyloric ossicle of the stomach of the crayfish.

Urocele. (Ούρον, urine; *κῆλη*, a tumour.) A tumefaction of the scrotum arising from effusion of urine into its cavity or into the areolar tissue.

Urocella. (Ούρον, urine; *κουλία*, belly.) Tumidity of the abdominal wall from infiltration of urine.

Urocer'ata. (Ούρά, a tail; *κέρας*, a horn.) The *Siricidæ* or *Uroceridæ*, which see below.

Uroceridæ. A Family of hymenopterous Insects, phytophagous in habit. They resemble the saw-flies, Tenthredinidæ, with the exception that the tip of the female abdomen has no saws, but a borer. The larvæ have no prolegs.

Urocerus. (Ούρά, tail; *κέρας*, horn.) The typical Genus of the Family Uroceridæ.

Uroche'ras. (Ούρον, urine; *χεράς*, sand.) The loose precipitate deposited from urine.

Uroche'sia. (Ούρον, urine; *χέζειν*, to defecate.) The discharge of urine *per anum*.

Urochord. (Ούρά, a tail; *χορδή*, a chord.) The caudal chord of an Ascidian or Tunicate.

Urochor'da. Applied to animals having a urochord. The long muscles of the region traversed by the urochord show traces of metameric segmentation. There is no trace of a skeleton. Sense-organs are present. The gill-slits vary greatly in number. The heart is rudimentary. There is no vascular system.

Urochordal. Having a urochord. Appertaining to a urochord.

Urochordate. Having a urochord; ascidian; belonging to the Urochorda.

Uroch'roa. (Ούρά, a tail; *χρῶς*, colour.) A Genus of humming-birds with one species, *U. Bougueri*. South America. Long slender bill, long protrusible deeply cleft tongue with a brush-like end. Wings very long. Legs weak. Colour brilliant in male birds.

Urochrome. (Ούρον, urine; *χρῶμα*, colour.) A yellow pigment found in urine.

Urocich'la. (Ούρά, a tail; *κίχλη*, a

thrush.) A Genus of urens, or birds resembling urens in some ways, containing but one species, *Urocichla longicaudata*. Found in India. This bird is about four and a half inches long, having wings and tail of two inches; its colour is red-brown with white streaks in places.

Urocis'sa. (Ούρα, tail; *κίσα*, the magpie.) A Genus of Coridæ, found in Asia. The head has neither crest nor wattles, the bill is heavily made, the wings are short, the central feathers of the tail very much longer than those on either side, which in turn gradually decrease in length as they become more laterally placed. They are about two feet long and of bluish colour. Four species are known, all found in Burmah, China, India, and Siam.

Uroclap'sia. (Ούρον, urine; *κλεψία*, theft.) Micturition of which one is unconscious.

Urocris'ia. A judgment formed either of the urine, or of disease after examination of the urine.

Urocris'is. (Ούρον, urine; *κρίσις*, a separating.) A crisis occurring in disease and attended by excessive urination.

Urocriterion. The sign which leads to the formation of judgment of a disease by the urine. See *Urocris'ia*.

Urocy'anogen. (Ούρον, urine; *κύανος*, blue.) Blue sediment seen in the urine.

Urocy'anose. *Urocyanogen*.

Urocyano'sis. (Ούρον, urine; *κύανος*, blue.) Bluish coloration of the urine by indican.

Urocyon. (Ούρά, a tail; *κύων*, a dog.) A Genus of canine quadrupeds, of which the common grey fox of the United States is the type. Closely related to *Canis* and *Vulpes*. The name is derived from a peculiarity of the hairs of the tail. More important differences are found in certain cranial bones, *e.g.* the angle of the jaw. (Century Dict.)

Urocyst. (Ούρον, urine; *κύστις*, bladder.) That part of the allantoic cavity which develops in the mammal into the urinary bladder. The cystic vesicle.

Urocys'tic. (Ούρον, urine; *κύστις*, bladder.) Appertaining to the urinary bladder.

Urocyst'itis. See *Urocyst*.

Urocyst'itis. (Ούρον, urine; *κύστις*, the bladder.) Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Urocystocatar'rhus. *Cystorrhœa*.

Urode'la. (*L. neut. pl. of urodelus*.) The tailed amphibians. Ichthyomorphous amphibians which keep the tail throughout life. The skin is naked; the gills may or may not be retained. Efts, newts, &c., are *Urodele*.

Urode'lan. See *Urodele*.

Urodele. (Ούρά, tail; *ἄλος*, manifest.) Having a tail as an amphibian, in contrast to a batrachian which has no tail. Keeping the tail throughout life.

Urode'lian. See *Urodele*.

Urodelous. See *Urodele*.

Urodel'ysis. A partial suppression of urine.

U. neonato'rum. Delayed secretion of urine in the newly born.

Urodo'chium. (Ούρον, urine; *δοχείον*, receptacle.) A urinal.

Urodyn'ia. (Ούρον, urine; *δύνη*, pain.) Painful micturition.

Urode'ma. See *Uredema*.

Uroerythrin. (Ούρον, urine; *ερυθρός*, red.) An amorphous reddish acid substance found in pathological urine, especially that

passed during rheumatic fever. Seldom found in healthy urine.

Urofuscohematin. (Ούρον, urine; *L. fuscus*, dark; *Gr. αἷμα*, blood.) A red pigment of the blood derived from hematin.

Urogalba. (Ούρά, tail; *New L. galba*.) The paradise or swallow-tailed jacamars. A Genus of the Family *Galbulidae*.

Urogallus. (*L. urus*, bull; *gallus*, a cock.) A Genus of grouse. The specific name of the capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*. Legs and toes feathered. No spurs.

Urogaster. (Ούρον, urine; *γαστήρ*, the stomach.) The urinary passages collectively, developed from the allantois with the primitive intestinal tract.

Urogastric. Appertaining to the *Urogaster*. Relating to the last pair of the divisions into which the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of the carapace of the crab is divided. Huxley's name.

Urogenital. (Ούρον, urine; *L. genitalis*, genital.) Appertaining to the urinary and genital organs.

U. canal. The *Urethra*.

U. sinus. The anterior part of the cloaca into which the Müllerian ducts open.

Urogenous. (Ούρον, urine; *L. genus*, producing.) Secreting or producing urine.

Uroglau cin. (Ούρον, urine; *γλαυκός*, blue-green.) Indigo blue occurring in urine, and formed by the oxidation of a colourless chromogen found very frequently in the urine. Especially found when the urine is alkaline as the result of inflammation of the bladder.

Uroglycosis. (Ούρον, urine; *γλυκός*, sweet.) *Diabetes mellitus*.

Urogravimeter. (Ούρον, urine; *L. gravidus*, weight; *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.) See *Urinometer*.

Urohæmatin. Altered hæmatin found in the urine.

Urohæmatoporphyrin. (Ούρον, urine; *αἷμα*, blood; *πύρφωρος*, purple.) See *Urohæmatin*. It is a urinary pigment which occurs at times in the urine of disease, as acute rheumatism, Addison's disease.

Urohyal. (Ούρον, urine; *υαειδής*, hyoid.) *Biol.* The tail-piece of the composite hyoid bone, supported by the basi-hyal, the base of the first branchial arch. Appertaining to the *Urohyal*.

Uroles tes. (Ούρά, a tail; *ληστής*, a robber.) A Genus of African shrikes of the Family *Laniidae*. The upper mandible is hooked at its point, with a marginal tooth near its tip.

Urolith. (Ούρον, urine; *λίθος*, a stone.) A urinary calculus.

Urolithiasis. See *Lithiasis*.

Urolithic. (Ούρον, urine; *λίθος*, a stone.) Appertaining to a urinary calculus.

Urolithologia. (Ούρον, urine; *λίθος*, a stone; *λόγος*, a writing.) A treatise on urinary calculi.

Urolithotomy. See *Lithotomy*.

Urologic. (Ούρον, urine; *λόγος*, science.) Appertaining to *Urology*.

Urological. Appertaining to *Urology*.

Urologist. One who is skilled in *Urology*.

Urology. (Ούρον, urine; *λογος*, written word.) See *Urinology*.

Uromancy. (Ούρον, urine; *μαντεία*, divination.) Diagnosis or prognosis by observation of the urine.

Uromastix. (Ούρά, tail; *μάστιξ*, whip.) A Genus of Lizards, also called *Agamidae*. The body is covered with imbricated scales, rhombic in shape; the tongue is thick and non-protrusible; the eyes have eyelids; and the teeth are placed on the edge of the bones of the jaws.

Uromelanin. (Ούρον, urine; *μέλας*, black.) A brownish substance, $C_{38}H_{43}N_7O_{10}$, produced by the decomposition of urochrome. Occasionally found in the urine.

Uromelus. (Ούρά, a tail; *μέλος*, a limb.) A monster with its lower limbs joined and ending in a single foot. *Sympris*.

Uromere. (Ούρά, tail; *μέλος*, a part.) One of the abdominal segments of an Arthropod. A urosomite.

Uromeric. Appertaining to a *Uromere*.

Urometer. See *Urinometer*.

Uromphalus. (*L. urachus*, urachus; *Gr. ὀμφαλός*, navel.) A monstrosity whose urachus protrudes at the umbilicus.

Uromyces. (Ούρά, a tail; *μύκης*, a mushroom.)

Uron. (Ούρον, urine.) Urine.

Uroncus. (Ούρον, urine; *ὄγκος*, tumour.) A tumour containing urine.

Uronephrosis. See *Hydronephrosis*.

Uronology. (Ούρον, urine; *λόγος*, a writing.) A treatise which deals with urine.

Uropeltidae. A Family of Snakes. Body cylindrical. Head and neck short, and not distinct from one another. Tail short. Scales rounded and polished, the ventral being larger than the rest. Teeth few and small, none on palate. Also called *Planophidae*.

Uropeltis. (Ούρά, a tail; *πέλτη*, a shield.) A Genus of Snakes of the Family *Uropeltidae*.

Urophæin. (Ούρον, urine; *φαιός*, grey.) A pigment of the urine, to which has been ascribed the peculiar odour of this fluid.

Urophthisis. (Ούρον, urine; *φθίσις*, washing.) *Diabetes mellitus*.

Uropittin. (Ούρον, urine.) $C_6H_{10}N_2O_3$. A substance obtained from urochrome.

Uroplania. (Ούρον, urine; *πλανᾶν*, to wander.) The presence of urine in some part of the body where it should not be.

Uroplatoid. Appertaining to the *Uroplatodea*.

Uroplatoidæa. A Super-family of eriglossate lacertilian represented by a family of *Uroplatidae* alone. (Cent. Dict.)

Uropod. (Ούρά, tail; *πούς*, a foot.) An abdominal limb of an Arthropod.

Uropoda. A Genus of parasitic mites of the Family *Gamasidae*.

Uropodal. Appertaining to *Uropods*.

Uropoësis. See *Uropoiesis*.

Uropoëtic. See *Uropoietic*.

Uropoiesis. The making of urine; the excretion from the body of urine, or of its constituents. The act of voiding urine.

Uropoietic. (Ούρον, urine; *ποιητικός*, making, doing.) Secreting or excreting urine; referring to urinary organs or their function. Applied to the kidneys and their associated structures, as well as to the organs representative of kidneys in those animals which have no proper kidneys.

Uropsammus. Urinary gravel.

Uropsile. A small animal resembling a shrew, of the Genus *Uropsilus*.

Uropsilus. (Ούρα, a tail; *ψιλός*, bare.)

UROPYGI—UROTOXY

A Genus of shrew-moles, Family Talpidae, Subfamily Myogalinae.

U. sciripēs. The type has the shape of a shrew, with the cranial characters of a mole. Its fore-feet are adapted neither to digging nor to swimming. Each half of the upper jaw has two incisors, one canine, three premolars, and three molars; each half of the lower jaw one incisor, one canine, three premolars, and three molars.

Uropygi. A Sub-order of pedipalp Arachnidans, having a long tail-like post-abdomen, and including the true whip scorpions. Differ from Crustacea in having pulmonary vessels and not branchiae, only four pairs of ambulatory limbs, and no ambulatory appendages on any abdominal segment, and in some other respects.

Uropygial. Οὐρά, tail; πυγή, buttocks.) Appertaining to the uropygium or rump.

Uropyg'ial glandulæ. (Οὐρά, a tail; πυγή, buttock.) The caudal gland of a bird, which secretes the sebaceous matter with which they dress their feathers.

Uropyg'ion. See *Uropygium*.

Uropyg'ium. (Ουροπύγιον; ὄρος, the end of the sacrum; πυγή, buttocks.) The section of the body of a bird which contains the caudal vertebrae, and into which the tail feathers are inserted; also, the upper surface of this part.

Uropyloric. (Οὐρά, a tail; πυλωρός, a gate-keeper.) Appertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach of certain Crustaceans.

Urororrhœa. (Οὐρον, urine; ὀρός, serum; ῥέω, to flow.) Albuminuria.

Uroros'ein. (Οὐρον, urine; L. *roséin*.) A rose-coloured pigment found in urine in certain diseases.

Urorrhæ'gia. (Οὐρον, urine; ῥηγνόναι, to burst forth.) Excessive micturition.

Urorrhodin. (Οὐρον, urine; ῥόδον, rose.) A red pigmentary deposit found in urine, and derived from uroxanthin.

Urorrhœ'a. (Οὐρον, urine; ῥέω, to flow.) Involuntary passage of urine.

Uroru'bin. (Οὐρον, urine; L. *rubus*, red.) A red urinary pigment.

Urorubrohæm'atin. (Οὐρον, urine; L. *rubrum*, red; αἷμα, blood.) A pigment found in the urine of patients suffering from leprosy.

Urosacin. See *Urorrhodin*.

Urosacral. (Οὐρά, tail; New L. *sacrum*.) Appertaining to both sacrum and coccyx. Especially applied to a number of vertebrae of birds, which are placed between the sacrum and the coccyx, and ankylated together to the last piece of the sacrum and more or less to the ilia.

Urosacrum. (Οὐρά, a tail; New L. *sacrum*.) The ankylated vertebrae found in a bird between the sacrum and the coccyx. It is ankylated to the sacrum.

Urosal'pinx. (Οὐρά, tail; σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.) A Genus of Gastropods of the Family Muricidae, having a fusiform shell with radiating folds.

U. cine'rea. Known as the drill or borer. Destroys oysters by boring through their shells.

Uroscheocele. See *Urocele*.

Urosche'sis. (Οὐρον, urine; σχέσις, retention.) Suppression of urine.

Uroscopic. See *Microscopic*.

Uroscopist. (Οὐρον, urine; σκοπεῖν, to

view.) One who makes a speciality of urinary examinations.

Uroscopy. (Οὐρον, urine; σκοπεῖν, to view.) Analysis and examination of urine.

Urosep'sis. (Οὐρον, urine; σήψις, sepsis, septic.) Intoxication resulting from absorption of urine.

Uroseptic. Οὐρον, urine; σήψις, sepsis.) Appertaining to *Urosepsis*.

Uro'sis. A disease of the urinary organs.

Urosomatic. (Οὐρά, a tail; σῶμα, body.) Appertaining to the urosome, consisting of urosomites.

Urosome. (Οὐρά, tail; σῶμα, body.) The last somatome of a Vertebrate. The post-thoracic region of the body of Arthropods. The abdomen and post-abdomen as contrasted with the cephalothorax.

Uroso'mite. One of the segments of the urosome. *Uromera*.

Urosomit'ic. Appertaining to a urosomite. *Uromeric*.

Urospasm. (Οὐρον, urine; σπασμός, spasm.) Spasm of some part of the urinary tract.

Urospermum. (Οὐρά, tail; σπέρμα, seed.) A Genus of composite plants of the Tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and Sub-tribe *Scorzoneræ*. Found in the Mediterranean region.

Uroste'alith. (Οὐρον, urine; στίαρ, fat; λίθος, a stone.) A fatty or saponaceous substance occurring in some urinary calculi. It is dissolved by alcohol and ether. When pure it leaves no ash when burned.

Urosteatoma. (Οὐρον, urine; στίαρ, fat.) *Urostealith*.

Uroste'gal. Appertaining to the urosteges.

Uroste'gê. (Οὐρά, a tail; στέγη, a roof.) One of the large scales which cover the under side of the tail of a snake. Usually arranged in two rows, the members of which alternate with one another.

Uroste'gite. One of the urosteges.

Urostenosis. See *Urethrostenosis*.

Urosteon. (Οὐρά, tail; στέον, bone.) A centre of ossification situated in the middle of the posterior part of the sternum of some birds.

Uroster'nite. The sternite, or ventral median sclerite, of any somite of the urosome of an Arthropod.

Urosthene. (Οὐρά, a tail; σθένος, strength.) An animal possessing great strength of tail, or whose tail is greatly developed.

Urosthén'ic. (Οὐρά, a tail; σθένος, strength.) Strong in the tail.

Urostic'te. A Genus of humming-birds with two species of small size. The plumage is green.

Urostylear. Appertaining to a urostyle.

Urostyle. (Οὐρά, tail; στυλος, column.) The prolongation backwards of the terminal vertebra of the spinal column in some animals. In some amphibia it forms the greater part of the so-called sacrum. An example of it is the os coccygis of a frog.

Urotheobromine. See *Paraxanthin*.

Urotoxic. (Οὐρον, urine; τοξικόν, poison.) Appertaining to poisonous substances excreted with the urine.

Urotoxy. (Οὐρον, urine; τοξικόν, poison.) A term coined by Bouchard to denote the standard of toxicity of urine necessary to kill a kilogram of living substance.

Urotrichus. (Οὐρά, tail; θρίξ, hair.) A Genus of fossorial shrew-moles of the Subfamily *Myogalinae* and Family *Talpidae*. Each half of the upper jaw has two incisors, one canine, four premolars, and three molars. Each half of the lower jaw one incisor, one canine, three premolars, and three molars.

Urous. (Οὔρον, urine.) Having the nature of urine.

Uroxanthin. (Οὔρον, urine; ξανθός, yellow.) A yellow pigment found in small amount in urine which yields indican blue when oxidised. Said to be a mixture of chromogens.

Uroxin. (Οὔρον, urine; δέξω, sharp.) Same as *Alloxantin*, $C_6H_4N_4O_7 + 3H_2O$. It is derived from alloxan by the action of acids.

Uroxiphus. (Οὐρά, a tail; ξίφος, a sword.) A Genus of hemipterous Insects; the sword-tails.

Urozæmia. (Οὔρον, urine; ζῆμα, loss.) Diabetes.

U. albumino'sa. Bright's disease of the kidney.

U. mel'ita. Diabetes mellitus.

Urrhodin. (Οὔρον, urine; ῥόδινος, derived from roses.) A red pigment, formerly identified with indigo-red, but containing no nitrogen, obtained from urine, especially when alkaline in presence of cystitis, and produced by the decomposition of a chromogen, uororhodinogen.

Urrhosa'cin. See *Urrhodin*.

Ursid. A member of the *Ursidae*.

Ursidae. A Family of plantigrade carnivorous animals, Order *Ferae*, Sub-order *Fissipedia*. They are of large size, great weight, and clumsy appearance. Hair stiff and shaggy. They have a rudimentary tail. They chiefly inhabit the northern hemisphere. Six genera are known.

Ursiform. (L. *ursus*, a bear; forma, shape.) Having the aspect or structure of a bear.

Ursin albu'tin. A crystalline principle found in *Uva ursi*. Diuretic and astringent.

Ursine. (L. *ursinus*, relating to a bear.) Appertaining to bears. Having hair which is long, bristle-like and erect. A bear.

Ursinæ. The bears proper. *Ursidae*. Relating to all hairy or woolly lepidopterous larvæ.

Ursion. (L. *ursus*, a bear.) The tree porcupine of eastern North America.

Ursone. Tasteless principle from *Uva ursi*.

Ursula. A North American butterfly. *Basilarchia*. It is very dark purple in colour, with scattered blue and black blotches.

Ursus. A Genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals of the Family *Ursidae*. It does not now include all the *Ursidae*.

Urtica. A Genus of apetalous plants, the nettles, type of the Order *Urticaceæ* and Tribe *Urticeæ*. About thirty species, scattered over the most temperate regions, are known. Its leaves are oppositely arranged, having stinging hairs with stipules united or separate. The fruit is a straight achene; the flowers small, twin, green, and unisexual.

Urtica'ceous. Appertaining to the *Urticaceæ*.

Urtical. Bot. Appertaining to nettles, typified by the Genus *Urtica*. Stinging.

Urtica'ria. (L. *urtica*, a nettle.) Nettle-rash. An eruption which appears in certain people as the result of eating something, often known to the sufferer, which disagrees with them. It consists of indurated wheals raised on the surface of the skin, which are white on the top and surrounded by a zone of inflammation. They itch very much; they come and go sometimes several times in a day.

U. acuta. An acute form often associated with fever, 101° to 102° F. The pulse is quick, and there are marked signs of gastric irritation, with headache and prostration. The eruption may not appear for a day or two, and then comes out copiously and all over the body, face, and limbs. It disappears rapidly on removal of the gastric irritation.

U. bullo'sa. Advanced *Urticaria vesicans*.

U. chron'ica. Urticaria in which successive crops of wheals occur, and the disease lasts for a considerable time.

U. coner'ta. Urticaria in which the wheals occur in groups.

U. endem'ica. An irritating lesion of the skin caused by certain caterpillars, especially those of the species *Cnethocampa*. It is usually seen on flexor surface, but may appear anywhere. The poisonous agent is said to be formic acid.

U. evan'ida. Urticaria in which the symptoms rapidly pass away.

U. facti'tia. A form of urticaria produced in persons who have an irritable skin by slight irritation.

U. febrilis. See *Urticaria acuta*.

U. hæmorrhag'ica. Hemorrhage into urticarial wheals.

U. marit'ima. An eruption produced by sea-bathing.

U. medicamento'sa. Urticaria caused by drugs.

U. nervo'sa. See *Urticaria factitia*.

U. oedemato'sa. Giant urticaria. The characteristics are the sudden appearance, large size, and oedematous condition of the swellings of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. The eyelids are the parts most often attacked, and the parts near joints come next in frequency. There is a feeling of tension. Acute circumscribed oedema is a form of urticaria in which large circumscribed oedematous swelling rises up on the face or other part of the body, or in which the orbital tissue swells.

U. papulo'sa. Occurs in children. After the subsidence of the wheel a small solid papule remains. It is most abundant about the buttocks. It is often associated with flat, pustular lesions covered by scabs.

U. pigmento'sa. Characterised by large reddish wheal-like tubercles, which change to a brownish-red or yellowish colour. The disease is one of childhood, with a tendency to spontaneous cure at puberty. The parts most frequently attacked are the neck, trunk, limbs, face, and head.

U., provoked'. See *Urticaria factitia*.

U. subcuta'nea. See *Urticaria oedematosa*.

U. tox'ica. Urticaria due to certain things taken as food.

U. tubero'sa. *U. gigans*. Is characterised by wheals which are few in number, large in size, and prominent. The patients have, as a rule, broken health.

U. ves'icans. Urticarial wheals having serum effused into their centres with consequent formation of vesicles.

U. vesiculo'sa. See *Urticaria papulosa*.

Urtica'rial. Appertaining to *Urticaria*.

Urtica'rious. See *Urticarial*.

Urticate. (Mod. L. *urticare*, p. p. *urticatus*, to sting.) To sting like a nettle; produce urtication of a surface. To have the power of stinging.

Urtica'tion. The action or result of stinging or urticating; a stinging effect. An old treatment of paralysis in which the skin was beaten with nettles.

Urticeæ. A Tribe of Plants typified by the Genus *Urtica*, Order *Urticaceæ*.

Urubitinga. (Braz. *urubu*, a vulture; *tupi tinga*, white.) The native name of some hawk or bird of prey in South America. It is adopted in *Ornithology* as the specific name of an alleged species of *Cathartes* related to the Turkey buzzard of North America, and as the generic name of a number of black and white hawks of the buteonine division of the Family *Falconidae*. (Century Dict.)

Urubu. (Braz.) One of the American vultures; a bird of the Genus *Cathartes*. (Century Dict.)

Uru'cu. *Terra orleana*.

Urva. *Herpestes urva*, an ichneumon of India, allied to the civet cats. It is black, except for a white stripe on each side of the head. A generic name of Ichneumons.

Ury'lic acid. *Uric acid*.

U'sage. (L. *usus*, use.) A common habit.

Uschinsky's solution. Non-albuminous culture media for the cultivation of pathogenic bacteria.

Usneil. A Family of gymnocarpous Lichens of which the type is the Genus *Usnea*.

Ustilagin'eæ. An Order of zygomycetous Fungi, the smuts. They are parasitic, and attack living plants, particularly grasses.

Ustilagin'eous. Appertaining to the *Ustilagineæ*.

Ustilag'inous. Smutty; attacked by one or more of the *Ustilagineæ*. Belonging to the *Ustilagineæ*.

Ustila'go. Smut. A Genus of parasitic Fungi, type of the *Ustilagineæ*.

U. maydis. Corn smut. A fungus parasitic on maize or Indian corn. In action it resembles nux vomica and ergot of rye combined, but it is very seldom used.

Ust'io. (L. *uro*, I burn.) Burn.

Ust'ion. (L. *ustio*, *urere*, to burn.) Chem. To reduce to ashes.

Surg. To cauterise.

Ustulate. (L. *ustulare*, p. p. *ustulatus*.) Having a scorched appearance.

Ustulation. The act of scorching. The act of driving one substance off from another by heat. Drying moist substances to prepare them for being reduced to powder.

Ustus. (L. *urere*, to burn.) Calcined. Dehydrated by intense heat.

U'sus. (L.) Habit.

Uta. A Genus of very small lizards of the Family *Iguanidæ*. American.

Utama'nia. A Genus of *Alcidæ*, whose type is *Alca torida*, differing chiefly from *Alca* proper, and having wings which can be used in flight. The body is boat-shaped, with thick lustrous plumage, webbed feet placed far back.

Uteral'gia. (L. *uterus*, uterus; Gr. *άλγος*, pain.) Pain in the uterus.

Uterectomy. See *Hysterectomy*.

Uteri. Plural of *Uterus*.

U. adscen'sus. Synonym for *Hysteria*.

U. antervers'io. Anterior obliquity of the uterus.

U. cory'za. *Leucorrhœa*.

U. flex'io. Obliquity of the womb.

U., os. The mouth of the womb.

U., os exter'num. The opening of the cervix into the vagina.

U., os inter'num. The opening at the junction of the cervix with the body of the womb.

U. pronat'io. Anterior obliquity of the uterus.

U. prur'itus. *Nymphomania*.

U. reflexio comple'ta. Posterior obliquity of the uterus.

U. rheuma. *Leucorrhœa*.

U. vers'io incomple'ta. Obliquity of the uterus.

Uterine. (L. *uterus*.) Appertaining to the uterus. Born of the same mother, but by different father.

U. append'ages. The ovaries and oviducts.

U. artery. A branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery which reaches the uterus by passing between the layers of the broad ligament, and ramifies over the anterior and posterior surfaces of the uterus, as well as supplying its substance.

U. bougie. Uterine sound.

U. brother. One having the same mother but a different father.

U. cake. Placenta.

U. col'ic. Severe pain in the uterus.

U. gesta'tion. Having the embryo in the uterus.

U. glands. Utricular glands.

U. milk. The albuminous fluid contained between the epithelial covering of the villi of the chorion and the crypts or depressions in the decidua.

U. mur'mur. Placental bruit.

U. plex'us. The arrangement of veins and arteries in the wall of the uterus, partly maternal and partly fetal, by which nutriment is conveyed to the fœtus.

U. pregn'ancy. Normal pregnancy.

U. rush. Placental bruit.

U. sac. In Ascidiata, the shortened and widened oviduct containing the ovarian follicle and ovum.

U. si'nus. Blood spaces in the uterine walls.

U. souf'fle. A sound heard on auscultation of the abdomen over the situation of the uterus between the fifth and sixth months of pregnancy.

U. stran'gury. *Dysmenorrhœa*.

Uterin'us fra'ter. Uterine brother.

Uteritis. (L. *uterus*, womb; *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the womb.

Utero-. A prefix denoting relation with the uterus.

Utero-abdom'in'al. Appertaining to the uterus and the abdomen.

Utero-cerv'ical canal'. The lower uterine segment.

Utero-copul'atory. (L. *uterus*; *copulate*.) Vaginal or copulatory, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite Gasteropods.

UTERO-DEFERENT—UTERUS.

Utero-deferent. Relating to the oviduct. Appertaining to certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite Gasteropods.

Utero-fixation. The fixation of the uterus by surgical operation.

Utero-gestation. (L. *uterus*, uterus; *gestatio*, gestation.) The period of development within the uterus. Development within the uterus.

Uteroma'nia. See *Nymphomania*.

Uterometer. (L. *uterus*, uterus; Gr. μέτρον, measure.) An instrument used to accurately determine the depth and position of the uterus, and to locate and estimate the dimensions of structures contained in it.

Utero-ova'rian. (L. *uterus*, uterus; *ovarium*, ovary.) Relating to, or connected with, the uterus and ovaries.

Uteropex'ia. See *Hysteropezia*.

Utero-placental vacuum. The vacuum produced by traction upon the funis of a detached placenta, which causes it to cling to the uterine walls.

Uteroscope. (L. *uterus*, uterus; Gr. σκοπεῖν, to inspect.) A uterine speculum.

Uterotome. (L. *uterus*, uterus; Gr. τέμνειν, to cut.) A cutting instrument used in uterotomy.

Uterotomy. (L. *uterus*, uterus; Gr. τέμνειν, to cut.) Incision into the uterus.

Utero-vaginal plexus. A plexus situated about the sides and upper part of the vagina and cervix.

Utero-vesical fos'sa. The space between the bladder and the uterus.

Uterus. (L. *uterus*, uterus; Gr. ὄστρον, the womb.) The womb. That part of the genital tract of a woman to which the ripe ovum is carried by the Fallopian tube, and in which it is kept during development until it is expelled at maturity. It is developed from the Müllerian ducts, which have coalesced to form it, and is generally single throughout. In some cases it is divided for a varying distance, owing to the fusion of the Müllerian ducts not having been so extensive as usual. In Invertebrates, a part of the oviduct, or certain appendages of the oviduct, which fulfil the function of a uterus. In the non-gravid condition it is about three inches long, two inches wide, and one inch thick, hollow and pear-shaped. It is divided into fundus, the upper and broad portion, body and cervix, which include the remainder of the organ.

U., ante'flexion of. A condition in which the uterus bends on itself so that the fundus drops forwards between the cervix, or lower part of the uterus, and the bladder.

U., ante'version of. A condition in which the uterus comes to be in such a position that the fundus looks to the pubis, while the cervix looks to the sacrum.

U., ar'bor vi'tæ of. The feather-like arrangement of folds of the mucous membrane of the uterus.

U. bicor'nis. A uterus with two horns, formed by the incomplete fusion of the two Fallopian tubes.

U., bi'ad. A condition due to failure of the Müllerian ducts to coalesce. Two more or less complete bodies are present.

U. bi'foris. A uterus with a septum which exists only at the external os. Same as *Septate uterus*.

U. bilocula'ris. A uterus which has a

complete septum dividing it into two cavities. No indication is seen on the external surface of the septum within.

U., bod'y of the. The part above the isthmus.

U., catarrh' of. *Leucorrhœa*.

U., cerv'ix of. The part below the isthmus.

U., col'umns of. Ridges in the mucous membrane of the cervix.

U., contrac'tion of. The intermittent contractile action of the uterus which expels the fœtus.

U. cordifor'mis. A uterus with a depressed fundus, due to imperfect development.

U. defec'tus. Congenital absence of the uterus.

U. didel'phys. A condition in which two separate organs, in all respects distinct from one another, exist.

U., du'plex. A double uterus, due to a fault in development.

U., epistax'is of. Hæmorrhage from the uterus occurring a few days after ovariectomy.

U., fun'dus of. The portion above a line joining the openings of the two Fallopian tubes.

U., grav'id. The uterus with a fœtus inside.

U., her'n'ia of. A condition in which the uterus passes out of the abdomen through some part of the abdominal wall.

U., hour'-glass contrac'tion of. Contraction of the internal os dividing the cavity into two parts.

U., impreg'nated. See *Uterus, gravid*.

U., incarceration of. A condition in which the pregnant uterus is prevented from rising out of the pelvis by its fundus being retained below the promontory of the sacrum.

Also, a uterus which is strangulated by pressure or constriction.

U., iner'tia of. A condition of the uterus during childbirth in which the contractions are either absent or too feeble to produce any effect.

U., in'fantile. An immature or undeveloped uterus.

U., inver'sion of. The uterus is turned inside out.

U., involu'tion of. The process of restoring the uterus to almost its original size after childbirth. It is carried out by fatty degeneration.

U., ir'ritable. Name for a condition in which pain is felt in the lower part of the back and the loins, which is made worse by exercise, and better by lying down. It generally begins a day or two before menstruation, and lasts a day or two after it.

U., isth'mus of. A slight depression on the external surface of the uterus corresponding to the internal os.

U. masculi'nus. Same as *Prostatic vesicle*, *Sinus pocularis*, *Vagina masculina*, *Utriculus hominis*.

U., neck of. See *Cervix uteri*.

U., neural'gia of. See *Uterus, irritable*.

U., preg'nant. See *Uterus, gravid*.

U., procident'ia of the. An extreme degree of prolapse in which the uterus passes out through the vulva.

U., prolapse' of. Descent of the uterus without protrusion at the vulva.

U., puer'peral. The uterus between childbirth and the completion of involution.

UTETHEÏSA—UVULARIA

U., puerperal atrophy of. The condition produced when the process of absorption of the puerperal uterus is carried too far.

U., retraction of.

U., retroflexion of. A condition in which the uterus is bent on itself so that the fundus looks backwards.

U., retroversion of. A condition in which the uterus is so placed that its fundus looks backwards and its cervix forwards.

U., rupture of the. The occurrence of a tear in the wall of the uterus during childbirth.

U. septus. *Uterus bilocularis.*

U., subinvolution of. Delayed or incomplete involution of the uterus.

U. subseptus. Uterus whose cavity is divided into two by an incomplete septum.

U., two-chambered. See *Uterus bilocularis.*

U., two-horned. See *Uterus bicornis.*

U. unicornis. A uterus which is defective owing to the arrested development of one Müllerian duct.

Utetheïsa. A Genus of Moths of the Family Bombycidae, of moderate size. Antennæ simple in both sexes. Found all over the world.

Utricle. (L. *utriculus*, a little leather bottle.) A small sac or reservoir of the body. The larger of the two sacs in the vestibule of the membranous labyrinth of the middle ear. It communicates with the openings of the semi-circular canals and with the sacculle. It is situated in the fovea hemielliptica.

U., primordial. A thin lining to the cell-wall of vegetable structures, having the composition of protein and secreting the cellulose.

Utricular. Appertaining to a utricle. Having utricles. Resembling a utricle. Applied to certain vapours which condense into small globules, having a pellicle outside and fluid contents, when they come in contact with a cold body.

Utricularia. A Genus of aquatic plants typical of the Order Lentibulariæ. Bladder-worts. There are about 160 species, principally tropical. They are insectivorous, and absorb animal matters through their bladders. The fresh applications are said to be good for burns. Some species are said to have diuretic properties.

Utriculate. Appertaining to a utricle.

Utriculi. Pl. of *Utriculo.*

Utriculiferous. Bearing or producing utricles and bladders.

Utriculiform. (L. *utriculus*, a little bag; *forma*, form.) *Utricular.*

Utriculoid. (L. *utriculus*, a little bag; Gr. *eidōs*, form.) Same as *Utriculiform.*

Utriculose. See *Utricular.*

Utriculo. Same as *Utricle.*

U. communis. See *Utricle.*

U. hominis. See *Uterus masculinus.*

U. lacteus. *Receptaculum chyli.*

U. proprius. The middle and lower part of the utricle of the ear.

U. prostaticus. See *Prostatic sinus.*

U. urethrae. The *Prostatic vesicle.*

U. ursee folia. *Arbutus uva-ursi.*

Utriform. (L. *uter*, a leather bottle; *forma*, form.) Shaped like a leather bottle.

U.-tube. A glass tube in the shape of the letter U, used in laboratories.

U'va. A succulent indehiscent fruit, having a central placenta.

U. ursi. Bearberry. The leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.* It contains gallic and tannic acids, and is an astringent tonic and diuretic.

Uvaria. A Genus of plants typical of the Tribe Uvariæ, of the Order Anonaceæ. About forty-four species are known; natives of tropical Asia and Africa.

Uvariæ. Polypetalous plants of the Order Amonacæ. The flowers have flattened and spreading petals, with stamens densely crowded and dilated at the apex, so as to conceal the anther cells. Thirteen genera are known, all tropical, of which *Uvaria* is the type.

Uvarovite. An emerald-green variety of garnet, containing chromium sesquioxide.

U'va. The iris, ciliary body, and choroid taken collectively. The choroid coat of the eye.

U., commissure of. Ciliary ligament.

U'veal. Appertaining to the uvea.

U. arteries. Short posterior ciliary arteries.

U. tract. Choroid membrane.

Uveitis. See *Iritis.*

U'vaceous. (L. *uva*, a grape.) Resembling a grape or bunch of grapes. Same as *Uveal.*

Uvic acid. Racemic acid.

Uvigena. *Uvula.*

Uvigera. *Uvula.*

U'væ. (L. *uva*, a grape.) The ripe fruit of *Vitis vinifera.* They are contained in *Tinctura cardamomi compositæ* and *Tinctura sennæ.*

U. pas'sæ. Dried grapes.

U. pas'sæ majores. Ordinary raisins.

U. pas'sæ minores. Currants.

U. ursee folia. *Arbutus uva-ursi.*

Uvula. A small free muscular body covered with mucous membrane, projecting downwards and backwards from the free edge of the soft palate. The part of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum between the amygdalæ and in front of the pyramid. A slight projection of mucous membrane from the bladder into the vesical opening of the urethra.

U. cer'e'br'i. A small lobule of the posterior part of the veronis of the cerebellum, forming the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle.

U. decid'ua. Staphylœdema.

U. longa'ta. Staphylœdema.

U. of Lieut'aud. A longitudinal median ridge in the trigone of the bladder.

U. relaxata. Staphylœdema.

U. ver'mis. *Uvula* of the cerebellum.

U., ver'ical. A prominence at the internal or external orifice of the urethra.

U'vulæ mus'culus. A muscle arising from the posterior nasal spine, and forming with its fellow the fleshy part of the uvula.

Uvulap'tosis. (L. *uvula*, uvula; Gr. *πτῶσις*, falling.) A relaxed and pendulous condition of the uvula.

U'vular. Appertaining to the uvula. Made with the uvula; of *r*, when pronounced by vibrations of the uvula.

U. glands. Glands in the mucous membrane covering the uvula.

Uvula'rës. Pl. of *Uvularis.*

Uvularia. A Genus of liliaceous plants, type of the Tribe Uvulariæ. The five species are all natives of the eastern and central United States. Used to make hot fomentations.

UVULARIÆE—VACCINE

U. latifolia and **U. flava**. Used to make hot fomentations.

U. perfoliata. North America. Demulcent and tonic.

Uvulariæe. A Tribe of liliaceous Plants having bulbless leafy herbaceous or climbing stems, with alternate sessile or clasping leaves, extrorsely dehiscent anthers, and often a lore-lidical capsule. Nine genera are known; one occurs in America, the others in Asia, Australia, and especially South Africa.

Uvula'ris. The *Arygos uvula*.

Uvulatome. (L. *uvula*, the uvula; Gr. *τομή*, section.) An instrument for cutting off the lower part of the uvula.

Uvulotomy. (L. *uvula*, uvula; *τομή*, section.) Excision of the uvula.

Uvulato'sis. Prolapse of the uvula.

Uvulitis. (L. *uvula*, uvula; Gr. *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the uvula.

Uvulotomy. See *Uvulotomy*.

Uraidella. *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

V.

Vaag'mar. The deal fish.

Vaalite. A kind of vermiculite found associated with the diamond in South Africa.

Vaccig'enous. Producing vaccine. Said of institutions where this substance is produced.

Vac'cin. See *Vaccine*.

Vaccina. (L. *vaccinus*, of or from cows.) See *Vaccinia*.

Vac'cinable. (L. *vaccinus*, of a cow.) Susceptible of successful vaccination.

Vaccina'ceæ. An Order of gamopetalous plants, *Cohort ericales*. Three hundred and forty-eight species, arranged in twenty-seven genera and two tribes. *Thibaudieæ* and *Euvaccinieæ* are known. They are found in temperate and cold regions, tropical Asia, America, and the islands of the Pacific.

Vac'cinal. Appertaining to vaccine. Resulting from vaccination.

V. erythema. A red coloration of the skin following *Vaccinia*.

V. fe'ver. *Vaccinia*.

V. scar. A scar occurring at the inoculated spot.

Vac'cinate. To inoculate cow-pox, with a view to ward off or mitigate smallpox, by means of vaccine lymph taken from the cow.

Also, to inoculate the virus of any disease, of modified virulence, with a view to diminish the severity of the disease or to ward it off.

Vaccination. Inoculation with the virus of a specific disease, more especially applied to the inoculation of cow-pox as a means of lessening the virulence of smallpox or warding it off. The operation consists in introducing under the skin or applying to a raw surface a small quantity of vaccine. After two days slight redness and swelling occur at the seat of inoculation, followed in twenty-four to forty-eight hours by a vesicle of clear fluid with a depressed centre. After eight to ten days an areola, hard, swollen, and red, forms round the vesicle, and remains there until the thirteenth to fifteenth day, when it disappears, and the vesicle dries to a yellow scab. Constitutional symptoms are often present, and fever, headache, and loss of appetite; locally the glands are generally swollen.

V., ani'mal. That in which lymph cultivated in bovine animals is used.

V., arm-to-arm. That in which the

lymph used is taken from the arm of one patient and inoculated into the arm of another.

V., au'to-. Is the re-inoculation of a person with virus taken from himself.

V., bo'vine. See *Vaccine*.

V., compul'sory. That done in compliance with the law compelling the vaccination of infants within a certain period after birth.

V. rash. A rash which sometimes follows vaccination. As a rule it passes away; at times it assumes the characters of an erythema or eczema. It may be syphilitic.

V. scar. See *Vaccine cicatrix*.

Vaccinationist. One who believes in or practises vaccination as a protective against the severer forms of smallpox.

Vac'cinator. One who vaccinates. The instrument used to vaccinate.

Vac'cine. (L. *vaccinus*, of a cow.) (a) Appertaining to cows. Appertaining to vaccination or vaccination.

(b) The virus of cow-pox used in the operation of vaccination. There are two sources, the heifer and the human being. Lymph from the former causes the most marked constitutional disturbance, while that from the latter may be tainted, and the source of disease.

(c) The virus of any specific disease introduced into the body by inoculation.

V. a'gent. An officer whose duty lies in procuring and distributing pure vaccine matter.

V., bo'vine. That derived from the vesicles of heifers.

V. cicatrix. The scar remaining after a successful vaccination. As a rule it is dead white, depressed, roundish, and marked by many little pits.

V. farm. A place for the production of vaccine by the inoculation of heifers.

V., hu'manised. That produced from the vaccine vesicles of man.

V. M'hen. An eruption which follows vaccination. It may be papular, papulo-vesicular, or pustular, and in very rare instances bullous. It begins about the eighth day (fourth to eighteenth day as limits of time), and generally on the arm, though it may start from the neck, face, or trunk, and spread over the greater portion of the body. The papules are minute, pointed, bright red, and may be discrete or may coalesce. It may last a week or two.

V. lymph. See *Vaccine*.

V. point. A thin piece of bone, ivory, or quill, covered with dried vaccine lymph.

V. virus. Virus prepared for the purposes of vaccination.

Vaccinella. An eruption which follows vaccination, without being a genuine vaccinal eruption.

Vaccinia. A specific disease with an eruption, which occurs in cattle. It is papular, and then vesicular. The vesicle has a depressed centre, and the skin around it is reddened, swollen, and indurated. The vesicle grows larger to about the tenth day, and then dries up and falls off about the end of the third week. The lymph taken from the vesicles, when inoculated into man, confers immunity from smallpox or from its severe form.

Vaccinia'ceous. Belonging to the *Vacciniceæ*.

Vaccin'ic. Appertaining to vaccine.

Vaccin'iceæ. A Tribe of Plants of the Order *Vacciniaceæ*. Ten genera are included under this name, *Vaccinium* being the type.

Vaccin'ifer. (L. *vaccina*, vaccine; *ferre*, to bear.) The source of the vaccine virus. An instrument used in vaccination.

Vacciniform. (L. *vaccinus*, appertaining to a cow; *forma*, form.) Resembling vaccinia.

Vac'cinin. A bitter principle obtained from *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*.

Vac'cinine. A name for the specific contagion of cow-pox.

Vaccin'iola. A secondary eruption following that seen at the seat of inoculation, and like it.

Vaccinist. One who performs or believes in vaccination.

Vaccinium. (L. *vaccinium*, whortleberry.) A Genus of gamopetalous Plants, type of the Order *Vacciniaceæ*, and of the Tribe *Euvacciniceæ*, the blueberries. About 100 species are known; found in the temperate and frigid zones of the northern hemisphere, and in the mountains of tropical regions.

V. crassifolium. A plant used, as is *Uva ursi*, in therapeutics. It is especially useful in catarrh of the genito-urinary tract.

V. macrocarpon. See *V. oxycoccus*.

V. myrtilus. Myrtleberry, whortleberry, bilberry. Antiscorbutic and astringent.

V. nigrum. *V. myrtilus*.

V. oxycoccus. Cranberry, moorberry, sourberry. The berries are acid and cooling.

V. pennsylvanicum. Low blueberry. The leaves and bark are astringent.

V. punctatum. *V. vitis idæa*.

V. resinosum. *Gaylussacia resinosa*.

V. stamineum. Huckleberry. Astringent.

V. vitis-idaea. Cranberry, whortleberry. The leaves are astringent; the berries are acid.

Vacciniza'tion. A method of inoculating, in which the operation is repeated until susceptibility to the virus is destroyed.

Vaccin'ogen. (L. *vaccinus*, appertaining to a cow; *γεννάν*, to produce.) The person or animal from whom or from which vaccine virus is taken.

Vaccinog'enous. See *Vaccigenous*.

Vac'cinoid. (L. *vaccinus*, appertaining to a cow; *είδος*, like.) Resembling vaccinia.

Vaccin'ois. *Vaccinella*.

Vaccinopho'bia. (L. *vaccinus*, appertaining to a cow; *φόβος*, fear.) Morbid dread of vaccination.

Vaccinosyph'ilis. Syphilis caused by the use of tainted vaccine taken from a human being, or by the use of infected instruments.

Vacc'inus. *Vaccine*.

Vacc'iola. *Vaccina*.

V. lepro'sa. *Vaccinella*.

V. scutella'ta. *Vaccina*.

V. spu'ria. *Vaccinella*.

V. ve'ra. *Vaccina*.

Vacilla'tio. (L. *vacillo*, to waver.) Staggering, waddling.

V. den'tium. Looseness of the teeth.

Vac'ua. Pl. of *Vacuum*.

Vacu'olar. Appertaining to a vacuole; having the appearance of a vacuole.

Vacu'olate. See *Vacuolated*.

Vacu'olated. Having vacuoles.

Vacuola'tion. The formation of vacuoles; the state of being vacuolated; a system of vacuoles. The first stage in the vascularisation of a clot, in which cracks and fissures appear in it.

Vacu'ole. (New L. *vacuolum*, dim. of L. *vacuum*, an empty space.) A small cell or cavity in the tissue of an organism.

Anat. A small space or interstice of a tissue, in which the lymphatic vessels are believed to originate.

Zool. Any minute space in the tissue of a protozoan, such as an amoeba. They may be permanent, pulsating, or gastric; the first are at times present in sufficient number to give the organism the appearance of being strewn with bubbles. The second are contractile. The third are due to the water taken in with the food.

Bot. A space in the protoplasm of living vegetable cells, and filled with cell sap.

Vacuolisa'tion. *Vacuolation*.

Vacu'ousness. *Vacuity*.

Vacu'um. (L. *vacuum*, an empty space.) Space void of matter. An enclosed space, from which as much as possible of the gas originally filling it has been removed.

V. filter. A filter in which the air below the material to be filtered is abstracted, and the process thereby hastened.

V. gauge. A form of pressure gauge for estimating the pressure in a vessel, or the amount of vacuum. It often consists of a U-shaped tube connected at one end with the vessel, and having the other end open to the air. In it is a certain amount of mercury, which stands at the same height in both parts of the tube, unless there be either pressure or negative pressure in the vessel, under which circumstances it moves away from, or towards, the vessel.

V. pan. A metal vessel which can be made air-tight, connected with a condenser and an air-pump. It is heated by steam pipes and used for concentrating fluids, especially such as burn at the temperature, or below the temperature, of boiling water. The air-pump draws off the vapour and keeps the vacuum.

V. tube. A sealed glass tube, used to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through a rarefied gas.

V. valve. A valve connected with a boiler and opening inwards, so that it may be forced open by atmospheric pressure whenever there is a vacuum in the boiler.

Va'dum. (L. *vadum*, a shallow.) A shal-

low in a fissure of the brain, generally in the central and near the dorsal end.

Vagabondismus. See *Vagabond's disease*.

Vagabond's disease or **discoloration.** A pathological condition of the skin, in which it takes on a deep brown tint resembling that of Addison's disease. It results from chronic irritation from pediculi.

Vagabundæ. (L. *vagabundus*, wandering.) A Division of Spiders which lead a wandering life, and hunt their prey. They are dipneumonous.

Vagal. (L. *vagare*, to wander.) Appertaining to the vagus nerve.

Vagatores. (L. *vagari*, *vagatus*, to wander.)

Vagi. Pl. of *Vagus*.

Vagina. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) *Bot.* A sheath formed by leaves where they are attached to the stem.

Anat. The passage from the vulva to the uterus, formed by the coalescence of the terminal portions of the Müllerian ducts. In some of the lower Mammalia the ducts do not completely coalesce, and there are two vaginæ or a double one.

Ent. A sheath enclosing an organ, e.g. the labrum of the mosquito which encloses the mandibles and maxillæ; the sheath of the proboscis of hemipterous Insects; the parts covering the tongue of a bee.

V. bulbi. Capsule of Tenon.

V. cellulosa. *Epineurium*.

V., columns of. See *Columnæ rugarum*.

V. cordis. The *Pericardium*.

V., cul-de-sacs of. Four arches made by the junction of the vaginal walls with the uterus.

V., double. A condition in which the vagina is a double tube owing to faulty development.

V. femoris. The fascia lata of the thigh.

V. femoris tensor. A muscle of the thigh inserted into the deep fascia of the lateral aspect, arising from the external lip of the iliac crest at its fore part and from fascia over the gluteus medius.

V. fibrosa. Sheath of a flexor tendon or tendons.

V. fibrosa nervi optica. The fibrous sheath of the optic nerve.

V., fornix of. The combined cul-de-sacs of the vagina.

V. Glissonii. Capsule of Glisson.

V. malleolaris externa. Fibrous sheath of the tendons on the perinæal side of the ankle-joint.

V. masculina. The prostatic vesicle of the male urethra. Also named *Uterus masculinus*, *Sinus pocularis*.

V. muscularis. *Perinysium*.

V. nervorum. *Neurilemma*.

V. oculi. See *V. bulbi*.

V. pilli. The sheath of a hair.

V. portæ. The continuation along the portal vessels and their branches of the capsule of Glisson.

V., rugæ of. Transverse elevations of the mucous membrane branching from the columns.

V. tendinis. The synovial sheath of a tendon.

V. tendinosa cruris. The fascia lata of the thigh.

V. tendinum. Synovial sheath.

V. vasorum umalium. *Crural sheath*.

Vaginæ mucosæ. *Bursæ mucosæ*.

V. synovialis. *Bursæ mucosæ*.

Vaginal. (L. *vagina*.) Appertaining to a sheath; especially used with reference to the vagina of the female.

V. arteries. A branch of the internal iliac artery passing to the vagina and base of the bladder on its own side.

V. biliary plexus. A plexus formed by the ramifications of the hepatic duct in the capsule of Glisson.

V. branches of the ve'na porta. Small branches of the portal vein which ramify in the sheath of the portal vessels before entering the interlobular spaces.

V. coat of the eye. Capsule of Tenon.

V. coat of the testicle. The serous tunic of the testicle. It is a bag which surrounds the testicle and epididymis without containing them in its cavity.

V. douche. An apparatus for bathing the vagina.

V. ganglia. Ganglia formed on the nerves which ramify over the uterus. Its constituent nerves are derived from the hypogastric ganglion and spermatic plexus.

V. hernia. One which protrudes through the posterior wall of the vagina.

V. hysterectomy. Removal of the uterus through the vagina.

V. ovariectomy. Removal of an ovarian tumour through the vagina.

V. plexus. The branches of the pelvic nerves which pass to the walls of the vagina and supply it. A venous anastomosis in the walls of the vagina.

V. process of the temporal bone. A marked bony crest which embraces the base of the styloid process.

V. pulse. Throbbing felt in the vagina during pregnancy or intense engorgement of the pelvis.

V. respiration. Breathing of a child while its head is still in the vagina.

V. synovial membrane. A sheath of synovial membrane which surrounds a tendon.

V. tunic. The capsule of Tenon. The *Tunica vaginalis testis*.

V. vault. The roof of the vagina surrounding the cervix uteri. It is described as having an anterior and posterior portion.

Vaginalitis. Inflammation of the *Tunica vaginalis testis*.

Vaginant. Sheathing.

Vagina'ta. An Order of *Actinozoa*. Polyps having a sclerobasic or sclerodermic corallum.

Vaginate. (L. *vagina*.) To sheath.

Vaginervose. (L. *vagus*, wandering; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Irregularly nerved.

Vaginicola. (L. *vagina*, a sheath; *colere*, to inhabit.) The typical Genus of *Vaginicolina*, with essentially the structure of *Vorticella*, but having the body protected by a membranous or horny case which is formed by hardening of the cuticle.

Vaginicoline. Belonging to the *Vaginicolina*. Living in a vagina or sheath.

Vaginicolinæ. A Sub-family of *Vorticellidæ*, Order *Ciliata*, Class *Infusoria*. They

have a protective ensheathing cuticle; hard, and secreted by themselves.

Vaginiculous. See *Vaginicoline*.

Vaginifera. A family of Infusorians; the *Vaginicoline*.

Vaginiferous. (L. *vagina*, a sheath; *ferre*, to bear.) Possessing a vagina. Appertaining to the *Vaginifera*.

Vaginiglutæal. Appertaining to the *Vaginiglutæus*.

Vaginiglutæus. (New. L. *vagina*, sheath; *glutæus*, glutinous.) The *Tensor vaginæ femoris* muscle.

Vaginis'mus. Spasmodic contraction of the sphincter *vaginæ* accompanied by pain and hyperæsthesia.

V., perinæal. That due to spasm of the perinæal muscles.

V., poste'rior. That due to spasm of the levator ani.

V., vul'var. That due to spasm of the constrictor vulvæ.

Vaginitis. (L. *vagina*, a sheath; *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the vagina.

V. adhesi'va. Vaginitis with partial or complete atresia of the vagina.

V., diphtheritic. Diphtheritic inflammation of the vagina.

V., gran'ular. A granular inflammation of the vagina.

Vaginodynia. (L. *vagina*, sheath; Gr. *dôvni*, pain.) Neuralgia of the vagina.

Vagino-fixa'tion. (L. *vagina*, vagina; *fixation*.) An operation by which the vagina is rendered immovable.

Vaginopen'ous. (L. *vagina*, a sheath; *penna*, a feather.) See *Vaginipennate*.

Vagiotomy. (L. *vagina*, a sheath; Gr. *tomê*, section.) Cutting of the vagina.

Vagino-vesical. (L. *vagina*, a sheath; *vesica*, a bladder.) Appertaining to the vagina and bladder.

Vaginipennate. (L. *vagina*, sheath; *pennatus*, winged.) Having sheaths for the wings, as a beetle.

Vaginula. (L. dim. of *vagina*.) Bot. A small sheath. Specifically used of the sheath at the base of the seta in mosses.

Zool. A small sheath.

Vaginulate. Sheathed.

Vaginule. See *Vaginula*.

Vagitus. (L. *vagire*, to cry.) The cry of a newly born child.

V. uterinus. The cry of a child *in utero*.

Vago-accessorius. A name for the nerve-trunk which carries fibres from the nuclei of the vagus and spinal accessory nerves.

Vagotomy. (L. *vagus*; Gr. *tomê*, section.) Section of the vagus nerve.

Vagous. (L. *vagare*, to wander.) Wandering.

Va'grant. (L. *vagare*, to wander.) Wandering, as a vagrant cell.

V. cells. Amœboid cells.

V.'s disease'. A discoloration of the skin which occurs in people infested with vermin; it is most marked on the chest, abdomen, and back. The skin becomes hard and rough. It may be mistaken for Addison's disease.

Vagus. The tenth cranial nerve. Its nucleus lies in the medulla oblongata immediately above that of the eleventh and below that of the twelfth, the three being regarded as

divisions of one nucleus and beneath the alacina. It supplies the pharynx, œsophagus, larynx, heart, lungs, stomach, and viscera. Its superficial origin is from the medulla, immediately below the restiform body, whence it passes by the jugular foramen from the skull to the back of the carotid sheath, down which it passes to the base of the neck. Here the left one passes between the carotid and subclavian arteries over the front of the aorta to the back of the lung, while the right one passes in front of the first part of the subclavian to the side of the trachea, and thence to the lung. The two join together below the roots of the lungs to form the plexus *gulae* on the œsophagus, from which are derived the nerves which pass through the œsophageal opening in the diaphragm to supply the viscera. It is sensory and motor; its sensory fibres to the larynx are derived from the spinal accessory nucleus in the medulla.

In insects, the principal gastric nerve, which begins in two parts in the fore-part of the brain, passes thence to a ganglion below the cerebrum, and finally travels along the upper surface of the intestine.

V. gan'gion. Two well-marked enlargements on the vagus nerve, containing nerve-cells with nerve-fibres running from them.

Valanida. *Fagus sylvatica*.

Valantia apariné. *Galium aparine*.

Val'divin. An emetic substance prepared from the fruit of *Simaba valdivia*.

Valence. (L. *valere*, to be strong.) The combining power of an element or radical in terms of the number of atoms of hydrogen it will combine with or replace. It has been held that the valence of an atom is not constant, but depends on the temperature and the nature of the other combining atoms. The quality or force which determines the number of atoms with which another atom will combine.

Valency. See *Valence*. One unit of combining capacity.

Valengin'ian. The French name of the lower division of the Neocomian.

Valentia. A Genus of hemipterous Insects.

Valentinian ves'icles. Small dark bodies seen by Valentin in the germinal spot.

Valentinite. Antimony trioxide, antimonious oxide, Sb₂O₃. Found in lustrous white, brown, or whitish-brown crystals, massive, belonging to the orthorhombic system.

Valentin's corpuscles. Small bodies of amylaceous character found in nerve tissue.

V.'s gan'gion. A ganglion placed above the second bicuspid at the junction of the anterior and posterior dental nerves.

Valeraldehyde. A liquid having an unpleasant, irritating odour, produced by the oxidation of amyl alcohol.

Valerate. A salt of valeric acid.

V., ce'rium. A salt useful in the vomiting of pregnancy.

Valerene. See *Amylene*.

Valerian. (L. *valere*, to be strong; Mid. Eng. *valerian*; F. *valériane*.) A plant of the Genus *Valeriana*. The root of the official valerian, and the preparations of it. Native of Europe and Asiatic Russia. It is herbaceous, with a perennial root, and grows from two to five feet high. It yields an active volatile oil

containing valerene, which depresses reflex excitability, and is used in hysteria.

V. aloid. The common valerian.

V., American. *Cypripedium luteum*.

V., garden. *Valeriana phu.*

V., Greek. *Polemonium cæruleum*, Jacob's ladder.

V., official. *Valeriana.*

V. pug. *Eupithecia valerianata.* A British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on valerian.

V., red. *Centranthus ruber.* A native of the Mediterranean region.

V., spurred. Red valerian.

V., wild. *Senecio aureus*; *Valeriana pauciflora.*

Valeriana. A Genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the Order *Valerianæ*. About 150 species, inhabiting the temperate and arctic regions of both hemispheres, are known. Chiefly perennial. The rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis*. It is antispasmodic and gently stimulant to the nervous and circulatory organs. In excessive doses it produces diarrhœa and vomiting, impairs sensibility, and causes mental confusion. Its properties are due to a volatile oil.

V. capensis. South African species. Used in nervous complaints.

V. celtica. An Alpine plant. Its roots are stomachic, carminative, and diuretic.

V. dentata. Its roots are antiscorbutic and aperient. It is cultivated for salad under the name of corn salad.

V. edulis. *Valeriana.*

V. locusta. *V. dentata.*

V. major. *Valeriana phu.*

V. minor. *Valeriana.*

V. officinalis. *Valeriana.*

V. pauciflora. American valerian.

V. phu. Garden valerian. The roots have been recommended for rheumatism.

V. saxatilis. *V. celtica.*

V. spica. *Nardus indica.*

V. sylvatica. *V. pauciflora.*

Valerianaceæ. See *Valerianæ*.

Valerianaceous. Appertaining to the Order Valerianacæ.

Valerianate. A salt of valeric acid.

Valerianæ. An Order of gamopetalous plants. About 275 species arranged in nine genera are known. They are natives of the north temperate regions of the Old World and America. Tonic and antispasmodic.

Valerianella. A Genus of gamopetalous plants of the Order Valerianæ. Fifty-five species; found in the Mediterranean region and Central Europe.

Valerianic. See *Valeric.*

Valeric. Appertaining to valerian.

V. acid. $C_2H_{10}O_8$. Three metameric forms are known. It is an oily liquid, with pungent taste and the smell of old cheese, found in valerian and fœces, and which is produced by the putrefactive decomposition of leucin.

Valerin. (L. *valere*, to be strong.) A terpene obtained from valerian.

Valerol. Valerian camphor, changed by the air into valerianic acid.

Valetudinaria. Pl. of *Valetudinarium*.

Valetudinarian. An invalid seeking health.

Valetudinarianism. Infirmary.

Valetudinarious. *Valetudinary.*

Valetudinarium. (L. neut. of *valetudinarius*.) An infirmary.

Valetudinary. (L. *valetudinarius*, in bad health.) Infirmary.

Valetudo. (L.) Health.

V. adversa. Disease.

V. bona. Good health.

V. commoda. Health.

V. secunda. Health.

Valeur globulaire of Lepine.

The proportion of hæmoglobin to the number of red corpuscles expressed in terms of the amount of hæmoglobin in an individual corpuscle.

Valgus. (L.) A bow-legged man. Incorrectly used to describe a knock-kneed man. A form of club-foot characterised by eversion of the foot; full name talipes valgus.

V., hal'ux. A deformity of the foot characterised by displacement of the big toe in an outward direction, so that it frequently lies across the toes next it.

V., nervous. Valgus of neurotic origin.

V., paralytic. Valgus caused by paralysis of the tibialis anticus.

V., spurious. See *Splay foot*.

Validirostral. (L. *validus*, strong; *rostrum*, a beak.) Possessing a stout beak.

Valiga. *Tinctura jalapii.*

Valitudo. See *Valitudo*.

Vallec'ula. (L.) *Anat.* A depression or furrow.

Bot. A groove or furrow seen on some stems and between the ribs of an umbelliferous fruit.

V. cerebelli. A depression on the under surface of the cerebellum which contains the medulla oblongata.

V. cordis. A depressed area at the apex of the heart extending between the anterior and posterior longitudinal furrows.

V. glos'so-epiglott'ica. The glosso-epiglottic fossa.

V. ova'ta. The depression in the liver for the gall-bladder.

V. Reilii. Fissure of Sylvius.

V. Syl'vii. The depression at the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius, the bottom of which is formed by the anterior perforated space.

V. unguis. The recess formed by the folding back of the skin in which the root of the nail lies.

Vallecular. Appertaining to a vallecula or groove.

V. canal. *Bot.* An intercellular canal lying within the cortical parenchyma, and corresponding to an external groove. Seen in certain Equisetaceæ.

Valleculate. (L. *vallecula*, a little furrow.) Marked with valleculæ.

Valleix's points. Spots situated on a nerve affected by neuralgia, which are tender to pressure.

Valley of the cerebellum. The depression dividing the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum.

Vallic'ula. See *Vallecula*.

Vallicular. See *Vallecular*.

Valli-Ritter's law. When a nerve is separated from its centre, or when that centre dies, the excitability of the nerve is increased. The increase begins at the central end, and travels toward the periphery. Finally the excitability falls and completely disappears.

Val'is. (L.) Valley.

V. ala'rum. Axilla.

V. fem'orum. Vulva.

Vallisneria. A Genus of monocotyledonous plants, Order Hydrocharideæ, type of the Tribe Vallisneriæ. One species only is known, *V. spiralis*, the tape-grass or eel-grass, common in fresh water in the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres.

Vallisneriæ. A Tribe of plants, Order Hydrocharideæ, having very short stems. Found growing immersed in fresh water. Three genera are known, Vallisneria being the type.

Vallota. A Genus of plants, Order Amaryllidaceæ, Tribe Amaryllæ. The only species known is a native of South Africa, *Vallota purpurea*. It bears an umbel of large scarlet flowers, erect and nearly sessile, and is known as the Scarborough lily.

Val'um. (L.) The eyebrow.

Valonia. (Βάλανος, an acorn.) The commercial name for the acorns of several species of oak imported into Great Britain from Asia Minor, Roumelia, and Greece, to be used in tanning leather. They contain 30 to 40 per cent. of tannin, and are usually mixed with oak bark because, acting by themselves, they cause the leather to be brittle. Leather made by their agency admits very little water.

Valsalvan. Appertaining to the Italian anatomist Valsalva.

Valsalva's experiment. If a healthy individual be instructed to hold his nose, shut his mouth, and forcibly expire, the air will pass by the Eustachian tubes into both his tympanic cavities.

V. ligament. Fibrous band extending between the pinna of the ear and the temporal bone.

V.'s method. The method of treating internal aneurisms by purgatives, venesection, and restricted diet.

V., si'nuses of. Dilatations of the aorta and pulmonary arteries at the attachment of the aortic and pulmonary semilunar valves.

Val'va. A valve. The maxilla of a bee.

V. bicus'pis. The bicuspid or mitral valve of the heart.

V. tricus'pis. The tricuspid valve of the heart.

V. Tul'pii. The *Ileo-cæcal* valve.

Val'val. Appertaining to a valve. Being in such a position that the observer looks at the valve. *Bot.* Said of diatoms.

Val'var. *Valvular.*

Valvate. (L. *valvatus*, with folding doors.) Resembling a valve, or fulfilling the functions of a valve. Possessing a valve. In *Bot.*, joined at the margins only. Applied to a form of aestivation in which the pieces of the whorl touch each other without overlapping; also, to the method of dehiscence of some anthers.

Valve. *Anat. and Zool.* A fold which resembles or serves as a valve in connection with the flow of any fluid of the body.

Bot. A segment of a capsule, or one which opens like a lid in the dehiscence of certain anthers.

Conch. One shell of an ordinary bivalve or diatom.

Entom. The plate, usually one of a pair, which serves to cover an organ.

V., aor'tic. Three semilunar pouch-like flaps situated at the junction of the aorta with the heart.

V.s, auric'ulo-ventric'ular. The valves which guard either of the auriculo-ventricular orifices, and prevent the back flow of blood when the ventricle contracts.

V., bicus'pid. The left auriculo-ventricular valve or mitral valve.

V., cor'onary. The valve which covers the opening of the coronary sinus, and prevents regurgitation of blood during contraction of the auricle.

V., Eusta'chian. The semilunar fold of membrane which borders on the opening of the inferior vena cava into the right auricle of the heart.

V., il'eo-cæ'cal. The valve protecting the communication between the ileum and cæcum.

V., il'eo-col'ic. The valve protecting the communication between the ileum and colon.

V., mi'tral. Two more or less crescentic folds of the endocardium, situated between the left auricle and ventricle, which prevent backward flow of blood during ventricular contraction.

V. of Amus'sat. A name given to the spiral arrangement of crescentic folds seen in the mucous membrane of the cystic duct. Also called the valve of Heister.

V. of Bau'hin. The ileo-cæcal valve.

V. of Fallo'pius. Same as *Valve of Bauhin*.

V. of Has'ner. A fold of mucous membrane which makes an imperfect valve at the lower end of the nasal duct.

V. of Heis'ter. See *Valve of Amus-sat*.

V. of Hous'ton. Three folds of mucous membrane found in the rectum.

V. of Ker'ring. Folds of mucous membrane on the inner surface of the duodenum.

V. of Tari'nus. Same as *Valve of Vieussens*.

V. of the gall-blad'der. *Valve of Bauhin*.

V. of the lymphat'ics. Semilunar folds of the inner coat opposite each other.

V. of Thebe'sius. The fold of the endocardium which protects the opening of the coronary sinus.

V.s of the veins. Folds of the lining membrane of the veins, most numerous in those of the lower extremities. They take off the backward pressure of the column of blood.

V. of Tul'pius. Ileo-cæcal valve.

V. of Vau'liis. Ileo-cæcal valve.

V. of Vieus'sens. The thin covering of nervous tissue forming the anterior part of the roof of the fourth ventricle.

V., pul'monary. The three semilunar valves at the junction of the pulmonary artery with the right ventricle.

V., pulmon'ic. See *Valve, pulmonary*.

V., pyloric. The thick fold of mucous membrane which covers the sphincter of the pyloric opening of the stomach.

V., semilunar aor'tic. One of the segments of the aortic valves.

V., semilunar pul'monary. One of the segments of the pulmonary valve.

V., sig'moid. Semilunar valves of the heart.

V., spi'ral. A spiral ridge of mucous membrane seen in the intestine of some fishes.

V. test. Auscultation of the heart while

the patient is lying with the arms raised perpendicularly, and the legs lifted obliquely.

Valved. Having a valve or valves.

Valveless. Having no valve.

Valviferous. (L. *valva*, the leaf of a door; *ferre*, to bear.) Bearing a valve.

Valviform. (L. *valva*, the leaf of a door; *forma*, shape.) Forming or acting as a valve.

Valvula. A valvule. Specifically, a transparent lamina between the gemina and the lingula, constituting the caudal portion of the mesoceleal roof.

V. cæci. Ileo-cæcal valve.

V. cerebelli. See *Valvula*.

V. coli. Ileo-cæcal valve.

V. Eustachii. Eustachian valve.

V. foraminis ovalis. Fossa ovalis.

V. fossæ navicularis. A transverse fold of mucous membrane at the proximal end of the fossa navicularis.

V. Guiffartiana. Valve of Thebesius.

V. hymenalis urethræ virilis. *Valvula fossæ navicularis*.

V. ili. Ileo-cæcal valve.

V. lachrymalis inferior. A fold of mucous membrane in the nasal portion of the lachrymal duct.

V. lachrymalis superior. A fold of mucous membrane in the lachrymal sac below the opening of the lachrymal canals.

V. magna cerebri. Same as *V. Vieussenii*.

V. pylorica. A more or less prominent tubercle in the lowest part of the neck of the bladder.

V. semilunaris. A fold of the conjunctiva between the caruncula lachrymalis and the eyeball. In birds it is large, and known as the membrana nictitans.

V. semilunaris arteriarum. The semilunar valve of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

V. semilunaris cerebelli. The *Velum medullare posterius*.

V. sinus sinistri. The interauricular valve.

V. Tarii. *Velum medullare posterius*.

V. vaginae. Hymen.

V. vaginae magnæ. The valve of Thebesius.

V. vesico-ureteralis. See *V. pylorica*.

V. Vieussenii. A thin lamina of brain substance extending from the lower end of the aqueductus Sylvii over the upper part of the fourth ventricle.

V. Willisiana. Valvule of Vieussens.

Valvulae arteriosæ. Semilunar valves.

V. atrio-ventriculares. The auriculo-ventricular valves.

V. bicuspidales. The mitral valves.

V. conniventes. Transverse folds in the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract which extend more or less completely round the lumen. They are found throughout the small intestine.

V. cordis. Valves of the heart.

V. cordis mitrales. Mitral valves.

V. cuspidales. The auriculo-ventricular valves.

V. processus vermiformis. Folds of mucous membrane sometimes seen at the opening of the vermiform appendix.

V. semilunares. Sigmoid valves.

V. spirales Heisteri. Heister's valve.

V. triglochines. Tricuspid valves.

V. trisulcæ. Tricuspid valves.

V. venarum. Valves of the veins.

V. venosæ. Auriculo-ventricular valves.

Valvular. Appertaining to a valve.

Valvule. A little valve. The valve of Vieussens or one of the valvulae conniventes.

Valvulitis. Inflammation of the tissues forming a valve, especially one of the valves of the heart.

Valylene. C_5H_8 . A hydrocarbon with an alliaceous odour. It boils at $50^\circ C$, and is a homologue of vinyl acetylene.

Vampire bat. One of several species of bat.

1. Frugivorous bats of large size found in Australia and the warmer parts of the world, and called "flying foxes." All the species belong to the Family Pteropodidæ.

2. One of the insectivorous division of the Order Chiroptera, containing the Sub-orders Megachiroptera and Microchiroptera, the latter containing the Family Phyllostomidæ, some few of whom (*Phyllostoma hastatum*, Desmodus) are blood-suckers.

The nose of the bats of this family has leaf-like appendages; the premaxillæ are very well developed, and the canines are of large size, pointed, and lancet-shaped. The tongue has a number of papillæ so placed as to form an organ of suction.

Vampirism. The belief that one's blood is being sucked by some one else at night. The practice of sucking the blood of living persons; a common belief among lunatics.

Vampyri. A group of phyllostomine bats wholly confined to the New World, and, with the exception of one species found in California, to South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. They are insect and fruit eaters for the most part.

Vampyrus. A Genus of phyllostomine bats of the group *Vampyri*.

Van Bemmelen, papilliform bodies of. In *Biol.*, Moseley's term for the peculiar organs of touch characteristic of the Chitonidæ.

Van Best's operation. An operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia by subcutaneously suturing the pillars of the external ring.

Van Deen's test. For blood in the urine. Add 2 c.c. of tincture of guaiacum and 2 c.c. ozonised turpentine; a blue colour occurs when blood is present. Urine containing pus, potassium iodide or saliva, gives a similar reaction.

Van der Kolk's law. The sensory fibres of a mixed nerve are distributed to parts that are moved by muscles supplied with motor fibres from the same mixed nerve.

Van Harlingen's formula. Precipitated sulphur 3j, powdered camphor grs. ij, powdered gum tragacanth grs. x, rose water and lime water aa 3j.

Van Swieten's solution. Used in syphilis. Consists of corrosive sublimate grs. ij, alcohol 3ijj, distilled water to make up to 3iv. One drachm contains 1-16th of a grain of corrosive sublimate.

Vanadate. A salt of *Vanadic acid*.

Vanadate. Same as *Vanadate*.

Vanadic. Appertaining to, or containing,

VANADIFEROUS—VAPOUR

vanadium. A combination of vanadium at its highest valency.

V. acid. H_3VO_4 . An acid of vanadium, not yet obtained in a free state, but forming well-defined salts.

Vanadiferous. (L. *vanadium*; *ferre*, to bear.) Containing vanadium.

Vanadious. A compound of vanadium, combined at a lower valency than in vanadic compounds.

Vanadite. A salt of vanadous acid.

Vanadium. Chem. symbol V; at. wt. 51.2, sp. gr. 5.5. Prepared by reducing its chloride in hydrogen. It is a light grey powder of silvery lustre. Found chiefly in vanadinite, a mixture of vanadate of lead with chloride of lead.

V. bronze. A yellow pigment used in place of gold bronze. It is an acid derivative of vanadium.

Vanadous. Appertaining to vanadium. Specifically it denotes compounds of vanadium at a lower valence than it has in those denoted by vanadic.

Vancouvéria. A Genus of polypetalous plants of the Order Berberidaceæ and the Tribe Berberæ. Found on the Pacific coast of America.

Vandææ. A Tribe of orchids.

Vandellia. A Genus of gamopetalous plants of the Sub-tribe Vandellieæ, Tribe Gratiolæ, and Order Scrophularinæ. Found in the warm parts of the Old World, only two species being found in tropical America, *V. crustacea* and *V. diffusa*. Used as an emetic and antiperiodic. Believed to be efficacious in dysentery due to disorder of the liver.

Van dyke brown. A species of lignite. Reddish brown.

Vanellœ. Vanilla.

Vanellus. (Mod. L., *vanellus*, dim. of *vannus*, a fan.) A Genus of plover-like Birds of the Family Charadriidæ. Characterised by long slender legs, toes webbed at the bases, and a fourth toe, small and raised off the ground. The true lapwings.

Vanes'sa. A Genus of Butterflies, which gives its name to the Sub-family of *Nymphalidæ*. Named from the Family *Vanessa*.

Vanes'soid. Appertaining to, or resembling, a butterfly of the Genus *Vanessa*. A butterfly of the Group *Vanessinæ*.

Vanga. A Genus of Laniidæ, shrike-like birds, "butcher birds." The upper mandible is hooked at the tip, and has a marginal tooth near its tip. A shrike of the Genus *Vanga*.

Vanilla. (F. *vanille*, Sp. *vainilla*, the pod or bean of the vanilla plant.)

1. A plant of the Genus *Vanilla*, with especial reference to those yielding commercial vanilla.

2. The vanilla bean.

3. A Genus of the Orchidaceæ, Tribe Neottieæ, Sub-tribe Vanilleæ. About twenty species are known, scattered throughout the Tropics. Mostly found in Mexico. It is a climbing plant, and begins to bear when three years old. The fruit is a fleshy pod, called from its shape vanilla bean, which contains the active principle vanillin, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{OCH}_3(\text{OH})\text{CHO}$. The extract is an aromatic stimulant, and is used also as a flavouring agent. The flowers are large, white, red, or green in colour.

V. planifolia, *V. aromatica*, and *V. grandifolia*, are the plants most often grown for commercial purposes.

Principally used to make perfume, but said to have aphrodisiac properties.

V. bean. The fruit of the vanilla plant.

V. plant. See *Vanilla*.

Vanillic. Appertaining to vanilla.

V. acid. A monobasic acid, obtained by the oxidation of vanillin (methyl-protacetic aldehyde).

Vanillin. The odoriferous principle of vanilla. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_3$. Soluble in hot water and alcohol. It crystallises in the form of needles. Melts at 80° to 81°C .

Vanillism. An itching papular dermatitis seen in workers in vanilla, and accompanied by irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, pruritus, headache, vertigo, pains in the muscles, and prostration.

Vanilloes. An inferior kind of vanilla, obtained from *Vanilla pompona*.

Van'ner-hawk. The kestrel.

Va'o. A South American arrow poison.

Va-po-cres'olin. (L. *vapor*, vapour; *cresolin*.) A remedy used in the treatment of laryngeal diphtheria.

Vaporability. To be vaporable.

Vaporable. Capable of being turned into vapour.

Vapora'rium. (L. *vaporarium*, a steam pipe to a hot bath.) A Russian bath.

Vaporate. (L. *vaporare*, *vaporatus*, to evaporate.) To evaporate.

Vaporation. (L. *vaporatio*.) The process of causing or undergoing evaporation.

Vapo'res uteri'ni. Synonym of *Hysteria*.

Vaporiferous. (L. *vapor*, vapour; *ferre*, to bear.) Conveying or producing vapour.

Vaporific. (L. *vapor*, vapour; *facere*, to make.) Capable of converting, or being converted, into steam.

Vaporiform. (L. *vapor*, vapour; *forma*, form.) Existing in the form of vapour.

Vaporim'eter. (L. *vapor*, vapour; Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapour by the height of the column of mercury which the vapour will support.

Vaporisable. Capable of being converted into vapour.

Vaporisation. The process of vapouring or being vaporised. Treatment with vapour.

Vaporise. To convert to vapour by applying heat. To pass off as vapour.

Vaporiser. An agent which converts into vapour.

Vaporish. Hysterical; splenetic.

Vaporose. Vapourous.

Vaporous. Having the form of vapour. Flatulent.

Vaporousness. The state of being vapourous.

Vapour. (L. *vapor*, F. *vapeur*, a warm exhalation; probably derived from Gr. *καπνός*, smoke.) A moist exhalation.

Also, in Medicine, a class of remedies which are to be applied by inhalation. Also, wind, flatulence.

Also, the gaseous form of a substance which at ordinary pressure and temperature exists in a solid form.

VAPOURER—VARICOCELE

Also (*v. a.*) (*L. vaporare*, to reek, to warm), to cause to pass into a state of vapour.

V.-bath. The application of steam, medicated or otherwise, or of some other vapour, to the surface of the body by means of suitable apparatus for therapeutical purposes.

V. douche. A jet of vapour impinging upon the surface of the body, or some part of it, and used therapeutically.

V. inhaler. An instrument for administering vapour to be inhaled.

V. pan. A pan for evaporating water.

V. tension. The pressure of vapour, especially of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.

Vapourer moth. *Orgyia antiqua*. A common brown moth.

Vapourishness. The condition of being splenetic.

Vapourole. A thin glass capsule containing a definite amount of a volatile drug enclosed in cotton wool and a silk bag. The glass is crushed by the fingers, and the vapour which comes off is inhaled.

Vapours. *Hypochondriasis*; *Hysteria*.

Vapoury. Vaporous.

Vara. A Genus of parrots.

V. parrot. A parrot of the Genus *Cora-copsis*.

Varan. A monitor lizard.

Varanian. Appertaining to the *Varanidae*.

Varan'idæ. Large lizards of the Sub-order *Tesselonguia*. Found in Asia, Africa, and Australia. Some are terrestrial, while others are aquatic.

Varanoid. (*Varan*; Gr. *εἶδος*, like.) Resembling a varan. A varan.

Varanus. The typical Genus of *Varanidae*.

Varec. Kelp.

Varenl. Swellings which appear and disappear at intervals and affect different parts.

Vari. The macaco. A lemur. Native of Madagascar.

Variability. The condition of being variable.

Biol. The ability of the organism to modify or lose any or all of its characteristics to suit its surroundings, and to acquire new ones.

Also, the act of varying.

V., generative. Inherited tendency to vary away from the parental type.

Variable. (Low *L. variabilis*, changeable; *L. variare*, to change.) Changeable in a physical sense.

Bot. and Zool. Including individuals and groups which diverge somewhat from the strict type.

V. species. One whose variations are above the average in number, degree, or rate.

Variableness. The state of being variable. Susceptibility to change.

Variably. Changeably.

Variation. (*L. variare*, *variatus*, to vary; Mid. Eng. *variacionun*.) The act or process of varying. The extent to which a thing varies.

Biol. The accomplishment of that which variability permits, environment requires, and selection directs. It covers the whole range of deviation from a given type, stock, or parent

form. . . . The usual course of variation on a grand scale is believed to be by the natural selection of useful characters to be preserved and increased, with such decrease or extinction of their opposites as tends to their further improvement." (Darwin.)

V., analogous. *Biol.* A variation occurring in a species or variety which resembles a normal character in another and distinct species or variety.

V., correlated. *Biol.* A variation in any part of one organism which is correlated with and consequent upon the variation of another part of the same organism. The idea is that the whole organisation of any individual is so bound together during its growth and development that when slight variations in any one part occur, and are accumulated through natural selection, other parts become modified. (Darwin, 'Origin of Species'.)

V., double. The double current produced in a muscle by the passage of a single induction shock.

V., negative. The diminution of the muscle current caused by stimulation of the motor nerve.

V., parallel. See *Analogous variation*.

Variational. Appertaining to variation, especially in its biological sense.

Varicated. (*L. varix*.) Having varices.

Varication. (*L. varix*, *varix*.) The formation of a varix; a system of varices.

Varicella. (*L. varicella*, dim. of *variola*; *F. varicelle*.) A specific eruptive disease characterised by vesicles of moderate though varying size, filled with clear, slightly yellowish fluid. Chicken-pox. Incubation period eight to fourteen days. The typical vesicle has not a depressed centre.

V. conformis. Varicella in which the vesicles are conical.

V., conoidal. Same as *V. conformis*.

V. gangrenosa. A rare form in which the eruption goes on to ulceration of a gangrenous type.

V. globata. Swine-pox. Varicella in which the vesicles are hemispheric.

V. prurigo. Hutchinson's term for the occurrence of fresh crops of papules and pustules lasting for weeks, and accompanied by itching, but little, if any, ulceration.

V., pustular. See *Varioloid*.

V. syphilitica. A syphilitic eruption having the appearance of varicella.

Varicellar. Appertaining to *Varicella*.

V. fever. The fever noticed at the beginning of an attack of varicella.

Varicellate. (*Varicella*.) Having small varices.

Varicelloid. Resembling varicella.

Varices. Pl. of *Varix*.

V. gelatinosæ. Gelatinous accumulations in the umbilical cord.

Variciform. (*L. varix*, a dilated vein; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of a varix.

Variciformes parastatæ. (*L. varix*; *forma*, form.) A term applied to the ducts of the epididymis, because they feel knotty and varicose.

Varicoblepharon. (*L. varix*, a dilated vein; Gr. *βλέφαρον*, an eyelid.) A varicose swelling of the eyelid.

Varicocele. (*L. varix*, a dilated vein,

VARICOCELECTOMY—VARIOLA

Gr. *κῆλη*, a tumour.) A swelling caused by the dilatation of the veins of the spermatic cord.

V., ovarian. Varicosity of the veins of the broad ligament.

Varicocele'tomy. (L. *varix*, varix; Gr. *κῆλη*, tumour; *ἐκτομή*, excision.) Excision of a varicocele.

Varicoid. (L. *varix*, a dilated vein; Gr. *ἰδός*, like.) See *Variciform*.

Varicomphalus. (*Varix*, varix; Gr. *ἐμφαλός*, navel.) A varicosity at the navel.

Varicorn. (L. *varius*, various; *cornu*, horn.) Possessing antennæ of different shapes. A varicorn beetle.

Varicose. (L. *varicosus*, full of dilated veins.) Appertaining to varix; suffering from varicosity. Intended for the relief or cure of varix.

Zool. Resembling or having varices.

V. aneurism. An aneurismal sac having communication with both an artery and a vein.

V. angio'ma. A dilatation of venous radicles.

V. fibres. Medullated axis-cylinders forming the white matter of the brain and spinal cord. After death they have swellings on them caused by the accumulation of fluid between the myelin and the axis-cylinder.

V. lymphat'ics. Irregularly dilated lymphatics.

V. ul'cer. An ulcer of the leg following on dilatation of the veins.

V. veins. Irregular dilatation of veins, usually those of the lower extremity.

Varicosed. Affected by varix; generally refers to veins.

Varico'sis. (L. *varix*.) An abnormal dilatation of the veins.

Varicositas. See *Varix*.

V. conjunctivæ. *Cirsomphalus*.

Varicos'ity. A varix.

Varicotomy. (L. *varix*, varix; Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.) See *Cirsotomy*.

Varicous. See *Varicose*.

Varicula. (L. *varicula*, dim. of *varix*, a dilated vein.) A varix of the conjunctiva.

Variega'tæ. Night moths of the Order *Lepidoptera*, Division *Quadrifidæ*. The body is of moderate size, with proboscis and palpi well developed. Colour metallic. Lustrous.

Variegater. One who, or that which, variegates.

Variegation. *Bot.* The occurrence of two or more colours in a part of a plant. A condition of a plant in which the leaves of some one part become of a very light colour, or even white, from modification of the chlorophyll. The cause is unknown; the peculiarity can be propagated by grafts.

Varietal. *Biol.* The condition of being a zoological or botanical variety.

Referring to differences which are related to the geographical distribution of animals. Subspecific.

Varietally. *Biol.* In a varietal manner. Subspecifically.

Variety. In *Biol.*, a subdivision of a species, one member of several, which differs from the other members of the same species in characters which are transmissible and constant without being absolute distinctions, in that they gradually merge into the characters of the other members of the same species. Especially

used with reference to those changes of characters due to geographical distribution. A term which includes all the modifications which may be artificially produced.

V., climatic. A natural variety produced or specially affected by climatic influences.

V., geographical. A variety distributed over a given area, and dependent on the continuance of the conditions which gave rise to it.

Var'iform. (L. *varius*, various; *forma*, shape.) Having different shapes.

Var'iformed. See *Variform*.

Var'ify. (L. *varius*, various; *facere*, to make.) To variegate.

Var'iola. (Mod. L. *variolus*, smallpox.) Smallpox. A specific contagious disease, characterised by an eruption which goes through the stages of being papular, vesicular, and pustular. The vesicles have a central depression. It is accompanied by great headache and pain in the loins, fever, and constitutional disturbance. The incubation period is about thirteen days. The pustules dry up at the end of about a fortnight.

V. amboinen'sis. *Frambesia*.

V. con'fluens. A severe form in which the pustules spread and run together.

V., congen'ital. Variola in the newly born, due to infection while in *utero*.

V. cor'nea. Horn-pox. A variety in which papular growths take the form of pustules.

V. corymbo'sa. The pustules are in patches, which are separated by areas of unaffected skin.

V. cur'ta. *Varicelloid*.

V., discrete'. A form in which the pustules remain distinct.

V. dysenter'ica. Variola attended with diarrhœa.

V., emphysem'atous. A form in which the pustules contain gas.

V. equ'ina. *Horse-pox*.

V. hæmorrhag'ica. A form in which hæmorrhage takes place into the vesicles.

V. inser'ta. Variola from inoculation.

V. lymphat'ica. *Varicella*.

V. malig'na. An exceedingly fatal form of variola of the hæmorrhagic type.

V., mit'igated. *Varioloid*.

V. modif'ca'ta. *Varioloid*.

V. no'tha. *Varicella*.

V. ov'ina. *Sheep-pox*.

V. semicon'fluens. The pustules meet but do not coalesce.

V. sine vari'olis. Fever sometimes seen during the prevalence of variola, accompanied by constitutional phenomena without cutaneous eruption.

V. spu'ria. *Varicella*.

V., tuber'cular. A variety of variola in which the pustules assume a tubercular form.

V. vacc'ina. *Vaccina*.

V. vacc'ina atroph'ica. *Stone-pox*; an abortive form of variola, in which the vesicle dries before reaching the pustular stage.

V. vacc'ina bullo'sa. A form of vaccina in which large single bullæ take the place of the ordinary vesicle.

V. vaccinato'rum. *Varioloid*.

V. vacc'ina erysipelato'sa. The association of erysipelas and vaccinia at the point of inoculation.

V. vaccin'ia ulcero'sa. Vaccinia accompanied by ulceration.

V. ve'ra. True smallpox.

V. verruco'sa. *Wart-pox*; a mild abortive form of variola.

Variolad. (L. *variola*, variola.) An infectious germ of the smallpox virus.

Variolæ. Pl. of *Variola*.

V. equinæ. A specific inflammation affecting the skin of the heels of a horse.

V. illegiti'mæ. *Variocella*.

V. modifica'tæ. *Varioloid*.

V. no'thæ. *Varicella*.

V. pucellæ. *Varicella*.

V. sylves'tris. *Varicella*.

V. tuto'riæ. *Vaccina*.

V. ve'ræ. *Variola*.

V. volati'cæ. *Varicella*.

Variolar. See *Variolous*.

Variolate. To inoculate with smallpox. Resembling a scar of smallpox.

In *Bot.*, thickly strewn with pits.

Variolated. Inoculated with the virus of smallpox.

Variola'tion. Inoculation with the virus of smallpox. Bovine variolation. Inoculation of a cow with the virus of smallpox in order to obtain vaccine virus from the resulting eruption.

Variole. In *Zool.*, marked by pits, like the pitting of smallpox.

Variolic. *Variolous*.

Variol'iform. (L. *variola*, variola; *forma*, form.) Resembling variola.

Variolin. The specific virus of smallpox.

Variolisati'on. Same as *Variolation*.

Varioloid. (Mod. L. *variola*, smallpox; Gr. *idos*, form.) Having more or less the appearance of variola. Modified smallpox, which may abort at the vesicular stage. It occurs in people who have been vaccinated, and in whom the protection is not complete, *e.g.* when the preventive vaccination has not been repeated. It is chiefly important from the fact that the patient may be a source of infection to others.

Variolous. (Mod. L. *variolosus*, pitted with smallpox.) Appertaining to, or referring to, smallpox. In *Entom.*, having somewhat scattered varioles.

Variolo-vaccinati'on. Inoculation of variola by lymph containing the specific virus.

Variolo-vaccine. Lymph obtained from a heifer suffering from variolo-vaccinia.

Variolo-vaccin'ia. Vaccinia resulting from the inoculation of smallpox virus in a heifer.

Vari'x. (L. *varix*, a dilated vein.) An enlarged and tortuous vessel. A mark on the surface of a shell showing a previous position of the aperture.

V., aneuris'mal. An aneurism communicating with an artery and a vein through the medium of sac connecting them.

V., arter'ial. *V., aneurismal*.

V. lymphaticus, or **Lymph scro'tum.** An anasarca condition of the scrotum caused by the presence of *Filaria sanguinis hominis* in the blood-stream.

Varnish. (Mod. E. *vernysh*, varnish.) A quickly drying solution of some resin. Used at times to keep the air away from a wound.

Varolian bend. The bend between

the hind and after bends in the embryonic mammalian brain.

Varo'lii pons. See *Pons Varolii*.

Varoli's bridge. See *Pons Varolii*.

Varo'lius, bridge of. See *Pons Varolii*.

Var'rentrapp and Will, meth'od of. A method for the determination of nitrogen in organic compounds. The substance to be analysed is powdered, dried, and weighed, mixed with soda-lime, placed in a combustion-tube, and heated. Connected with the tube is a bulb of hydrochloric acid. The nitrogen is converted into ammonia, which is absorbed by the hydrochloric acid. Platinic chloride is added to the hydrochloric acid, and ammonium-platinum chloride separates out. The total nitrogen in the precipitate is estimated.

Va'rus. (L. *varus*, bent, stretched.) Inversion of the foot. Genu varum is a medical term for bowlegged.

Varus. (L. *varus*, a pimple.) *Acne*.

V., arter'ial. A *Cirsoid aneurism*.

V. com'edo. A pimple which results from the retained secretion of a sebaceous gland in its duct, giving rise to surrounding inflammation.

V. gut'ta rosea. *Rosacea*.

V. menta'gra. *Sycosis*.

V. puncta'tus. *Acne punctata*.

V. seba'ceus. *Seborrhæa*.

V. talipes. That form of talipes in which the foot is rotated inward.

Vas. (L. *vas*, a vessel.) In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, a vessel carrying any fluid of the body.

V. chyli'fera. *Radicle of the thoracic duct*.

V. def'erens. The excretory duct of the testis, or its equivalent. It begins in the globus minor of the epididymis in man, and passes with the other structures forming the spermatic cord to the external inguinal ring along the inguinal canal to the internal inguinal ring, to pass thence to the base of the bladder, where it becomes sacculated, joins the duct of the vesicula seminalis of its own side to form the ejaculatory duct, which opens into the prostatic portion of the urethra.

V. def'erens mulie'ris. The *Fallopian tube*.

V. spir'alē. A small vessel on the under surface of the basilar membrane, and opposite the outer rods of the organ of Corti.

Vasa aberrant'ia. Long slender arteries which pass from the axillary artery to one of the arteries of the forearm, usually the radial. A tube extending from the lower part of the epididymis into the cord without communicating with it.

V. afferent'ia. The vessels running to a lymphatic gland, as opposed to those running from it.

V. bre'via. The gastric branches of the splenic artery, about six in number, which pass to supply the fundus of the stomach. Branches passing to the splenic vein, which correspond with the divisions of the splenic artery.

V. capriola'ria. Spermatic vessels.

V. centra'lia ret'inæ. The artery and vein found in the middle of the optic nerve.

V. chylopoëtica urinif'era. Blood-vessels which convey fluids from the chyloferous vessels to the renal veins.

V. efferent'ia. The efferent tubules of the testis, which collect the seminal fluid from

VASCAL—VASO-CONSTRICTOR

the vessels of the rete testis and carry it to the epididymis, whose globus major is composed of these tubules much convoluted—*Coni vasculosi*.

V. Graafianæ. The ducts at the upper end of the rete testis, which go to form the *Coni vasculosi*.

V. hydragoga. Lymphatic vessels.

V. intestini tenuis. Slender branches of the superior mesenteric artery distributed to the ileum and jejunum.

V. lactea. See *Vasa chyliifera*.

V. lymphatica. Lymphatic vessels.

V. nutrien'tia. *Vasa vasorum*.

V. nutri'tia. *Vasa vasorum*.

V. rec'ta. The straight tubules of the testis, formed by the union of the seminiferous tubules and opening into the ducts of the rete testis.

V. resorben'tia. Absorbent vessels.

V. sedalia. Rectal vessels.

V. serosa. The extreme radicles of the arteries and veins.

V. serpenti'na tes'tis. Seminiferous tubules.

V. vaso'rum. Small vessels supplying the coats of larger vessels.

V. vorticos'æ. The veins of the choroid coat of the eye, which converge from all directions to form four or five chief trunks.

Vasal. Appertaining to a vessel.

Vasali'um. Tissues proper to closed cavities or vesicular spaces. Endothelium; the layer of cells lining such surfaces as the serous aspect of the thorax, abdomen, pericardium, arteries, veins, and other vessels.

Vasco'a. A Genus of leguminous plants.

V. amplexicaulis. South Africa. Used as a substitute for liquorice.

V. perfolia'ta. South Africa. Diuretic.

Vas'cula. Pl. of *Vasculum*.

Vas'cular. (*L. vasculum*, a small vessel.) Appertaining to the arrangements in the body by which the flow of fluids, such as blood, lymph, and chyle, are carried on.

Also, appertaining to the flow itself. Well provided with vessels necessary to the carrying on of the circulation.

Bot. Used of those structures in plants which are supplied with the means of carrying on the circulation of sap.

V. arch'es. See *Visceral arches*.

V. cen'tres. The centres in the medulla and spinal cord which govern the contractility of the blood-vessels.

V. cryptogams. Those in which the tissues are to a greater or less extent true vascular tissue.

V. fascic'ulus. The sheaf of vessels running from the limbus to a corneal ulcer.

V. fi'bres. Vaso-motor fibres.

V. fun'nel. A depression in the centre of the optic disc, out of which rise the central vessels of the optic nerve. When more extensive it is called the physiological excavation.

V. gan'gion. A small swelling on a blood-vessel, or connected with a blood-vessel by a minute vascular cord, which either does consist or has consisted of a very much coiled small artery.

V. lamel'læ. Cathammal plate. One of the vascular lamellæ of certain *Medusæ*.

V. lay'er. Germinal layer.

V. papill'æ. Papillæ of the skin which do not contain tactile corpuscles.

V. plants. Those whose structure includes vessels.

V. rad'icles. Vessels which join together to form a larger vessel.

V. stimulant. One which quickens the flow of blood.

V. substance of the kid'ney. The cortical substance which secretes the urine.

V. sys'tem. See *Vascular*.

V. sys'tem, interme'diate. The capillary system.

V. sys'tem, periph'eral. The capillary system.

V. tis'sue. One provided with vessels large enough to carry blood or lymph.

V. tu'mour. An aneurism; one composed of dilated terminal blood-vessels. One containing an unusually large number of blood-vessels.

V. tu'mour of the ure'thra. A small, spongy, extremely sensitive vegetation at the opening of the female urethra.

Vascula'res. (*L. vascularis*, vascular.) A name given by De Candolle to the higher Cryptogams, the *Phanerogamia*, including the ferns and their allies, because they contain vascular tissue.

Vascularisa'tion. The act of becoming vascular, or of developing new blood-vessels.

Vas'cularise. To make vascular.

Vas'cularity. The condition of being vascular.

Vas'cularly. By means of vessels.

Vas'culiform. (*L. vasculum*, a small vessel; *forma*, shape.) **Bot.** Shaped like a small vessel.

Vas'culo-mo'tor. (*L. vasculum*, a small vessel; *motor*, mover.) See *Vaso-motor*.

Vasculose'. (*L. vasculosus*, full of vessels.) See *Vascular*.

Chem. The substance which chiefly makes up the vessels of plants.

Vas'culum. (*L.*) A small vessel. In **Bot.** Same as *Ascidium*.

V. aber'rans. Aberrant duct of the epididymis, which is connected with the duct of the epididymis immediately before the commencement of the vas deferens.

V. sanguiniferum. A blood-vessel.

V. serpenti'nium. Seminiferous tubules.

Vas'eline. (*G. wasser*, water; *Gr. ἔλαιον*, oil.) Paraffin. Three degrees of consistency are known: hard, melting between 43° and 63° C.; soft, 40° to 45° C.; liquid, 30° to 40° C. They are emollient, and used as excipients.

Vas'icine. An alkaloid derived from the leaves of the *Adhatoda vasica*.

Vas'idæ. A Family of Gastropods named from the Genus *Vasum*.

Vas'ifactive. (*L. vas*, a vessel; *facere*, to make.) Conducive to the development of new vessels.

Vas'iform. (*L. vas*, a vessel; *forma*, shape.) Shaped like a vessel. Tubular.

V. el'ements. Elements which go to make up the vascular tissues of plants.

V. tis'sue. Tissue made up in part or wholly of vessels or ducts.

Vas'inæ. A Sub-family of Gastropods.

Vas'o-constrictive. (*L. vas*, a vessel; *constringere*, to constrict.) See *Vaso-constrictor*.

Vas'o-constrict'or. (*L. vas*, a vessel; *constringere*, to constrict.) An agent which

brings about constriction of blood-vessels; specifically, a nerve which does so when stimulated, or a drug which acts in this way when administered.

Vas-o-coro-na. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *corona*, a crown.) The system of arterioles which supply the periphery of the spinal cord.

Vas-o-den-tinal. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *dens*, a tooth.) Appertaining to *Vaso-dentine*.

Vas-o-den-tine. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *dens*, a tooth.) Dentine containing capillaries large enough to allow of the passage of red blood-corpuses.

Vas-o-dila-tor. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *dilatator*, a dilator.) An agent which brings about the dilation of blood-vessels; specifically applied to nerves which act thus when stimulated, and drugs which do so when administered.

V. cen-tre. A centre in the medulla oblongata believed to control the dilating mechanism of the blood-vessels.

V. nerves. Nerves which produce relaxation of the coats of the blood-vessels when they are stimulated.

Vas-o-forma-tive. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *formare*, to form.) Forming or producing vessels.

V. cells. Those producing vascular tissue.

Vas-o-gang-lion. (L. *vas*, a vessel; Gr. γάγγλιον, a ganglion.) A network of vessels.

Vas-ogen. (*Vaseline*; Gr. γεννᾶν, to produce.) Oxygenated vaseline.

Vas-o-hyper-tonic. *Vaso-motor*; *Vaso-constrictor*.

Vas-o-hypo-tonic. *Vaso-dilator*.

Vas-o-inhibi-tory. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *inhibere*, to inhibit.) Specifically applied to nerve action which brings about dilation of blood-vessels.

Vas-o-mo-tion. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motio*, motion.) Variation in the calibre of a vessel.

Vas-o-mo-tor. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motor*, motor.) Governing the movements of the walls of the blood-vessels. Applied to the nerves and drugs which act on the unstriated muscle of the coats of the vessels.

V. ata-xia. A condition of instability of the circulatory mechanism characterised by readiness of disturbance of the equilibrium of the cardio-vascular apparatus with tardy restoration. The symptoms are those of paresis or spasm. Dermographism and factitious urticaria, with a tendency to hæmorrhage, are usually to be seen. The action of the heart is usually rapid, irregular, and easily disturbed; palpitation is common. Hæmic and functional murmurs may be observed.

V. nerves. Include vaso-constrictors which cause diminution of the calibre of the vessels, and vaso-dilators which cause its increase. The vaso-constrictor fibres pass through the sympathetic nerves from centres in the dorsal spinal cord, while the vaso-dilators rise in other parts of the cord and in the medulla. A vaso-motor centre exists in the medulla, and controls the vaso-motor mechanism.

Vas-o-mo-to-ri-al. Appertaining to the vaso-motor function.

Vas-o-mo-to-ric. See *Vaso-motorial*.

Vas-o-mo-tric-i-ty. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motor*, motor.) The quality of having a vaso-motor action.

Vas-o-peri-tone-al. (L. *vas* vessel;

Gr. περιτόνιον, peritoneum.) *Biol.* Appertaining to the closed sac which results from the cutting off from the archenteron of a caecal diverticulum to which the anterior part of that cavity gives rise. This caecal diverticulum afterwards opens externally by a pore in a diverticulum derived from itself. Yet later it divides into an ambulacral sac and a peritoneal sac.

Vas-o-sen-sory. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *sentire*, to feel.) Supplying sensation to the vessels.

Vas-ti. Plural of *Vastus*.

Vas-tus. Large.

V. exter-nus and **V. inter-nus.** Two fleshy bellies which form part of the quadriceps extensor cruris.

Vas-um. *a.* A vessel. *ð.* A Genus of Gastropods.

Vat-blue. See *Indigo-blus*.

Vate-ria. A Genus of polypetalous plants of the Order Diptero-carpeæ. The twenty-eight species are all with one exception natives of tropical Asia.

Vat-er's amp-ulla. The ampulla of entrance of the common bile-duct and pancreatic duct.

V.'s cor-pus-cles. See *Pacinian bodies*.

V.'s div-er-tic-u-lum. See *Vater's amp-ulla*.

V.'s fold. A fold of the mucous membrane above the opening of the pancreatic and biliary ducts into the small intestine.

Vat-rax. (L.) See *Vatricose*.

Vatricose. (L. *vaticosus*.) Club-footed.

Vauch-er-ia. A Genus of Algae of the Order Siphonæ. Found in fresh water.

Vault. (Mod. Eng. *vavote*, vault.) The dome of the skull. The hollow of the roof of the mouth.

V. of cra-ni-um. The upper part of the skull.

Vaulting of the chest. Præcordial prominence of the chest wall in the newly born, or in hypertrophy of the heart, &c.

Vau-queline. A name given by Pelletier and Caventon to strychnine.

Also, the name of a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the olive tree.

Vau-quelin-ite. A native chromate of lead and copper.

Veal broth. Veal tea. It is made in the same manner as beef tea.

Vecor-dia. (L. *vecors*, wanting reason.) Insanity; especially dementia or idiocy.

Vec-tis. (L. *vehere*, to carry.) An instrument resembling the single blade of a forceps, and used to deliver the head in labour.

Vec-tor canal. (L. *veho*, *vectum*, to carry.) Fallopian tube.

Veda-lia. A Genus of Coccinellidæ, Order Coleoptera. Six species are known. A lady-bird.

Vegetabil-i-ty. Of vegetable quality.

Ve-get-able. (L. *vegetare*, to animate.) Appertaining to a plant.

Also, a plant. Used scientifically to denote any member of the vegetable kingdom.

V. ac'id-s. Those which can be obtained from plants.

V., æ-thi-ops. A kind of charcoal produced by the incineration of *Fusoid vesiculosus* in closed vessels. It contains a small amount of iodine.

V. albu-min. A vegetable albumose found in the seeds of Leguminosæ and in flour.

VEGETABLISE—VEIN

α. Phytalbumose is soluble in hot and cold water, gives the biuret reaction, and is precipitated by saturation with sodium chloride in an acid solution.

β. Phytalbumose is soluble in cold water, precipitated in a coagulated form by heat, reprecipitated by saturation with sodium chloride, and gives a faint biuret reaction.

V. alkali. Potash.

V. anatomy. The division of botany which includes the relative position, form, and structure of the organs of plants.

V. antimony. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

V. bezoar. A concretion found occasionally in the cocoa-nut.

V. brimstone. A powder made from the spores of *Lycopodium clavatum*. Used as a desiccant and absorbent on raw moist surfaces.

V. butter. *Theobroma ceratum*, *Theobroma oleum*, or cacao butter containing stearin and some olein. It does not become rancid.

V. calomel. *Podophyllum peltatum*.

V. ca'sein. Legumin.

V. economy. The systematic arrangements of the parts and organs of plants.

V. egg. *Lucuma mammosa*.

V. fibrin. Gluten-casein.

V. gold. Pipitzahoic acid.

V. gum. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A tasteless, odourless vegetable mucilage, insoluble in water, soluble in alkalies, found in gum tragacanth, cherry and plum gums.

V. ivory. The ivory nut.

V. jelly. A gelatinous substance found in plants.

V. mercury. The root of *Ancheta salutaris* and *Francisca uniflora*.

V. myosin. A substance resembling animal myosin found in the seeds of certain plants.

V. naphtha. Wood naphtha.

V. paraglobin. A substance whose properties are those of animal paraglobin, found in papaw juice.

V. physiology. The branch of botany which deals with the vital functions of plants.

V. pole. A collection of dentoplasm or food-yolk in one part of the ovum, as distinguished from the protoplasm or animal part at the animal pole.

V. proteids. Proteid substances found in plants, and closely resembling those found in animals.

V. serpent. The snake cucumber.

V. sheep. The sheep plant.

V. sponge. A sponge made of the fibres of the fruit of *Luffa aegyptiaca*.

Also, the fruit of the *Luffa cylindrica*, which, when dry, contains a sponge-like network of fibres.

V. sulphur. *Lycopodium*. From the spores of many of the varieties a fine yellow powder is made, which is used as an absorbent on moist surfaces. This powder is inflammable and slightly explosive.

V. wax. A product resembling beeswax found in some plants.

Veg'etablise. To render vegetable in character or appearance.

Veg'etal. (*L. vegetus*, living.) Appertaining to a plant or plants.

Also, appertaining to the vital phenomena found in plants and animals.

Veg'etaline. A material made of wood fibre treated with sulphuric acid, dried, and converted into a fine powder, then mixed with resin soap, and treated with aluminium sulphate to remove the soda of the soap, again dried and pressed into cakes. It can be rendered transparent by being mixed with castor oil or glycerine before being pressed, and can be coloured. It is used as a substitute of ivory, coral, caoutchouc. (E. H. Knight.)

Vegetality. Of vegetable character. Having vegetal functions.

Vegetarian. Appertaining to one who abstains from animal food, and who believes vegetable food to be the only kind which should be eaten by man.

Vegetarianism. (*L. vegetare*, to animate.) The doctrine that vegetable food is the only form which should be used by man. The practice of only consuming vegetable food.

Vegetation. (*L. vegetare*, to animate.) *Pathol.* An excrescence on the surface of the body.

V., ad'enoid. Morbid growths in the naso-pharynx.

V., dendritic. Villous cancer.

V.s., dig'ital. Prominent growths.

V.s., s'eb'rinous. Wart-like bodies growing on a sebrous surface.

V.s., ure'thal. Papillomata of the urethra.

Veg'etative. Having the power of physical growth like a vegetable. Appertaining to those functions or organs of the body which are performed or which act without affecting consciousness, as digestion, circulation.

Also, able to support life in plants.

V. reproduction. Reproduction by means of cells not specially modified for the purpose.

Veg'etatively. In a vegetative manner.

Veg'etativeness. The condition of being vegetative.

Veg'etive. Vegetative.

Veg'eto-alkali. An alkaloid.

Ve'hicle. (*L. vehiculum, vehora*, to carry.) Anything which carries.

Pharm. Any excipient or substance serving as a medium for the administration of drugs.

Veiel's paste. A paste used in the treatment of furuncles. It consists of equal parts of oxide of zinc and vaseline, with 4 per cent. of boric acid. It is to be rubbed into the skin round the boil.

Veil. (*L. velum, veil*.) See *Velum*.

V., acquir'd. An imperfection of voice from exposure to cold, catarrhal conditions, or over-use.

V., u'terine. A cap fitted over the cervix uteri to prevent the entrance of semen.

Vein. (*L. vena*, a blood-vessel; *Mid. Eng. veins*.) One of the blood-vessels carrying blood from the periphery to the heart, or other centre of the circulation. There are two systems, the systemic and the pulmonary, the latter carrying blood from the lungs to the heart, and opening into the left auricle, while the former open into the right auricle. The walls are, as a rule, thinner than those of an artery, and have three coats, an outer fibrous, a middle muscular, and an inner composed of endothelium on a basal membrane. Small blood-vessels and a few nerves supply the walls of the veins. The

VEIN

portal system of veins collects the blood from the intestine and carries it to the liver, whence it is passed by the hepatic veins into the inferior vena cava, and so to the right auricle.

Entom. One of the ribs which form the framework of the wings of an insect, and carry the thin membrane of the wings. A nervure.

Bot. A fibro-vascular bundle.

V., accessory portal. Smaller veins supplementing the portal vein.

V., acromio-thoracic. Accompanies the artery of the same name.

V., alveolar. A vein corresponding to the alveolar branch of the internal maxillary artery, and opening into the internal maxillary vein.

V., anal. Inferior rectal (hæmorrhoidal) veins.

V., anastomotic. A vein which passes from the surface of the parietal lobe of the brain, along the posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius, backwards to join the superior petrosal sinus.

V., angular. A vein corresponding to the angular branch of the facial artery.

V., anterior cardiac. Two or three small veins which run up over the front of the right ventricle, and open into the right auricle above the auriculo-ventricular groove.

V., anterior facial. See *Facial vein*.

V., anterior internal maxillary. See *Deep facial vein*.

V., anterior ulnar. A small vein on the anterior aspect of the lower part of the forearm which unites with a corresponding vein on the posterior aspect to make the common ulnar vein.

V., anterior vertebral. Commences in the plexus on the front of the cervical vertebrae, and passes downwards alongside the ascending cervical artery to open into the lower part of the vertebral vein.

V., ascending lumbar. A trunk formed by anastomotic branches between the lumbar veins. It lies on the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, and is the commencement of the vena azygos major.

V., auricular. Veins passing from the auricle and its neighbourhood.

V., auricular anterior. Vein passing forwards and downwards from the auricle.

V., axillary. A vein which accompanies the axillary artery. It becomes the subclavian at the lower border of the first rib, and the brachial at the lower border of the latissimus dorsi muscle.

V., azygos major. Begins in the right ascending lumbar vein. It carries blood from the lumbar veins and intercostal spaces of the right side, with the exception of the first. It passes through the diaphragm at the aortic opening, and arches from behind forwards over the root of the lung to open into the end of the superior vena cava.

V., azygos minor. Begins as the left ascending lumbar vein. Traverses the diaphragm through the left crus, and arches to the right across the body of the eighth or ninth dorsal vertebra to open into the vena azygos major. Both the vena azygos major and minor have communication with the vena cava inferior.

V., basilar. A vein passing over the crus cerebri to open into the veins of Galen.

V., basilic. A vein on the inner side of the arm, which joins with the inner brachial to form the axillary.

V., basispinal. The veins of the bodies of the vertebrae; also the veins and venous plexuses in and about the spinal column and cord which draw blood from the vertebral bodies, the cord and its membranes, known as basispinal, dorsispinal, medullispinal, and meningo-rachidian.

V., brachial. The veins accompanying the brachial artery.

V., brachio-cephalic. The *Innominate vein*.

V., bronchial. Two veins which are formed by the union of branches from the larger bronchial tubes and other structures of the lung, and open on the right into the vena azygos major, the left into the vena azygos minor.

V., buccal. A small vein on the cheek, opening into the facial vein.

V., capsular. The *Supra-renal vein*.

V., cardinal. Veins which run beneath the axial skeleton in the embryo to open with the primitive jugular veins into the ductus Cuvieri. Their representatives in man are the azygos veins.

V., centralis retinæ. A vein found with its artery in the optic nerve.

V., cephalic. A vein on the outer side of the arm which opens into the axillary vein, and anastomoses across the clavicle with the external jugular vein.

V., cerebellar. Veins coming from the cerebellum; they empty into the various sinuses.

V., cerebral. Two sets, superficial and deep. They were said not to anastomose. They ultimately open into the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater and the vena Galeni.

V., cho'roid. A vein found in the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle.

V., ciliary. Correspond for the most part with the ciliary arteries. They open into the ophthalmic vein.

V., colic. Those which correspond to the colic arteries. They open into the inferior mesenteric vein.

V., common ulnar. A short trunk, which sometimes unites the anterior and posterior ulnar veins to the median basilic to form the basilic vein.

V., companion. *Venæ comites*.

V., cona'rial. A vein which originates in a fine venous plexus over the conarium. It is one of the prebasal veins that unite to form the subcerebral.

V., coronary. 1. Of the heart. One or more small veins on the back wall of the right auricle and ventricle, which pass to the right auriculo-ventricular groove to open into the right end of the coronary sinus.

2. Of the stomach. A good-sized vein which accompanies the coronary artery and opens into the portal vein.

V., costal. See *Intercostal veins*.

V., cru'al. A vein of the thigh, with especial reference to the internal or long saphena vein.

V., cystic. A vein returning the blood from the gall-bladder. It opens into the portal vein.

VEIN

V., deep cer'vical or poste'rior ver'tebral. Begins in the suboccipital region, and passes down the neck between the complexus and semispinalis muscles to open at the level of the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra into the vertebral vein.

V., deep cir'cumflex il'iac. The vein accompanying the deep circumflex iliac artery.

V., deep fa'cial. Passes from the pterygoid plexus to open into the facial vein below the malar bone.

V.s, den'tal. Veins which accompany the superior and inferior dental arteries, and open into the pterygoid plexus.

V., diaphragma'tic. See *V., phrenic.*

V.s, diplo'ic. Are lodged in canals hollowed in the substance of the cranial bones. They pass downwards and forwards, and open into the veins on the outer surface of the bones, and partly in the sinuses of the inner side of the skull bones.

V., dor'sal, of the pe'nis. Is formed by the union of several small branches from the glans, and runs in the dorsal groove of the penis, receiving branches from the corpus spongiosum, the corpora cavernosa, and the skin, to open into the prostatic plexus.

V.s, dorsisp'inal. See *Veins, basispinal.*

V.s, du'al. Small veins anastomosing freely between the inner and outer layers of the dura mater, and communicating with the veins of the diploë.

V.s, em'issary. Mastoid. Passes by the mastoid foramen and joins the lateral sinus to the outermost occipital vein.

Parietal. Passes by the parietal foramen from the superior longitudinal sinus to the veins of the scalp.

Condylar. Pass by the posterior condylar foramen from the lateral sinus to the plexus of veins surrounding the cervical vertebrae. Often single.

Occipital. Pass by a foramen on the occipital protuberance from the torcular Herophili to one of the occipital veins. Usually single.

V., emul'gent. See *Renal vein.*

V.s, epigas'tric. Superficial. Corresponds to the superficial epigastric artery. Opens into the upper end of the internal saphena vein.

Deep. Corresponds to the deep epigastric artery, and opens into the external iliac vein at its commencement.

V.s, ethmoi'dal. Veins corresponding to the ethmoidal arteries, and opening into the ophthalmic vein.

V., exter'nal il'iac. The continuation upwards of the femoral vein.

V.s, extra-sp'inal. Veins ramifying over the external surfaces of the vertebrae.

V., fa'cial. Begins in the angular vein at the inner angle of the eye, and runs downwards and backwards to the anterior lower angle of the masseter, whence it passes to open into the internal jugular vein.

V., fal'ciform. The *Inferior longitudinal sinus.*

V., fem'oral. Common. Begins at the lower border of Poupart's ligament, and extends to a point which is from one to two inches down the thigh, where it receives the deep femoral and the superficial femoral.

The *superficial femoral* drains the front and inner side of the thigh, and receives all the

blood of the leg except that which is carried by the internal saphena vein to the common femoral.

The *deep femoral* drains the back part of the thigh, and shares with the superficial femoral the blood from the inner side.

V., fron'tal. A vein which carries blood from the forehead, and joins the supra-orbital vein to form the angular.

V., gas'tric. A vein accompanying the artery of the same.

V.s, gas'tro-epiplo'ic. The right accompanies the right gastro-epiploic artery, and opens into the superior mesenteric vein near its end. The left accompanies the left gastro-epiploic artery, and opens into the splenic vein near its beginning.

V., glu'teal. Runs with the gluteal artery, and opens into the internal iliac vein inside the pelvis.

V., great car'diac, or Co'ronary vein. Begins on the front surface of the heart at the apex, and runs in the anterior interventricular groove to the auriculo-ventricular groove of the left side, in which it continues until it opens into the coronary sinus.

V., great ju'gular. Same as *Internal jugular.*

V.s, hæmorrhoi'dal. The veins of the rectum.

V., hemiaz'ygos. Left, lower, or small azygos vein. Commences as the ascending lumbar vein of the left side, or frequently by a communication with the corresponding renal vein. It enters the thorax through the left crus of the diaphragm, and ascends upon the spine to the level of the ninth dorsal vertebra, where it crosses to the right side behind the aorta to open into the large azygos vein. It receives the intercostal veins from the lower three or four spaces of the left side.

V., hemiaz'ygos accesso'ria, or Left upper azygos vein. Commences in an anastomosis between the intercostal veins of the fourth to the seventh or eighth spaces inclusive. It communicates above with the superior intercostal vein, and opens into the large azygos, either separately or in common with the left lower azygos vein.

V.s, hepatic. Veins which collect the blood brought to the liver by the portal vein and hepatic artery. They begin in the interlobular radicles, and finally open into the inferior vena cava.

V., hypogas'tric. The *Internal iliac vein.*

V., il'iac, com'mon. A vein on each side of the mid-line of the body, which extends from the sacro-iliac synchondrosis to the front of the body of the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, where the two join to form the inferior vena cava.

V., ilio-lum'bar. Corresponds to the ilio-lumbar artery. Opens into the common iliac vein.

V., infe'rior longitu'dinal. Inferior longitudinal sinus.

V.s, infe'rior thy'roid. Commence in the thyroid gland, run downwards on the front of the trachea, and open into the left innominate vein.

V., in'fra-or'bital. Accompanies the infra-orbital artery, and opens into the pterygoid plexus.

V., innominate. Left. Formed by the junction of the subclavian and internal jugular of its own side. Passes across the mid-line to join the right innominate behind the right sterno-clavicular joint.

Right. Formed in the same way as the left. These two innominate veins join to form the superior vena cava.

V., iliac, internal. Begins opposite the top of the great sciatic notch, and extends to meet the external iliac at the sacro-iliac synchondrosis.

V.s., intercostal. Veins of the intercostal spaces. The first on the right side, when it exists, opens into the subclavian vein; the first on the left side communicates with the hemiazygos, receives the left bronchial vein, and opens into the corresponding innominate vein. The intercostals of the right side open into the vena azygos major, those of the left side into the hemiazygos and vena azygos minor.

V.s., interlobular, of kidney. Pass between the pyramids of Ferrein to join the vena recta, and fall into the renal veins.

V.s., interlobular, of the liver. Surround the lobules of the liver. They are the terminal branches of the portal vein.

V., internal. A continuation of the lateral sinus beginning at the jugular fossa. It accompanies the carotid arteries, internal and common, and joins the subclavian vein to form the innominate vein.

V.s., internal mammary. Venæ comites of the internal mammary artery. They open into the innominate vein of their own side by a single trunk.

V., internal maxillary. A vein or veins which accompany the internal maxillary artery, and pass from the pterygoid plexus to the temporal vein.

V.s., intra-spinal. The veins within the spinal column.

V., jugular, anterior. A vein beginning at the under surface of the chin, and ending at the clavicle in the external jugular vein.

V., jugular, external. A vein beginning at the level of the neck of the jaw, with the junction of the posterior auricular and temporo-maxillary veins, and passing down the lateral aspect of the neck to open into the subclavian vein.

V., jugulo-cephalic. (L. *jugulum*, the throat; Gr. *κεφαλή*, the head.) A vein passing between the cephalic vein and the external jugular.

V., lachrymal. Corresponds to the lachrymal artery, and opens into the ophthalmic vein.

V., left cardiac. See *Great cardiac*.

V.s., lingual. Veins of the tongue.

V.s., longitudinal. The superior and inferior longitudinal sinuses of the falx cerebri.

V.s., lumbar. Veins corresponding to the lumbar arteries. They anastomose across the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, and so form the ascending lumbar vein.

V., median. Vein which begins by radicles in the palm of the hand, and passes up the anterior surface of the forearm to divide into median basilic and median cephalic.

V., median basilic. A vein of the forearm formed by the division of the median vein at the bend of the elbow. It joins the an-

terior and posterior ulnar veins to form the basilic.

V., median cephalic. The branch of the median vein which passes to join the cephalic vein.

V., median, deep. A short wide branch which connects the upper end of the median vein of the forearm with the deep veins of the same region. A vein formed by the outer vena comes of the ulnar artery and the muscular and radial recurrent veins.

V.s., medullispinal. The veins of the spinal cord.

V.s., meningo-rachidian. Veins in the spinal canal between the sheath of the cord and the wall of the canal.

V., mesenteric, inferior. Begins in the plexus of veins in the rectum which correspond to the distribution of the terminal branches of the inferior mesenteric artery. It collects blood from the rectum, sigmoid flexure, left colon, and left end of the transverse colon, and passes upwards to join the superior mesenteric or splenic at their place of junction, or to fall into the junction.

V., mesenteric, superior. Receives blood from the small intestine, and from the right colon and transverse colon. It passes over the third portion of the duodenum behind the pancreas to join the splenic and form the portal vein. It receives, also, the right gastro-epiploic vein.

V., middle cardiac. A vein which begins at the apex of the heart, and passes up the posterior interventricular groove to open into the coronary sinus.

V., middle cerebral. One of the large superficial veins of the cerebrum, which collects blood from the under surface of the frontal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes, and opens into the cavernous sinus.

V.s., middle sacral. Venæ comites of the middle sacral artery, discharging by one trunk into the left common iliac vein.

V., middle temporal. One of the veins which collect the blood from the temple and vertex of the head.

V.s., nasal. Tributaries of the angular vein from the sides and bridge of the nose.

V., oblique, of the heart. The remnant of the left innominate vein of the fœtus, or left duct of Cuvier.

V., obturator. Accompanies the obturator artery, and opens into the internal iliac vein.

V.s., occipital. Usually two or three in number; carry the blood from the back of the scalp to the deep cervical vein. The outermost usually receives blood from the lateral sinus by the mastoid emissary vein.

V.s., oesophageal. Veins carrying blood from the œsophagus to the venæ azygos.

V.s. of Breschet. The veins of the diploë.

V. of corpus striatum. The vein which runs in the groove between the corpus striatum and the optic thalamus to join with the choroid vein.

V. of Galen. The *Anterior cardiac vein*.

V.s. of Galen. Two large veins which continue the internal cerebral veins, and open into the straight sinus. There may be but one.

VEIN

V. of Labbé. One of the cortical cerebral veins.

V. of Marshall. See *Vein, oblique*.

V. of Tro'ard. A vein lying in the posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius, and emptying into the superior petrosal sinus.

V. of Tro'lars. See *Anastomotie vein*.

V. of Vesalius. A vein forming the channel of communication between the pterygoid plexus of veins and the cavernous sinus.

V.s., ophthalmic. Two in number, superior and inferior. The superior begins in a communicating branch from the angular vein, and runs backwards from without inwards over the ophthalmic artery to open into the cavernous sinus. Its tributaries are ethmoidal, muscular, lachrymal, and the central vein of the retina. The inferior starts in a junction of the lower posterior ciliary veins with some muscular veins. It passes backwards, to open either separately or in common with the superior ophthalmic vein into the cavernous sinus. It has a branch passing through the sphenomaxillary fissure to communicate with the pterygoid plexus.

V., orbital. Accompanies the artery of the same name. Receives the external palpebral veins, communicates with the supra-orbital and facial veins, and opens into the middle temporal.

V.s., ovarian. Accompany the ovarian arteries. They open on the right side into the inferior vena cava, on the left into the renal vein.

V., palatine, inferior. A vein which carries blood from the plexus surrounding the tonsil and soft palate. Opens into the facial.

V., palatine, superior. Passes to the pterygoid process.

V., palpebral, external. Opens into the orbital vein, and so into the middle temporal.

V., palpebral, inferior. Vein of the lower eyelid. Opens into the anterior temporal vein.

V.s., palpebral, superior. Two or three small veins which open into the angular.

V., pancreatic. Carries blood from the pancreas to the splenic vein.

V., parietal emissary. See *Emissary*.

V.s., parotid. Are many and small, and pass from the parotid gland to the facial vein and the common temporal vein.

V.s., parambilical. One or more small veins which descend from the left division of the portal vein along the round ligament of the liver towards the umbilicus, and form connections with the epigastric veins. (Quain.)

V.s., pericardial. Small veins opening into the vena azygos major.

V.s., peroneal. Vena comites of the peroneal arteries which open into the posterior tibial veins.

V.s., petrosal. See *Petrosal sinuses*.

V.s., pharyngeal. Form a plexus on the pharynx, which carries blood from the tonsil, palate, prevertebral muscles, and pharynx. They open into the internal jugular or common facial vein.

V.s., phrenic. Two on each side accompany the arteries of the same name. On the left they open into the supra-renal vein.

V.s., phrenic, inferior. Accompany the

arteries of the same name. On the left side they open into the vena cava, on the right into the renal vein.

V.s., plantar. Accompany the arteries of the same name.

V., popliteal. Extends from the femoral opening in the adductor magnus to the upper border of the popliteus.

V., portal. The vein which carries blood collected by the visceral veins to the liver, which it enters at the porta hepatis or transverse fissure. Its chief tributaries are the splenic, superior mesenteric, and inferior mesenteric. Its length is about three inches. It begins behind the head of the pancreas, and in its course it crosses behind the first part of the duodenum. The hepatic artery and bile-duct are in front of it.

V., posterior anastomosing. See *Vein of Labbé*.

V.s., posterior cardiac. Two or three small veins which pass up the posterior surface of the left ventricle to open into the coronary sinus.

V., posterior ulnar. Begins on the back of the ulnar aspect of the hand, and passes up that aspect of the forearm to join the anterior ulnar.

V., posterior vertebral. See *Deep cervical vein*.

V., pudic. A vein which ascends from the obturator vein in the thyroid foramen to join the external iliac vein.

V.s., pulmonary. Four in number, two on each side. Those on the left pass from the hilum of the left lung in front of the aorta to the left auricle; those on the right from the hilum of the right lung behind the superior vena cava to the left auricle. They carry oxygenated blood.

V., pyloric. A vein of small size which accompanies the pyloric branch of the hepatic artery along the small curvature of the stomach. It opens into the lower end of the portal vein.

V., radial. A vein which begins in a plexus on the outer aspect of the hand, and runs up the outer border of the forearm to unite with the median cephalic vein and form the cephalic.

V.s., ranine. Two veins on the under surface of the tongue, one on either side, which open into the facial or internal jugular vein.

V.s., renal. Veins corresponding to the renal arteries. That on the left passes in front of the aorta to reach the inferior vena cava.

V., right coronary. A small vein which collects blood from the posterior walls of the right auricle and ventricle, and runs in the right auriculo-ventricular groove to open into the coronary sinus.

V.s., sacral, lateral. Two in number, run on each side of the sacrum, anastomose with the middle sacral, and receive branches through the anterior sacral foramen. They open into the internal iliac vein.

V.s., sacral, middle. Accompany the middle sacral artery on the front of the sacrum, and open by one trunk into the left common iliac or the lowest point of the inferior vena cava.

V., Salvatella. A vein of the little finger in the fourth metacarpal space, and entering into the formation of the posterior ulnar vein.

V.s., saphenous. Two in number in each lower extremity. Internal, or long, ex-

VEINAGE—VEINED

tends between the inner side of the leg and foot and the femoral vein at a spot about one inch below Poupart's ligament. External, or short, extends between the outer side of the leg and foot to the popliteal vein at its lower end. Both pierce the deep fascia.

V.s., scap'ular. Accompany the arteries. The subscapular set open into the axillary vein. The supra-scapular set open into the external jugular or subclavian vein.

V., sciatic. The vein accompanying the sciatic artery.

V., small coron'ary. See *Right coronary vein*.

V.s., small'est card'iac. Minute veins from the cardiac wall opening directly into the right and left auricles.

V., spermatic. Carries blood from the spermatic plexus, and terminates on the right side in the inferior vena cava, and on the left in the left renal vein.

V., spermatic plex'us. The plexus along the spermatic cord, which ultimately opens into the spermatic vein.

V., sphe'no-pal'atine. A vein corresponding to the artery of the same name which opens into the internal maxillary vein.

V.s., spi'nal. See *Basispinal veins*.

V., splen'ic. Returns blood from the spleen, and forms the vena portæ by uniting with the superior mesenteric vein.

V.s., stel'late. Veins on the surface of the kidney under the capsule. So called from their radiate arrangement.

V., stylomas'toid. Accompanies the artery of the same name. Opens into the vena cava of the occipital artery.

V., subcer'ebral. A large vein at the base of the brain.

V., subcla'vian. A vein which extends from the lower edge of the first rib to the inner end of the clavicle, where it joins the internal jugular vein to form the vena innominata. It is the continuation of the axillary vein.

V.s., submax'illary. Small veins which pass from the submaxillary gland to the facial vein.

V., submen'tal. Commences below the chin, where it anastomoses with the anterior jugular vein, and receives blood from the submaxillary gland, whence it passes to open into the facial vein.

V., super'ior intercos'tal. A vein which collects blood from the upper two or three intercostal spaces, and opens on the right side into the vena azygos major, and on the left side into the vena innominata of the left side.

V., super'ior lab'ial. A vein of the upper lip which opens into the facial vein.

V., super'ior pal'atine. See *Vein, palatine, superior*.

V.s., super'ior palpe'bral. See *Veins, palpebral, superior*.

V., su'pra-or'bial. Accompanies the supra-orbital artery. A tributary of the superior ophthalmic vein.

V.s., su'pra-re'nal. Carry blood from the supra-renal bodies to the vena cava inferior on the right side, and the renal vein on the left.

V., Syl'vian. A vein on the bottom of the Sylvian fissure which opens into the middle cerebral vein.

V.s., system'ic. The veins of the general

circulation distinguished from the pulmonary and the portal systems.

V.s., tem'poral. Issue from two plexiform venous arrangements, one of which is superficial and drains the side of the head, while the other is deep and drains the temporal fossa. The superficial plexus opens into a vein which is joined by the middle temporal vein from the deep plexus at the anterior extremity of the zygomatic arch, and so forms the common temporal vein.

V., tem'poro-max'illary. The trunk formed by the junction of the common temporal vein with the internal maxillary at the level of the neck of the jaw.

V., thy'roid. *Superior.* Passes from the upper part of the thyroid body to open into the internal jugular or facial veins.

Middle. Issues from the lateral lobe of the thyroid body, and crosses the carotid artery to join the internal jugular vein near the cricoid cartilage.

Inferior. Large veins formed by branches which leave the lateral lobe of the thyroid body to form a plexus on the front of the trachea, whence the left passes to the left innominate vein, while the right inclines to the right to open into the right innominate, or the point of junction of the two innominates.

V., transverse'. The Left innominate vein.

V., transverse' cer'vical. The companion vein of the transverse cervical artery.

V., transverse' fa'cial. A vein crossing the masseter to open into the temporal vein. It carries blood from the area of the masseter and in front of that muscle.

V., umbil'ical. In the fœtus, a vein extending from the navel along the falciform ligament to the liver.

V.s., vag'inal. Surround the vagina, principally at its lower part, and communicate freely with the hæmorrhoidal and vesical plexuses.

V., varicose'. See *Varicose*.

V., vertebral. Formed by the union of branches from the pericranium and the deep muscles behind the foramen magnum of the occipital bone. It passes downwards in the canal formed by the vertebral foramina in the transverse processes of the upper six cervical vertebra, and crosses in front of the subclavian artery under cover of the internal jugular vein to open into the commencement of the innominate vein.

V.s., ves'ical. Vessels which ramify over the surface of the bladder external to its muscular coat. They are particularly large and numerous near the base of the organ, where they are connected with prostatic hæmorrhoidal plexuses in the male and the vaginal plexus in the female.

V., vid'ian. One of the branches of the pharyngeal vein.

V.s., von Hurow's'. Small veins joining the portal and general circulations.

Vein'age. (*L. vena, a vein.*) *Veining*.

Vein'al. See *Venous*.

Vein'-blood. (*Mid. E. veyne-blood.*) Bleeding of the veins.

Veined. Full of veins. Showing venation. Streaked.

Veining. The arrangement of veins. Streaking. A streak, or the variegated surface produced by a number of such streaks.

VEINING—VELUM

Veinless. Not veined.

Veinlet. A venous radicle. In *Entom.*, a nervule; one of the secondary veins of the wings.

In *Bot.*, one of the smallest ramifications of a vein or rib.

Vein-like. Resembling a vein.

Veinous. Same as *Venous*. In *Bot.* and *Zool.*, having veins.

Vein-stone. A concretion formed within a vein. A *Phlebolith*.

Veinule. (L. *venula*, dim. of *vena*, a vein.) A *Venule*.

Veinulet. (L. *vena*, a vein.) A branch of a veinlet.

Veiny. Full of veins.

Vela. Plural of *Velum*.

Velamen. (L. *velamen*, a covering.) See *Velamentum*.

V. nativum. The skin.

V. vulvæ. The pudendal apron. An enormous hypertrophy of the labia minora, chiefly seen in Hottentot women.

Velamenta abdominalē. The *Peritoneum*.

V. bombycina. Villous membranes.

V. cerebralia or cerebri. The meninges of the brain.

V. infantis. The fetal membranes.

V. linguae. The glosso-epiglottic folds of mucous membrane passing from the front of the epiglottis to the root of the tongue.

Velamentous. (L. *velamentum*, a cover.) In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, a membrane, a covering.

Velar. (L. *velaris*.) Appertaining to a velum or veil.

Velarium. (L. *velum*, a veil.) The velum of certain hydrozoans.

Velate. (L. *velatus*, p.p. of *velare*, to veil.) Veiled. In *Zool.* and *Bot.*, having a velum.

Velates. (L. *velatus*, p.p. of *velare*, to cover.) A Genus of fossil Gastropods of the Family *Neritidae* and Order *Prosobranchiata*.

Velation. (Low L. *velatio*, a veiling.) The formation of a velum.

Veilella. (L. *velum*, a veil.) The typical Genus of the *Veilellidae*.

Veilellidae. A Family of the oceanic Hydrozoa, Order *Physophoridae*, Sub-class *Siphonophora*. The pneumatocyst communicates externally by means of several stigmata, and numerous slender processes containing air hang from its under surface (pneumatic filaments).

Vella. A Genus of water-bugs, typical of the Family *Veliidae*.

Veliferous. (L. *velum*, veil; *ferre*, to bear.) Having a velum.

Veliform. (L. *velum*, veil; *forma*, form.) Forming a veil.

Veliger. (Low L. *veliger*, sail-bearing.) The bearer of a velum. Specifically applied to the embryo of *Mollusca* when the ciliated velum is present.

Veligerous. (Low L. *veliger*; *velum*, a sail; *gerere*, to bear.) Bearing a velum. Applied specifically to the embryonic stage of *Molluscs*.

Vellidae. A Family of heteropterous insects related to the *Hydrobatidae*.

Vella. A Genus of plants of the Order *Cruciferae* and Tribe *Brassicæ*. Three species are known, all natives of Spain.

Vella's fistula. A loop of intestine is divided at its ends from the rest of the intestine, and stitched by both ends to the abdominal wall. Intestinal secretions can be collected from it.

Vellarin. A substance obtained from *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, a pale yellow oil used in treating leprous lesions.

Vellarine. *Vellarina*. Pennywort.

Velleity. (L. *velleitas*, *velle*, to wish.) A weak form of volition; feeble desire.

Vellicate. To twitch convulsively, or cause to twitch.

Vellic'ation. The act of twitching; a twitch.

Vellicative. Having the power of twitching.

Vello'ria. A Genus of monocotyledonous plants of the Order *Amayllidaceæ*, type of the Tribe *Vellorieæ*. About forty species are known, natives of southern and tropical Africa. It is known as the tree lily.

Vellori'æ. A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the Order *Amayllidaceæ*. Fifty to sixty species are known, belonging to the Genera *Velloria* and *Barbacenia*. The latter is found only in South America.

Vellus. (L. *vellus*, a fleece.) In *Bot.*, the type of certain *Fungi*.

Velosynthesis. L. *velum*, covering; Gr. *synthesis*, a putting together.) The process by which layers of tissue are caused to join.

Vel'peau's apparatus. An immoveable dressing for fractures, made up of a compress and cardboard splints hardened by a solution of dextrin.

V's hernia. A femoral hernia in front of the vessels.

Velum. (L., a veil.) See *Velarium*.

In *Bot.*, in *Hymenomycetes*, a membranous envelope, which temporarily encloses the whole or part of a sporophore.

In *Isotetes*, the outgrown membranous margin of the foveæ.

In *Mollusca*, the ciliated organ of locomotion of an embryo mollusc in the veligerous stage.

In *Hydrozoa*, the free edge which projects inwards round the margin of the disc of many hydrozoans, as those which are bell-shaped.

In *Infusoria*, a veil-like membrane bordering the mouth of some forms.

In *Rotifera*, the "wheel organ" or "trochal disc," a retractile disc at the cephalic end of the body surrounded by a circle of cilia, which vibrate so rapidly as to produce the impression that the disc itself is rotating.

In *Anat.*, a veil-like structure.

V., inferior or posterior medullary. A thin white sheet of brain substance continuous above with the inferior vermis of the cerebellum, and below with the roof of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle.

V. interpositum. The prolongation of the pia mater over the roof of the third ventricle. It contains a plexus of blood-vessels, and its continuations on either side with the contained blood-vessels form the choroid plexuses of the lateral ventricles.

V. medulla'rē anti'cum. *Valve of Vieussens*.

V. medulla'rē infe'rius. The band of brain substance by which the medulla communicates with the cerebellum.

V. medulla'rē poste'rius. The thin medullary plate between the medulla oblongata and vermis inferior of the cerebellum.

V. pal'ati. The soft palate, especially the posterior part when prolonged into a process, the uvula.

V. plex'ibus choroid'eis interpos'itum. *Velum interpositum.*

V. pupil'læ. Pupillary membrane.

V. staphyl'ium. *Velum palati.*

V., super'ior or ante'rior medul'lary. See *Valve of Vieussens.*

V. Tar'ini. The posterior medullary velum.

V. termina'të. The anterior boundary of the third ventricle, extending from the pituitary body to the pineal gland. In the embryonic brain, before the development of the lateral masses and olfactory lobes of the cerebrum, it is the most anterior part, whence its name lamina terminales.

V. triangula'rë. *Tela choroidea super'ior.*

V. vesic'æ urina'riæ. *Trigonum vesicae.*

Velu'men. (L. *velumen*, a fleece.) In *Bot.*, the velvety coating formed over some leaves by short soft hairs.

Veluti'na. (M. L. *velutum*, velvet.) The typical genus of *Velutini'dæ.*

Velutin'idæ. A Family of tænioglossate Gastropods, typified by the Genus *Velutina.*

Velutinous. In *Bot.*, having a hairy surface like velvet.

In *Entom.*, covered with short upright hairs like velvet.

Velvet breast. The American shel-drake, *Mergus americanus.*

V. flower. *Amaranthus caudatus*; so named from its soft velvety flower spikes.

V. grass. See *Holcus.*

V. leaf. *Chondodendron tomentosum* of South America. Its root is diuretic, tonic to the mucous membrane of the generative organs, and laxative. The Indian mallow.

V. moss. A lichen used in dyeing, *Umbilicaria murina.*

V. seed. *Guettarda elliptica.* A small rubiaceous tree found in the West Indies.

Vena. (L. *vena*, a blood-vessel.) A vein.

V. azy'gos. See *Azygos vein.*

V. ca'va. Either of the two main venous trunks opening into the right auricle from the systemic veins.

Inferior vena cava. Commences with the junction of the two common iliac veins on the right side of the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra (usually), and passes up through the diaphragm to open immediately into the right auricle of the heart. It carries blood from the lower limbs and abdomen.

Superior. Begins with the junction of the two vena innominatæ behind the right sterno-clavicular joint, low down, and passes almost vertically downwards to open into the right auricle. It carries blood from the head, neck, thorax, and upper limbs, and it receives the vena azygos major, the mediastinal and pericardial veins.

V. co'mes. A companion vein. Often applied to one of a pair of veins accompanying an artery in its course.

V. lienal'is. The splenic vein.

V. por'tæ. The portal vein.

V. Salvatell'a. The vein of the little finger which opens into the superficial ulnar.

V. spin'al'es. See *Basispinal veins.*

V. vortico'sæ. The venous plexus and trunks of the choroid coat of the eye.

Venæ basis vertebra'rum. The basispinal veins.

V. cor'dis min'imæ. The smallest cardiac veins; they open from the substance of the heart into the auricles.

V. Gale'ni. The veins of the cerebral ventricles; especially one of the main trunks by which these veins open into the straight sinus.

V. Thebe'sii. The small veins by which the blood passes from the walls of the heart to the right auricle.

V. vortico'sæ. Vortices formed by the meeting together at a centre of veins carrying the blood from the chorio-capillary network of vessels.

Ven'al. (L. *vena*, a vein.) Appertaining to the veins. venous.

Ven'alization. The acquirement of venous qualities by the blood.

Venatio. (L. *venari*, to hunt.) See *Venation.*

Venation. (N. L. *venatio.*) In *Bot.*, the method of distribution of the veins of a leaf.

In *Entom.*, the method of distribution of the veins of the wings. The veins collectively.

V., fork'ed. Venation in which the veins branch in repeated equal divisions.

V., retic'ulate. Venation in which the veins have the form of a network.

V., unbranched'. Venation in which the veins run parallel and unconnected from the base to the tip of a leaf.

Venation'al. Appertaining to venation.

Venefic'ium. (L. *venenum*, poison; *facio*, to make.) Poisoning.

Ven'enate. (L. *venenum*, poison.) Poisonous.

Venena'tion. (L. *venenum*, poison.) The state produced by the poison of a venomous snake or reptile.

Venena'tus. (L. *venenum*, poison.) Poisonous.

Venenific. (L. *venenum*, poison.) Poison-forming.

Venenifluous. (L. *venenum*, poison; *fluere*, to flow.) In *Biol.*, exuding a poisonous fluid or juice.

Veneno'sa. (N. L. neut. pl. of *venenosus*, full of poison.) A convenient descriptive term for those snakes which are poisonous. It does not correspond accurately to any morphological group.

Venenos'. Poisonous.

Venenos'ity. (F. *vénérosité.*) The condition of being poisonous.

Ven'eous. (Low L. *venenosus*, poisonous.) Poisonous, toxic.

V. anthelmintic. A remedy for intestinal worms which acts by killing them. A vermicide, as distinguished from a vermifuge.

Ven'enum. Same as *Poison.*

Veneracea. A Subdivision of the Sub-class *Siphonida*, Class *Lamellibranchiata*, distinguished by the possession of long respiratory siphons and a sinuated pallial line. Represented by the *Venerida* family and its allies.

Venera'ceæ. See *Venerida.*

Venera'cean. Appertaining to the *Veneracea.*

VENEREAL—VENOUS

Vene'real. Appertaining to sexual intercourse. Caused by sexual intercourse, as venereal disease. That will cure venereal disease. Aphrodisiac.

V. bu'bo. A swelling of the glands of the groin secondary to some venereal disease.

V. carnos'ity. See *Venereal warts*.

V. disease'. A term which includes gonorrhœa, syphilis, and chancre.

V. sore or ul'cer. Chancre or chancreoid.

V. warts. Condylomata, or warts situated on the mucous membrane of the genitals. Not now looked upon as being the result of venereal poison.

Vene'rean. Subject to sexual desire, or inclined to sexual intercourse. Wanton.

Vene'reate. To render amorous.

Venereology. (*Venus*, the goddess of love; Gr. *λόγος*, science.) The science of venereal disease.

Veneridæ. A Family of bivalves of the Sub-class *Siphonida*. The typical Genus is *Venus*. They are found in temperate and tropical seas.

Veneriv'agus. (*Venus*; *vagus*, wandering.) Libidinous.

Ven'erous. Same as *Venereous*.

Veneru'pis. (*L. Venus*; *rupis*, a rock.) A Genus of boring bivalve Molluscs of the Family *Veneridæ*.

Ven'ery. (*L. veneria*, sexual intercourse.) Gratification of sexual desire.

Ven'esect. (*L. vena*, a vein; *secare*, to cut.) To cut open a vein.

Venesection. (*L. vena*, a vein; *sectio*, a cutting.) Bloodletting by opening a vein. Any superficial vein may be chosen, but usually the median basilic or median cephalic is the one taken. A bandage is tied round the arm above the point at which the vein is to be opened. The vessel is pierced with a sharp lancet, and the blood allowed to flow as long as deemed advisable, when the bandage is removed and a small compress placed on the wound.

V. band'age. A figure-of-eight bandage applied to the region of the elbow after venesection.

Ven'ice trea'cle. *Theriaca Andromachi*. A compound of many drugs mixed with honey, and given of old as an antidote for snake-bite.

V. turpentine. An old antidote to make poison, compounded of seventy or more drugs.

Ven'iplex. (*L. vena*, vein; *plexus*, a network.) A network of veins in which the vessels anastomose freely.

Ven'iplexed. Making, when taken together, a venous network.

Venisu'ture. (*L. vena*, a vein; *sutura*, a suture.) Suture of a vein.

Ven'om. (*L. venenum*, poison; Mid. Eng. *venim*.) Poison of any kind. The poisonous secretion of certain animals introduced by them into their victims by biting or stinging, as snakes and scorpions. As secreted by Vertebrates, it is produced by glands morphologically identical with salivary glands, and is a modified saliva. It is the normal product of certain glands in some healthy animals, as venomous snakes; or it may be the secretion of the salivary glands of an animal in a pathological condition, as in rabies. To infect with poison. To be, or seem to be, infected with poison.

V. albu'min. The albumin of snake poison.

V. duct. The duct which carries the poison from the place of its secretion to the place of its discharge.

V. fang. A long sharp tooth, either grooved or folded on itself to form a tube for the conveyance of poison. It is connected with the venom duct, and makes a punctured wound.

V. gland. A gland of which the secretion is poisonous. Generally a modified salivary gland.

V. glob'ulin. Globulin, of more than one kind, found in snake poison.

V. pep'tone. A peptone found in the venom of certain snakes.

V., quick'ening. Sperm.

V. sac. A structure on each side of the mouth of a venomous serpent which secretes and contains venom.

V., vital. Sperm.

Ven'omer. A poisoner.

Ven'omous. (*L. venenum*, poison; Low *L. venenosus*, full of poison.) Poisonous; hurtful.

Ven'omousness. The condition of being venomous.

Veno'sal. Venous.

Venose'. (*L. vena*, a vein.) *Bot.* Possessing veins.

Zool. and Anat. Venous.

Venose-cos'tate. Having raised veins approaching in character to ribs.

Venos'itas. Venosity.

Venos'ity. A condition in which arterial blood is imperfectly oxygenated. A disturbance of the equilibrium normally existing between the arterial and venous systems, whereby the veins become unduly filled at the expense of the arteries.

Ven'ous. (*L. venosus*, full of veins.) Appertaining to veins. Possessing veins. Relating to blood contained in veins. In *Entom.* Having veins.

V. blood. Blood contained in the veins and right side of the heart. It contains carbonic dioxide and sundry products of metabolism in amounts which vary with the region of the body.

V. cal'culus. See *Veinstone*.

V. canal'. A fetal vein passing from the point of division of the umbilical vein at the liver to the inferior vena cava. It becomes obliterated soon after birth, and then remains as a fibrous cord.

V. circula'tion. The flow of blood through the veins.

V. conges'tion. Engorgement of the veins of a part.

V. duct. See *Venous canal*.

V. hæm'orrhage. Bleeding from a vein. It differs from arterial hemorrhage in that the blood flows steadily and not in jerks corresponding with the beats of the heart.

V. hum. The murmur heard on auscultating a vein, owing to obstruction.

V. hyperæ'mia. Dilatation of the superficial veins of a part.

V. plexus. An arrangement in which there is a free anastomosis between many veins, and a more or less close network is formed.

V. pulse. Pulsation occurring in a vein.

V. rad'icles. The finest veinlets which occur immediately on the venous side of capillaries, and are continuous with them.

V. si'nus. One of several large cavities found in the dura mater of the skull. A natural

dilatation of a vein, or a cavity into which two or more veins open.

V. system of Jacobson. The vessels which pass between the portal and systemic vessels in Vertebrates other than mammalia.

Venously. Referring to the venous circulation.

Venousness. *Venosity.*

Vent. (Mid. E. *vente*, vent.) An outlet, especially the anal opening.

Venter. (L. *venter*, the belly, womb.) The womb.

In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, the abdomen. The ventral aspect of the body as distinguished from the dorsum. The body of a muscle.

In *Entom.*, the lower part of the abdomen. The under surface.

In *Bot.*, that part of the archegonium in which the oöphore is formed.

V. imus. The *Hypogastrium*.

V. of the il'ium. *Iliac fossa.*

V. of the kidney. The pelvis of the kidney.

V. of the scap'ula. *Scapular fossa.*

V. propendens. Anteversion of the uterus.

V. re'num. The pelvis of the kidney.

Ventilable. Capable of being ventilated.

Ventilate. (L. *ventilare*, to winnow by throwing up in the air, fan.) To expose to the free passage of air. To purify by withdrawing foul air and admitting pure air.

Ventilating brick. A large brick pierced with holes, and so arranged with regard to other bricks like itself as to make a passage which can be used for heating or ventilating purposes.

V. heat'er. An apparatus which draws in cold air and discharges it, heated, into a place which is to be heated.

Ventilation. (L. *ventilatio*, *ventilare*, to winnow by throwing up in the air.) The act or method of replacing foul air by pure air. Aëration of the blood or the body by means of respiratory organs.

Ventilative. Appertaining to ventilation.

Vent'illator. (L. *ventilator*, a winnower.) A mechanical arrangement for replacing foul by pure air.

Ventose'. (L. *ventosus*, full of wind.) Windy, flatulent.

Ventose. (Low L. *ventosa*, a cupping-glass.) A cupping-glass.

Vent'osise. (Low L. *ventosa*, a cupping-glass.) To cup.

Ventosity. (Low L. *ventositas*.) Windiness, flatulence.

Ventrad. (L. *venter*, the belly.) In *Zool.* and *Anat.*, situated on, or directed towards, the ventral surface of the body.

Ventral. (L. *ventralis*, of, or belonging to, the belly.) In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, appertaining to the venter. Possessing or resembling a venter. Situated on that side of the body furthest away from the spinal column, anterior or inferior. In *Bot.*, belonging to the anterior surface.

V. chord. In *Entom.*, the ventral nervous chord and its ganglia.

V. hernia. A protrusion of the peritoneum and gut, or of either alone, at some spot in the anterior wall of the abdomen other than the umbilicus or groin.

V. lam'ina. A lateral mesoblastic plate.

V. medulla. The ventral ganglionic chain of the sympathetic nervous system.

V. ossifica'tions. Bones developed in the abdominal walls of some animals.

In *Ichthyol.*, a ventral fin, one of the pelvic pair of fins.

Ventralis. In *Ichthyol.*, a ventral fin.

Ventrally. In a ventral situation or direction.

Ventralmost. Nearest to the ventral aspect of the body.

Ventralward. See *Ventrad*.

Vent'ricle. (L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly.) The belly; the stomach; the womb. In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, a hollow part or organ.

V., aor'tic. The left ventricle of the heart.

V., chylif'ic. The *Receptaculum chyli*.

V. of Aran'tius. The posterior part of the fourth ventricle, which extends into the spinal cord to form the upper part of the central canal.

V. of Morga'gni. A small cavity bounding each vocal cord on its outer side.

V.s of the brain. A series of cavities within the brain, connected with each other and with the central canal of the spinal cord. They are four in number; two lateral, the third, and the fourth. Each lateral ventricle opens into the third ventricle by the foramen of Monro, the third opens into the fourth by the aqueduct of Sylvius, and the fourth is continued backwards and downwards into the central canal of the spinal cord. They are representative of the ori-neural canal, formed by the growth and folding over of the epiblast. The fifth ventricle is not in series with these four, being merely a space left between the two layers of the septum lucidum.

V. of the cerebell'um. The fourth ventricle of the brain.

V. of the cord. The central canal which extends from the conus medullaris to the lower part of the fourth ventricle.

V. of the cor'pus callo'sum. A groove between the corpus callosum and that part of the hemisphere which rests upon it—the gyrus fornicatus.

V.s of the heart. Two chambers which receive blood, each from the auricle of its own side, and propel it into the arteries. The right ventricle pumps blood through the pulmonary artery to and through the lungs; while the left ventricle pumps it into the arteries of the systemic system, aorta, &c.

V. of the lar'ynx. A fossa between the superior, or false, and the inferior, or true, vocal cords of each side of the larynx, which leads into the sacculus laryngis.

V., olfact'ory. A cavity in the olfactory lobe of the brain, continuous with the lateral ventricle.

V., opt'ic. The cavity of the optic lobe.

V., Syl'vian. The cavity between the laminae of the septum lucidum. The fifth ventricle.

V., Verga's. A space occasionally found between the corpus callosum and the fornix.

Ventricor'nu. (L. *venter*, belly; *cornu*, a horn.) The anterior horn of grey matter in the substance of the spinal cord.

VENTRICORNUAL—VERATRIN

Ventricornual. Appertaining to the ventricornu.

Ventricose. Corpulent; distended.

Ventricous. In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, belly-ing, swelled up.

Ventricular. (L. *ventriculus*, a ventricle.) Appertaining to a ventricle.

V. aqueduct. The *Aqueduct of Sylvius*.

V. bands of the larynx. The false vocal cords.

V. septum. (a) Same as *Septum lucidum*.

(b) The muscular wall separating the two ventricles of the heart.

V. space. The system of cavities in the central nervous system communicating with one another, and comprising the two lateral, the third, and the fourth ventricles, with the primitive central canal of the spinal cord—the neurocele.

Ventriculi. Pl. or genitive case of *Ventriculus*.

V. dilata'tio. Dilatation of the stomach.

V. dissolutio. Softening of the stomach.

V. duræ matri's. Sinuses of the dura mater.

V. emolli'tio. Softening of the stomach.

V. exulcera'tio. Ulceration of the stomach.

V. durus. *Gastrorrhæa*.

Ventriculo-bul'bous. (L. *ventriculus*, ventricle; *bulbus*, bulb.) Appertaining to the cardiac ventricle and the aortic bulb.

Ventriculose. (Low L. *ventriculosus*, appertaining to the belly.) In *Bot.*, minutely ventricose.

Ventriculous. See *Ventricular*.

Ventriculus. (L.) A ventricle in any sense. A locus.

(a) The true stomach of certain animals.

(b) The body-cavity of sponges.

V. bulbo'sus. A bird's muscular gizzard.

V. callo'sus. The gizzard.

V. communis. The common cavity of the brain.

V. conar'ii. See *Recessus infrapinealis*.

V. dex'ter. The right ventricle of the heart.

V. Gale'ni. The ventricle of the larynx.

V. latera'lis. The lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. The procœlia.

V. Morga'gnii. The ventricle of the larynx.

V. olfacto'rius. The olfactory ventricle. The rhinocœlia.

V. opticus. The optic vesicle. The mesocœlia.

V. primus. The right ventricle.

V. quartus. The fourth ventricle of the cerebrum. Metacœlia.

V. quin'tus. The fifth ventricle of the cerebrum. Pseudocœlia.

V. secundus. The left ventricle.

V. sin'ister. The left cardiac ventricle.

V. succenturia'tus. The duodenum.

V. tertius. The third ventricle of the cerebrum. The diacœlia.

V. tricorn'is. The three-horned ventricle, one of the lateral ventricles of the cerebrum.

Ventricum bent. (L. *venter*, belly; *cumbere*, to lie down.) Lying upon the belly; prone.

Ventricus. Abdominous.

Ventriduct. (L. *venter*, the belly; *ducere*, to lead.) To direct toward the belly.

Ventrim'es'al. Appertaining to the *Ventrimeson*. At or toward the ventral edge of the meson.

Ventrim'es'on. (L. *venter*, belly; Gr. *meson*, middle.) The mid-line on the ventral surface. The ventral edge of the mesial plane of the body.

Ventripyr'amid. (L. *venter*, belly; *pyramis*, pyramid.) An anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

Ventrocystor'haphy. (L. *venter*, the belly; Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder; *ῥαφή*, a seam.) An operation in which an intra-abdominal tumour is attached to the abdominal wall, and then opened to allow of free drainage.

Ventrodor'sally. Directed from the ventral towards the dorsal surface.

Ventrofixa'tion. An operation in which an abdominal organ is fixed to the abdominal wall.

Ventroingu'inal. (L. *venter*, the belly; *inguen*, the groin.) Appertaining to the abdominal cavity and the inguinal canal.

V. hernia. Direct inguinal hernia.

Ventrolat'eral. (L. *venter*, the belly; *latus*, the side.) Appertaining to the ventral and lateral sides of the body.

Ventrolat'erally. In a ventrolateral position, or directed towards the ventrolateral aspect.

Ventrom'es'al. Same as *Ventrim'es'al*.

Ventrose. (L. *ventrosus*.) Having a belly, or a swelling like a belly. Having a swollen abdomen.

Ventrosity. (Low L. *ventrosus*.) Corpulence.

Ventrot'omy. (L. *venter*, the belly; Gr. *τομή*, section.) Abdominal section.

Ven'tus. Wind.

Ven'ula. (L.) A small vein.

Venulæ centra'les. Intra-lobular veins.

V. intralobula'res. Intra-lobular veins.

Venule. (L. *venula*, dim. of *vena*, a vein.) A small vein.

Entom. A nervule.

Venulose. *Bot.* Possessing veinlets.

Venulous. Full of veinlets.

Veratoid'ea. An alkaloid found in veratrine. Produces death by asphyxia.

Veratral'bine. An alkaloid obtained from *Veratrum album*, the white hellebore.

Vera'trate. A salt of veratric acid.

Vera'træa. A Tribe of plants for the most part liliaceous, having a tall leafy stem, bearing an inflorescence which is panicle or racemed, with flowers which are chiefly polygamous. There are thirty-three species found in America.

Veratric. Appertaining to *Veratrine* or the Genus *Veratrum*.

V. ac'id. $C_6H_{10}O_4$. Occurs with veratrin in *sabadilla* seeds. It crystallises in short white transparent needles, which melt at $179.5^\circ C$. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

Veratrin. $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$. 1. Same as *Veratrine*.

2. Cevadin, which occurs with other alkaloids and veratric acid in white hellebore and *sabadilla* seeds. It crystallises from alcohol in prisms, and melts at $205^\circ C$.

3. A precipitate from the tincture of the root of *Veratrum viride*. It is cathartic, anodyne, and sedative. (Unofficial.)

Veratrine. An alkaloid, or a mixture of alkaloids, derived from various species of *Veratrum* and from *sabadilla*. It is very poisonous, used in ointment as a means of relieving neuralgia, and also as an arterial sedative and as a resolvent.

Veratrinum. *Veratrine*.

Veratrisation. (*Veratrum*.) Veratrin poisoning.

Veratrise. To give a dose of veratrine of sufficient size to produce the physiological effects of the drug.

Veratroidine. An alkaloid obtained from *Veratrum viride*.

Veratrum. (*L. veratrum*, hellebore.) A Genus of liliaceous plants, type of the Tribe *Veratrea*. There are nine species; four are natives of Europe and Siberia, and the remainder of North America. Their popular name is white hellebore, especially those with whitish, blackish, and green flowers. Their roots are emetic and cathartic, and are collected for medicinal use.

V. album. White hellebore. Related to *Veratrum viride*. It is emetic, cathartic, and very poisonous. (Unofficial.)

V. luteum. *Chamaelirium luteum*.

V. sabadilla. *Cevadilla*. A plant of the Order *Melanthaceae*. It contains a number of alkaloids, and is the source of *Veratrine*. The seeds are included in the B. P. under the name *Sabadilla*.

V. viridë. American hellebore. The rhizome and rootlets contain jervin, veratrine, and other alkaloids. It depresses the heart and paralyzes the spinal cord, its action being similar to that of aconite.

Verbal amnesia. Speechlessness due to imperfection of the memory for words, caused by cerebral conditions.

Verbasceae. A Tribe of gamopetalous plants of the Order *Scrophularineae*, and Series *Pseudosalanææ*. It includes the three Genera *Staurophragma*, *Celsia*, and *Verbascum*.

Verbasculum. *Primula veris*.

Verbascum. A Genus of plants, type of the Tribe *Verbasceae* of the Order *Scrophularineae*. About one hundred species are known, found in Europe, North Africa, Western and Central Asia. The leaves of *Verbascum thapsus*, or the common mullein, are mucilaginous and somewhat bitter, and are used as emollient applications.

Verbena. (*L. verbenæ*.) A Genus of plants, type of the Order *Verbenaceae* and Tribe *Verbenæe*. About eighty species are known.

V. hasta'ta. Expectorant and emetic.

V. oil. See *Indian melissa oil*.

V. triphy'lla. Antispasmodic.

V. urticifo'lla. Diuretic.

Verbenæa. *Verbena officinalis*.

Verbenæceae. An Order of gamopetalous plants, of the Series *Bicarpellatæ* and cohort *Lamiales*. About seven hundred and forty species are known, classed in sixty-five genera and eight tribes. Common in the tropics and the temperate parts of South America. They have aromatic properties.

Verbenæceous. Appertaining to the *Verbenæceae*.

Verbene. A plant of the Order *Verbenæceae*.

Verbenæe. A Tribe of plants of the Order *Verbenæceae*. Nineteen genera are known. *Verbena* is the type.

Verbesina acmella. *Spilanthes acmella*.

V. virgin'ica. A decoction of the root is used as a diuretic.

Verbigerate. (*L. verbigere*, to talk.) To make use of *Verbigeration*.

Verbigeration. (*L. verbigere*, to talk.) The frequent and uncontrollable repetition of one sound, word, or sentence without reference to its meaning.

Verde'a. (*L. verdea*, name of a variety of grape, and the wine made from it.) A white grape. The wine made from this grape.

Verdet. (*F.*) A fungous disease of maize due to the presence of parasites on the grains. These parasites are *Ustilago segetum*, *Uredo carbo*, and *Sporisorium maidis*.

Verdigris. (*M. E. verte grece*, derived from *M. L. viride Græcum*, Greek green; *F. vert de gris*.) Chemically basic acetate of copper. Its colour varies from green to greenish blue according as the proportion of acetic acid to copper varies. It is poisonous, and is apt to form on the surface of copper vessels owing to the action of vegetable juices. Commercially it is used as a pigment, a mordant, and in gilding.

V., dis'tilled. A neutral acetate of copper, obtained by dissolving common verdigris in hot acetic acid and allowing the solution to cool, when dark green crystals form.

V., blue. Consists chiefly of dibasic acetate of copper.

V., com'mon. Basic cupric acetate.

V. green. A bright bluish green composed of several acetates.

Verditer. (*F. verde de terre*, earth green.) A name applied to two pigments.

V., blue. Carbonate of copper, or a mixture of copper oxide with hydrated lime.

V., green. An impure carbonate of copper with chalk.

Both are used as pigments.

Verdjuice. Old form of *Verjuice*.

Verdure. (*L. viridis*, green.) Green vegetation.

Verdurous. Verdant.

Verenda. (*L. vereor*, to reverence.) Genital organs.

Veretel'liform. (*Low L. veretillum*; *forma*, form.) Rod-like. Said with especial reference to *Holothurians* with long cylindrical bodies, such as *Cucumaria frondosa*.

Veretillidæ. Polyps of the Family *Pennatulidæ*, of the division *Alecyonaria* of *Actinozoa*.

Veretillum. (*L. veretillum*, dim. of *veretrum*, the penis.) The typical Genus of *Veretillidæ*. The upper part of the colony is short and club-shaped, with the polyps all round its circumference. *Veretillum cynomorium* is a typical example.

Veretrum. Synonym of *Penis*.

Verga's ven'tricle. A cleft-like space occasionally found between the fornix and corpus callosum.

Verge. (*L. virga*, a rod.) In *Biol.*, the male organ of crabs, arising from the sternum, or from the coxal joint of the posterior feet.

Vergency. The act of approaching.

In *Opt.*, the reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

Vergens. (*L.*) Inclining.

V. deorsum. Inclining downwards.

V. sur'sum. Inclining upwards.

Verheyen, stars of. Venous plexuses of stellate form situated on the surface of the kidney, beneath its capsule. They unite to form the interlobular veins.

Ver'in. (L. *veratrum*, hellebore.) $C_{28}H_{42}NO_8$. An amorphous alkaloid obtained from veritrin.

Ver'juice. (M. E. *verjus*; L. *verd*, green; *jus*, juice.) The juice of green fruits. An acid liquor obtained from very sour grapes or crab apples, and occasionally used in medicine.

Also, *v. a.*, to make acid.

Ver'male's amputation. Amputation above the knee by lateral flaps.

Vermes. (Pl. of L. *vermis*, a worm.) Worms. Used of old to include animals resembling worms, but without exact classificatory signification. By some it is still used to signify a sub-kingdom containing the Scolecida and Anarthropoda; generally speaking, it is completely abandoned as a name.

Vermeta'cea. Same as *Vermetidae*.

Vermetidae. A Family of tanioglossate Gastropods, whose type is *Vermotus*. The shell is conical, and in most cases elongated to form a tube, which is generally coiled. The head is provided with tentacles and eyes, and there is a retractile foot.

Vermetus. The typical Genus of *Vermetidae*. The whorls of the shell are not all contiguous. The older ones become separate and contorted.

Ver'mian. Appertaining to worms.

Vermicella. A Genus of colubriiform serpents.

Vermicelli. (Mod. L. *vermicellus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.) A paste of flour, cheese, yolk of egg, sugar, and saffron; made in Italy.

Vermic'eous. Appertaining to worms.

Vermicidal. That which destroys worms.

Ver'micide. (L. *vermis*, worm; *cedere*, to kill.) A worm-killer as distinguished from an agent which merely causes expulsion of worms.

Vermicular. (Mod. L. *vermicularis*, *vermiculus*, a worm.) Like a worm in form or movement. Having the appearance of being worm-eaten.

V. appen'dix. Vermiform appendix.

Vermicularis. *Lumbricalis sedum*.

Vermiculate. (L. *vermiculatus*, full of worms.) To become full of worms. Fine, close-set, and wavy. Marked with wavy impressions as though worm-eaten. Having tufts of parallel hairs.

Vermiculation. (L. *vermiculari*, to be worm-eaten.) Peristaltic action, especially of the bowels, from its resemblance to the action of the successive joints of the body of a crawling worm.

Ver'micule. (L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.) A little worm or grub.

Vermic'uli. Plural of *Vermiculus*.

Vermiculose. Worm-eaten. Worm-like.

Vermic'ulous. See *Vermiculose*.

Vermic'ulum. Tincture.

Vermic'ulus. (L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.) A little worm; specifically the cochineal insect and its product.

V. capilla'ris. *Dracunculus*.

Vermiform. (N. L. *vermis*, a worm; *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a worm.

V. appen'dix. A diverticulum of the cæcum, about one third of an inch in diameter and three to six inches long.

V. pro'cess. Inferior and superior. The vermis of the cerebellum.

Vermifor'mia. Lankester's name for the Genus *Phoronis* of the Group Tubicola and Class Gephyrea.

Vermifugal. That which tends to expel worms.

Vermifuge. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *fugare*, to make to flee.) A medicine given to bring about the expulsion of worms.

Vermifugous. *Anthelmintic*.

Vermigra'da. The vermiform Echindermis; the spoonworms.

Vermigra'de. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *gradus*, a step.) Moving like a worm. Referring to the *Vermigra'da*.

Vermileo. A Genus of snipe-flies of the Family *Leptidæ*.

Vermiling'ual. See *Vermiling'ual*.

Vermiling'ues. See *Vermiling'ua*.

Vermiling'ua. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *lingua*, a tongue.) A Sub-order of Lacertilia, comprising one Family, *Chamaleontidae*, with one Genus, *Chamaleo*.

Vermiling'ual. Having a vermiform tongue.

Vermilion. (O. F. *vermillon*, a bright red.) The cochineal insect; also its product. Cinnabar, red sulphide of mercury, which occurs in nature, and is manufactured in two ways:

1. Mercury, sulphur, potash, and water are mixed and stirred for an hour in an iron cylinder. The mixture passes through black and brick-red to vermilion. The potash acts catalytically, and does not form part of the final product.

2. Mercury and sulphur are mixed and heated in a retort. Vermilion sublimes over. By properly varying the process and proportions the colour may be turned to a deep or light shade, and to scarlet, crimson, or orange.

A colour resembling the above.

Also (*v.*), to dye, cover, or suffuse with a bright red.

V. bor'der. The red portion of the human lips.

V. fly'catcher. A small tyrant bird of the Genus *Pyrocephalus*, of which the male is brown with a vermilion breast and crest.

V. lac'quer. See *Coral lacquer*.

Ver'min. (L. *verminus*; O. F., and F. *vermine*, vermin.) A noxious or troublesome animal or insect, especially a bug or louse.

Verm'inate. (L. *verminare*, to have worms.) To breed or become infested with vermin.

Vermina'tion. (L. *verminatio*, worms.) Affected by worms. The generation of worms.

Verm'inous. (L. *verminosus*, full of worms.) Tending to breed vermin. Infested with parasitic vermin. Caused by the presence of vermin. Appertaining to vermin.

V. cra'sis. A diseased condition said to be due to the presence of intestinal worms.

V. fe'ver. A fever due to the presence of intestinal worms.

Verm'oriously. In a verminous manner. As if infested by worms.

Vermipar'ous. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *parere*, to bear.) Producing or breeding worms.

Ver'mis. (L., a worm.) The median lobe of the cerebellum.

V. bombyci'nus. *Cornu ammonis.*

V. cerebell'i. *Vermiform process.*

V. cucurbiti'nus. *Tenia solium.*

V. dig'itl. *Paronychia.*

V. guinien'sis. *Filaria medinensis.*

Vermit'io. (L. *vermis*, a worm.) *Helminthiasis.*

Vermiv'ora. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *vorare*, to devour.) A Genus of birds, the American worm-eating warblers, including *Helmintherus* and *Helminthophaga*.

Vermiv'orous. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *vorare*, to devour.) Worm-eating; feeding on worms.

Ver'mix. A contracted form of the term *Vermiform appendix*.

Vermouth. (F. *vermout*; G. *Wermuth*, wormwood.) A cordial prepared from white wine and flavoured with wormwood.

Vernacular. (L. *vernaculus*, native.) The language or dialect of a country.

Vernal. (Low L. *vernalis*, appertaining to spring-time.) Appearing in spring.

V. catarrh'. A chronic disease of the conjunctiva of the tarsus and eyeball, accompanied by photophobia and itching of the eyes, and coming on in warm weather. Broad, flat papillæ covered with a bluish-white film occur on the tarsus; while brown, uneven, hard nodules of gelatinous appearance arise from the limbus at the outer and inner side of the cornea, and invade the transparent cornea on the one side and the conjunctiva on the other.

V. conjunctiv'itis. Inflammation or congestion of the conjunctiva occurring chiefly in the young each spring, and disappearing with the onset of winter.

V. fever. Malarial fever.

Vernation'. (L. *vernare*, to flourish.) *Bot.* The arrangement of leaves within the bud.

Ver'neuil's neuro'ma. A plexiform neuroma.

Vernicose'. (L. *vernix*, varnish.) Having a varnished appearance.

Vernier. A scale attached to various instruments used in physics for the estimation of minute fractions of any unit of distance.

Vernin. A nitrogenous base or alkaloid developed by the vital processes of young plants, as vetch clover.

Vernix. (New L., varnish.) Used in the phrase *Vernix caseosa*, the fatty matter covering the skin of the newly born.

Vernonia. A Genus of *Compositæ*, Tribe *Vernoniaceæ*, Sub-tribe *Euvernoniææ*. About 500 species are known. Chiefly found in the tropical areas of America, Asia, and Africa.

V. anthelmint'ica. Affords a kind of wormseed.

V. arbores'cens. Is the fleabane of Jamaica.

V. cine'rea. Is used in India as a febrifuge, in a decoction.

V. fascicula'ta. Cathartic.

V. nigritia'na. The root is febrifuge.

V. noveboracen'sis. Cathartic.

Vernonia'ceæ. A Tribe of composite plants characterised by flower-heads with all the flowers similar and tubular.

Vernonia'ceous. Of, or belonging to, the Tribe *Vernoniaceæ*.

Verno'nin. The active principle of the root of *Vernonia nigritiana*. Its action resembles that of digitalis.

Verona brown. A calcined ferruginous earth.

Veronese green. Chromic hydroxide.

Veronica. A Genus of gamopetalous plants of the Order *Scrophularinææ*, and Tribe *Digitaleæ*, type of the Sub-tribe *Veroniceæ*. About 200 species have been described, widely distributed through the temperate and cold regions. A few are of medicinal repute, especially—

V. beccabun'ga. Antiscorbutic.

V. officina'lis. Diuretic and diaphoretic. The leaves are used to make medicinal tea.

V. parvifo'ra. Is said to be useful in chronic dysentery.

V. peregr'i'na. Has been used to make washes for chronic inflammations due to tubercle.

V. quinquefo'lia. The root has been employed as a remedy for leprosy.

V. Tournefor'tii. *Veronica.*

V. virgin'ica, or black-root. Culver's physic. The rhizome and rootlets of a plant formerly called *Leptandra virginica*. Its properties are believed to be due to a glucoside, leptandrin. It is tonic, laxative, and cholagogue. Dose: extract, 1 to 3 grains; fluid extract, 20 minims to 1 drachm.

Ver'pa. The penis.

Ver'pus. Circumcised.

Verriculate. Covered with verruicles.

Verricule. (L. *verriculum*, a drag-net.) *Entom.* A thick-set tuft of upright parallel hairs.

Verru'ca. (L., a height, steep place.) A wart. An excrescence which may be of various shapes.

Bot. A wart or sessile gland produced upon various parts of plants.

Zool. A wart-like prominence.

V. acumin'a'ta. A warty growth which occurs in parts subjected to moisture, such as the genital and anal regions. They may be acuminate, flat, or cauliflower-shaped, and pink, red, or white, and they are highly vascular. The secretion on their surface is very offensive.

V. ani. A condyloma about the anus.

V. carno'sa. Condyloma.

V. congen'ita. A wart which appears at, or shortly after, birth.

V. digita'ta. A flat wart characterised by digitations springing from some part of the surface. Usually multiple.

V. febrilis. See *Variola verrucosa*.

V. filifor'mis. A thread-like wart, single or multiple, congenital or acquired, seen on the neck, face, eyelids, and ears, as well as on the body.

V. follicula'ris. Wart-like accumulations round the mouths of the sebaceous follicles. They are composed of dried epithelium and sebaceous matter.

V. formica'ria. A black wart, so called because it gives rise to a sensation like that caused by the bite of an ant.

V. gla'bra. A smooth wart.

V. necrogen'ica. A wart found on the hands of those who continually handle dead bodies or tuberculous tissues. In the latter case it may give rise to a general infection.

V. pen'silis. A hard wart which hangs by a pedicle.

V. per'stans. One which has no tendency to disappear.

V. pla'na. A flat, relatively smooth wart.

V. rhagoid'ea. A small wart on the skin resembling a bud of thyme.

V. seba'cea. The type seen in persons suffering from seborrhœa, who also are unclean.

V. seni'lis. *Keratosis pigmentosa*. The flat pigmented wart of old people. It often becomes epitheliomatous. Its seat of election is the genitalia, and less frequently the trunk and hands.

V. subungua'lis. A soft wart growing under the nail.

V. syphilit'ica. A syphilitic condyloma.

V. vene'reæ. Clustered tubercular syphilodermata.

V. vulga'ris. The wart frequently seen on the hands.

Verruca'ria. (L. *verrucaria*, a plant used as a cure for warts.) A Genus of angiocarpous Lichens, typical of the Tribe *Verrucariacei*.

Verrucaria'cei. A Tribe of angiocarpous Lichens.

Verrucaria'ceous. Bot. Appertaining to the Genus *Verrucaria*, or the Tribe *Verrucariacei*.

Verruca'rine. Bot. Resembling the Genus *Verrucaria*, or the Tribe *Verrucariacei*.

Verruca'rioid. See *Verrucariine*.

Verru'cidæ. (New L. *verruca*.) A Family of sessile Cirripedes of the Sub-order *Thoracica*. The shell is unsymmetrical, and the pieces of the operculum though moveable have no depressor muscle. They are found as fossils in the chalk.

Verru'ciform. (L. *verruca*, a wart; *forma*, shape.) Resembling a wart in appearance.

Verrucose'. (L. *verrucosus*.) See *Verrucous*.

Verrucos'itas conjuncti'væ. A granular condition of the eyelids.

Verrucos'ity. The condition of having warts.

Verruc'ous. (L. *verrucosus*.) Studded with warty tubercles.

Verru'cula. A little wart or wart-like eminence.

Verruculose'. (L. *verrucula*, a little wart.) Covered with small warts or wart-like elevations.

Verru'gas. (Carrion's disease.) *Peruvian wart*. "A narrowly endemic, specific disease of the skin occurring in the Western Andes in Peru. It consists in the development of raised spots, in size from a lentil to a pea, which become cylindric, conic, or hemispheric tumours, in size from a raspberry to an orange. Severe febrile symptoms precede the eruption of the lesions. The consistence is soft and elastic, the epidermis thins over the tumour, cracks, and bleeding, often copious, follows. There may be hundreds of tumours which ulcerate and fungate. Death usually results from profound anæmia. The disease is believed to be due to a special bacillus—*Yzqueirde's bacillus*."

Versat'ile. (L. *versatilis*, moveable; F. *versatile*.) Bot. Swinging or turning freely on a support. Specially referring to an anther fixed by the middle on the apex of the filament.

Ornith. Denoting a toe of a bird which can be turned either forwards or backwards.

Entom. Moving freely up and down.

V. dement'ia. The patient is noisy and restless, with a strong inclination to be destructive.

V. head. Entom. A head which can be turned freely in all directions.

Versat'ilely. In a versatile manner.

Versat'ileness. The condition of being versatile.

Versicol'orate. Entom. Same as *Versicolour*.

Versicol'orous. See *Versicolour*.

Versicol'our. (L. *versicolor*, *versare*, to turn; *color*, colour.) Particoloured. Of changing colour.

Versicoloured. See *Versicolour*.

Vers'io. Version.

V. uteri. An oblique position of the uterus.

Vers'ion. (L. *vertere*, to turn.) Turning. An operation in obstetrics whereby one end of the fœtus is made to take the place till then occupied by the other.

V., abdom'inal. See *V., external*.

V., a'no-pe'l'vic. A variety of pelvic version, the child being seized by the pubic arch through the mother's pelvis.

V., bipo'lar. Version by acting on both poles of the fœtus.

V., cepha'lic. Version done to bring about presentation of the head.

V., combin'ed. Bipolar version, consisting of a combination of internal and external version.

V., exter'nal. Version effected by external manipulation.

V., French meth'od of. Podalic version. The hand is first of all directed to the breech, and then passed along the thigh and leg to the foot, which is pulled down.

V., German meth'od of. Podalic version in which the hand seeks the fœtal abdomen, and is then directed to the foot.

V., inter'nal. When the hand is passed into the uterus.

V., mix'ed. See *V., combin'ed*.

V., pel'vic. When the fœtus is turned to make the breech present.

V., podal'ic. When one or both feet are brought down.

V., sponta'neous. The process by which a transverse presentation is changed into a longitudinal without any outside interference.

Verte'bra. (L. *vertebra*, a joint or bone of the spinal column; F. *vertèbre*.) Any segment of the backbone. Generally applied to one of the axial metameres of a Vertebrate, whether osseous, cartilaginous, or fibrous, and including the segments of the skull and trunk. Specially applied to one of the usually separate bones or cartilages of the spinal column, with its body and various processes. The centrum is the most solid and the axial part of the bone, and carries the neurapophyses, known in human anatomy as the pedicles and the laminae, which meet posteriorly in the spinous process. Each neurapophysis bears a diapophysis, pre-zygapophysis, and post-zygapophysis; the transverse, superior, and inferior articular processes of human anatomy. Other processes may be present, as anapophyses, metapophyses, and parapophyses. All these processes may be wanting, or disguised by ankylosis, as in the sacrum. Some vertebrae of certain animals carry a single median inferior

VERTEBRÆ—VERTEBRATA

process, the hypophysis. The human vertebræ are divided into groups: cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal.

Cranial vertebra. A portion of the skull which has been looked on as homologous with a vertebra proper. There are four such portions:

1. Occipital, or encephalic, nearly corresponding with the compound occipital bone; the basioccipital is the centrum, the exoccipitals are the neurapophyses, and the supra-occipital is the neural spine.

2. Parietal, mesencephalic, or otic, represented by the basisphenoid as centrum, alisphenoids as neurapophyses, and the parietals as neural spines.

3. Frontal, prosencephalic, or ophthalmic, represented by the presphenoid as centrum, the orbitosphenoids as neurapophyses, and the frontal as a neural spine.

4. Nasal, rhinencephalic, or olfactory, whose corresponding parts are found in the vomer, ethmoid, and nasal bones.

The hæmal arches of these hypothetical vertebræ are found in the facial, hyoidean, and branchial arches.

Epenencephalic, frontal, mesencephalic, nasal, occipital, olfactory, ophthalmic, otic, parietal, prosencephalic, rhinencephalic vertebra, see *Cranial vertebra*.

V., bas'ilar. The last lumbar vertebra.

V. denta'ta. See *Axis*.

V., odon'toid. See *Axis*.

V. prom'inens. The vertebra whose spine is most prominent. In man this is the seventh cervical.

V., toothed. See *Axis*.

V., tricus'pid. In lower animals the sixth cervical vertebra.

Vertebræ, caud'al. The vertebræ of the tail.

V., cephal'ic. The bones of the skull when regarded as having all or some of the parts of a typical vertebra.

V. coccygea'les. Coccygeal vertebræ.

V. col'l. Cervical vertebræ.

V., dor'sal. Same as *V., thoracic*.

V., false or fixed. The united portions of the coccyx and sacrum.

V., pel'vic. Same as *V., sacral*.

V., sa'cral. The vertebræ forming the *sacrum*.

V., thorac'ic. The vertebræ which articulate with ribs.

V., true. The cervical, thoracic, and lumbar vertebræ, not fused in adult life.

V., uni'ted. See *V., false*.

Vertebral. (*L. vertebra*, a joint, vertebra; New *L. vertebralis*.) Appertaining to a vertebra. Characteristic of, or peculiar to, a vertebra. Made up of vertebræ. Possessing vertebræ. Referring to the median row of ossicles found in the ray of a star-fish, and forming a solid axis. Indicating the median line of the upper surface.

Also, a Vertebrate. A vertebral artery.

V., ante'rior. See *Vein*.

V. aponeuro'sis. A strong fascia of the dorsal region, stretching from the spines of the vertebræ to the angles of the ribs. It is in the plane of the serratus posticus inferior, and separates the muscles of the shoulder and arm from those which support the spine and head.

V. arch. Neural arch.

V. ar'tery. A branch of the subclavian

artery, which passes through the vertebral canal to the foramen magnum to enter the skull and join with its fellow to form the basilar artery. In man its branches are posterior meningeal, anterior and posterior spinal, and inferior cerebellar arteries.

V. arthrop'athy. A form of tabetic arthropathy, accompanied by changes in the shape of the vertebræ.

V. border of scap'u'la. That one which lies nearer the vertebræ. Morphologically it is the proximal end of the bone.

V. canal. The canal enclosed by the vertebræ and the intervertebral discs.

V. ca'ries. Tuberculous disease of the bodies of one or more vertebræ. The cause of angular curvature.

V. col'umn. See *Spinal column*.

V. fas'cia. See *V. aponeurosis*.

V. fora'men. See *Foramen*.

V. for'mula. A short way of expressing the number of vertebræ in each of the regions of the spinal column. In man it is C. 7, D. 12, L. 5, S. 5, Cd. 4 = 33.

V. lig'aments. Anterior and posterior. The former extend from the anterior edge of the foramen magnum, along the anterior surfaces of the bodies of the vertebræ, to the coccyx; the latter continue the more superficial part of the occipito-axoid ligament along the posterior surface of the bodies to the sacrum, where it ceases to be a definite ligament.

V. mus'cles. Muscles which lie along the trunk in relation with the vertebræ or vertebral segments. In the higher Vertebrates segmentation is not obvious in the more superficial layers of vertebral muscle which extend along the spinal column, but can be traced in the deeper layers, thus described as being the fourth and fifth. Morphologically they are divided into three groups: epaxial, paraxial, and hypaxial.

V. nerve. The *Splanchnics*.

V. nerves. Spinal nerves.

V. os'sicle. One of the ossicles of a ray of a star-fish.

V. plex'us. See *Plexus*.

V. ribs. In man, the two lowest ribs on each side, which are connected with the vertebræ only.

V. sheath. A sheath formed by the prolongation of the meninges.

V. vein. See *Vein*.

Vertebral'is. The vertebral artery.

Vertebrally. By, with, or as regards vertebræ. At or in a vertebra, and not between two vertebræ.

Vertebra'rium. (*L. vertebra*, a joint.) The vertebræ collectively.

Vertebral'arterial. Appertaining to a vertebra and an artery. Specifically, the canal in the vertebræ which carries the vertebral artery. It is formed by the pleurapophysis, or rudimentary cervical rib, joining with the diapophysis, or rudimentary transverse process of a cervical vertebra in such a way as to leave a foramen between themselves; the foramina in consecutive vertebræ assist in forming the vertebralarterial canal.

Vertebra'ta. (*L. vertebratus*, jointed.) A Sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom, distinguished by the following features:—bilateral symmetry, absence of external segmentation, with an internal structure showing more or less clearly composition out of longitudinally arranged

VERTEBRATE—VERTICULA

segments; complete separation of the main masses of the nervous system from the visceral cavity; dorsal position of the nervous masses; presence of a structure known as the notochord underlying the cerebro-spinal axis in early embryonic life, which is replaced more or less completely in later life by the cartilaginous or bony axis known as the vertebral column; absence or presence of limbs, which, however, are never more in number than four, and are always turned away from the neural aspect of the body.

Vertebrate. (L. *vertebratus*, articulated.) Having a notochord or chorda dorsalis. Having vertebrae. Appertaining to the Vertebrata. In *Bot.*, contracted at intervals, like the vertebral column of animals, with an articulation at each contraction. Any member of the Vertebrata.

Vertebrated. Jointed by means of vertebrae.

Vertebra'tion. The formation of vertebrae; division into segments, like those of the vertebral column.

Vertebrectomy. (L. *vertebra*; Gr. *ἐκτομή*, section.) Excision of a portion of a vertebra.

Vertebro-arterial. (L. *vertebra*, vertebra; Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, artery.) Same as *Vertebralarterial*.

Vertebro-bas'ilar. (L. *vertebra*; *βάσις*, base.) Of, or belonging to, vertebrae and the base of the skull.

Vertebro-chon'dral. (L. *vertebra*; Gr. *χονδρός*, cartilage.) Having relation by one end with a vertebra, and by the other with a costal cartilage.

V. ribs. The highest three false ribs of man on each side. They are connected with one another in front by their costal cartilages.

Vertebro-cost'al. (L. *vertebra*; *costa*, a rib.) Of, or belonging to, vertebrae and ribs.

Vertebro-dym'ia. (L. *vertebra*; *duo*, two.) A double monstrosity in which the trunks are united by the vertebrae.

Vertebro-fem'oral. (L. *vertebra*; *femur*, thigh-bone.) Appertaining to the vertebral column and the femur.

Vertebro-il'iac. (L. *vertebra*; *ilium*.) Appertaining to the vertebrae and the ilium.

V. lig'ament. *Ilio-lumbar ligament.*

Vertebro-sa. See *Vertebrata*.

Vertebro-sa'cral. (L. *vertebra*; *sacrum*.) Appertaining to the sacral and antecedent vertebrae.

V. angle. In man, the promontory of the sacrum.

Vertebro-spinal veins. Those veins which connect plexuses of the spinal canal with the vertebral vein.

Vertebro-sternal. (L. *vertebra*; Gr. *στέρνον*, sternum.) Extending, as a rib, from the spinal column to the sternum.

V. ribs. True ribs. Those which are connected with the vertebral column and the sternum by means of their costal cartilages.

Verteb'rum. The head of the femur.

Vert'ex. (L.) The top of the head.

V. cor'dis. The apex of the heart.

V. cu'biti. The olecranon.

V. pal'pitans. The fontanelle.

V. presenta'tion. *Obstet.* When the vertex presents itself to the examining finger in plane of the superior strait of the pelvis.

Vertibulum. (L.) The rounded head of a bone, as of the humerus. A joint.

Vert'ical. Relating to the *Vertex*. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Pertaining to the *Vertex*.

V. an'thers. Anthers attached by the base and erect in position.

V. diam'eter of the cra'nium. An imaginary line from the basion to the bregma.

V. ás'sure. *Anat.* Precentral sulcus.

V. in'dex. *Craniom.* The ratio of the greatest height of the skull to its greatest length.

V. leaves. *Bot.* Leaves with the blade in a perpendicular plane.

V. mar'gin. *Entom.* The posterior boundary of the vertex where it adjoins the occiput.

V. me'dian plane. The vertical section which passes through the middle of a body.

V. or'bit. *Entom.* That part of the orbit or border of the compound eye which adjoins the vertex.

V. sul'cus. *Anat.* Same as *Precentral sulcus*.

Vertic'il. (L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl.) *Bot.* A whorl. Applied to organs that are disposed in a circle or ring round an axis.

Zool. A set of parts arranged in a ring and radiating from a centre.

Vertic'ilium gra'phii. A fungus found at times in the external auditory meatus. It causes inflammation and the formation of pus.

Verticillaster. (L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl.) *Bot.* A term applied to the pairs of opposite cymes occurring in the axils of the leaves of mint, which at first sight resemble whorls.

Verticillas'trate. *Bot.* Bearing or arranged in verticillasters.

Verticill'ate. (L. *verticillus*, a whirl.) Arranged in a verticil, or having organs thus arranged.

V. anten'næ. *Entom.* Antennæ whose joints are whorled with verticils of hairs.

V. leaves. *Bot.* Same as *Stellate leaves*.

V.-pilose'. Possessing hairs which are arranged in whorls.

Verticillated. See *Verticillate*.

Verticillately. In a verticillate manner.

Verticilla'tion. The formation of a verticil. The presence of verticils.

Verticill'us. A verticil.

Vertico-men'tal. (L. *vertex*, vertex; *mentum*, chin.) Appertaining to the vertex and the chin.

Verticor'dia. (L. *vertere*, to turn; *cor*, the heart.) A Genus of plants of the Order *Myrtaceæ* and Tribe *Chamelanciæ*. There are forty species, all Australian.

Conoh. The typical Genus of *Verticordiidae*.

Verticordi'idæ. A Family of bivalve Molluscs, typified by the Genus *Verticordia*.

Vertico-transverse' circum'ference of the skull. Measured variously. 1. A line which starts from one auricular foramen, passes through the bregma to the other auricular foramen, and thence passes behind the styloid processes to the point from which it started.

2. The line which passes from one auricular foramen to the other over the top of the skull at right angles to the auriculo-infraorbital plane.

Verticula. (L.) Articulation.

VERTIGINIDÆ—VESICAL

Vertigin'idæ. A Family of pulmonate Gastropods typified by the Genus *Vertigo*.

Vertiginous. (L. *vertigo*.) Affected with giddiness.

Vertiginously. In a vertiginous manner.

Vertiginousness. The condition of being vertiginous.

Vertigo. (L. *vertigo*, dizziness.) A condition in which the individual or the things about him appear to be whirling round.

Subjective vertigo is the name applied to that state in which the patient appears to himself to be whirling.

Objective vertigo is the name applied to that state in which the things about the patient appear to be whirling round him.

V. ab aũ're læ'so. *Ménière's disease.*

V., arte'rio-vas'cu-lar. Vertigo which occurs in valvular disease of the heart, especially aortic incompetence and arterio-sclerosis.

V., aũ'ral. *Ménière's disease.* The prominent symptoms are vertigo, vomiting, progressive deafness, and ringing in the ears. Believed to be a disease of the labyrinth.

V., bil'ious. Vertigo due to derangement of the functions of the liver.

V., cere'bral. Vertigo caused by cerebral disorder.

V., epilep'tic. Vertigo due to, or associated with, epilepsy.

V., essen'tial. Vertigo for which no cause can be found.

V., gas'tric. Vertigo depending on some derangement of the stomach.

V. gyro'sa. See *Vertigo*.

V., hori'zon-tal. Vertigo which appears when the person affected assumes the horizontal position.

V., laby'rín'thine. *Ménière's disease.*

V., laryn'geal. A name given to a group of symptoms appearing in connection with certain nervous diseases, or, at times, without any obvious cause. It is accompanied by pain, spasm of the larynx, and possibly syncope.

V., lat'e-ral. Vertigo due to rapidly passing similar objects.

V., me'chan'ical. Vertigo caused by mechanical movements.

V., Méni'ère's. *Ménière's disease.*

V., neurasthen'ic. Subjective vertigo found in neurasthenia.

V., objec'tive. Vertigo in which objects seem to the patient to move.

V., ocu-lar. Caused by the partial paralysis of an ocular muscle. The patient makes extra efforts to fix objects, which leads him to misjudge their positions, and so causes unsteadiness of gait, which gives rise, in its turn, to subjective vertigo.

V., par'alysing. Gerlier's disease. Occurs in the canton of Geneva. Characterised by attacks of paretic weakness of the extremities, ptosis, great depression, with no loss of consciousness. It only attacks men.

V., ro'tatory. Vertigo in which the patient or the objects about him seem to rotate.

V., smok'er's. Vertigo occurring in smokers of mature age. It may have arterio-sclerosis as its cause.

V., sub'jec'tive. Vertigo in which the patient seems to himself to move.

V., tenebri'co'sa. Vertigo accompanied by impaired sight and headache.

V., vert'ical. Vertigo caused by looking downward from or upward to a height.

Ver'u. (L.) Á spit.

V. monta'num. A longitudinal rounded projection in the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

Verrugas. See *Verrugas*.

Ver'vain. (L. *verbena*, a green bough.) A plant of the Genus *Verbena*, primarily *V. officinalis*, found in warm and temperate regions in both hemispheres.

V. mal'low. A species of mallow.

Ver'veine. *Vervain*.

Vesalian. Associated with Vesalius, an Italian anatomist, as foramen Vesalii of the sphenoid bone.

Vesalius, fora'men of. A minute hole, not always present, in the root of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

V., gland of. A pulmonary or bronchial mucous gland.

V., lig'a-ment of. Poupart's ligament.

V., vein of. A vein which forms communication between the pterygoid plexus of veins and the cavernous sinus.

Vesania. (L. *vesania*, madness.) Disease of the mind.

Vesi'ca. (L., the bladder.) In *Anat.*, a bladder, especially the urinary bladder. The permanently pervious part of the allantoic sac.

In *Bot.*, same as *Vesicle*.

Trigonum vesicæ. A triangular area at the base of the bladder, limited behind by a line joining the openings of the ureters, and having its anterior angle at the opening of the bladder into the urethra.

V. billa'ria. The gall-bladder.

V. cor'dis. Pericardium.

V. fel'lea. The gall-bladder.

V. intes'tina'lis. *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

V. prostat'ica. The prostatic vesicle.

V. saccula'ta. A sacculated bladder; inequality of the urinary bladder.

Vesicæ unguino'sæ ten'dinum. *Bursæ mucosæ.*

Ves'ical. Appertaining to a vesica.

V. arte'ries. Branches of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery distributed to the bladder. There are three on each side, of which the inferior supplies the prostate, vesiculæ seminales, and lower part of the bladder; the middle a branch of the superior vesiculæ seminales and base of the bladder; and the superior, that part of the fetal hypogastric artery which remains pervious, and supplies the fundus and body of the bladder.

V. cal'culus. Stone in the bladder.

V. gan'glia. See *Spermatic ganglia*.

V. lig'a-ments. The anterior and lateral true ligaments of the bladder.

V. plex'us. The nervous network on the bladder, deriving fibres from the hypogastric plexus, and the second (?), third, and fourth sacral nerves.

V. plex'us of veins. Veins which collect blood from the wall of the bladder, and open into the internal iliac vein.

V. sac'culus. A local dilatation of the bladder wall.

V. sphinc'ter. Muscular tissue which surrounds the neck of the bladder.

V. syno'vial mem'brane. See *Bursal synovial membrane*.

V. tri'an-gle. The *Trigonum vesicæ*. Its

VESICANT—VESICO-UMBILICAL

base is a line joining the openings of the ureters, and its apex is at the orifice of the urethra.

V. uvula. Uvula of the bladder, a prominence situated at the inferior angle of the trigonum.

V. veins. Veins collecting the blood from the bladder.

Ves'icant. Able to produce a blister. A blister.

Vesica'ria. (L. *vesicaria*.) A Genus of cruciferous plants of the Tribe Alyssineæ.

Vesica'rium. Ovary.

Vesicate. To raise blisters.

Vesicating collo'dion. Collodion containing cantharides in solution, used as an external application to produce a blister.

Vesica'tion. The formation of blisters.

Vesicatory. Having the power of producing blisters. A substance applied to the skin to cause a blister.

Vesicle. (L. *vesicula*, a little blister.) Any small bladder-like structure. A little sac.

In *Anat.* and *Zool.* A generic term of wide application to various hollow structures, otherwise of very different character, and indicated by another and qualifying word.

In *Pathol.* A circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing serous fluid.

In *Bot.* A small bladder, or bladder-like air cavity. A minute hollow sphere, or bubble of water or other liquid.

V., acous'tic. Same as *Auditory vesicle*.

V., allanto'ic. The allantois; a hollow outgrowth from the posterior part of the primitive gut.

V., au'ditory. See *Auditory*.

V., blastoder'mic. See *Blastodermic*.

V., blood. A blood-corpuscle.

V.s., cere'bral. The three embryonic membranous expansions of the brain corresponding to the fore-brain, mid-brain, and hind brain. From these vesicles the whole of the adult brain is developed.

V.s., encephal'ic. The divisions of the anterior extremity of the neural tube; they are formed early in fetal life, and are the predecessors of the segments of the brain.

V., germinal. The nucleus of the ovum.

V. gland. Same as *Acinus*.

V., Graafian. A cavity in the ovary which contains an ovum, which when the ovum is ripe is ruptured to discharge it into the oviduct or peritoneal cavity.

V., Kupffer's. A small cavity seen near the posterior end in teleostean fishes.

V., malign'ant. Anthrax.

V., marginal. Specialised sensory organs found at the margin of the umbilica in certain polyps.

V., oc'ular. A protrusion in the fœtus which is the first indication of the eye.

V. of Ba'er. The ovum of the Graafian vesicle.

V. of Balbia'ni. See *Yolk nucleus*.

V.s of Na'both. Same as *Nabothian follicles*.

V. of Pur'kinje. The germinal vesicle.

V., olfact'ory. The primitive vesicle which develops into the olfactory lobe.

V., ophthal'mic. See *Ocular vesicle*.

V., op'tic. A diverticulum from each side of the primary anterior vesicle of the brain, which forms the basis of the future eye.

V., otic. A pear-shaped closed sac of the

embryonic inner ear, formed by the fusion of the lips of the auditory pit, and giving rise by a diverticulum to the recessus vestibuli.

V., ova'rian. In *Biol.* The female gonophore of a polyp.

V., pitu'itary. The primitive vesicle which develops into the hypophysis.

V.s., po'lar. Two masses of nuclear substance which detach themselves from the nucleus during karyokinesis. Their significance is not definitely known.

V., prostatic. A cul-de-sac placed at the highest part of the crista galli of the urethra. Also called *Uterus masculinus* and *Sinus pocularis*.

V., rhinencephal'ic. A hollow protrusion of the prosencephalon of the embryo to form the rhinencephalon.

V., sem'inal. Two receptacles of membranous character situated at the base of the bladder, one on each side, for the reception and detention of the semen. They converge from behind forwards, and finally each one forms with the vas deferens of its own side a common ejaculatory duct.

V., se'rous. The false amnion.

V., umbilical. The yolk-cavity of a Vertebrate when it has been formed into a sac hanging from the umbilicus. Its cavity is continuous with the cavity of the intestine of the embryo. It is the seat of the earliest blood circulation, and the agent for carrying on the fetal nutrition in animals which do not develop an allantois. It is superseded by the placenta in animals which develop that organ.

Vesico-abdom'inal. (L. *vesica*, bladder; *abdomen*, abdomen.) Appertaining to the abdomen and urinary bladder.

Vesicocele. (L. *vesica*, bladder; Gr. *κῆλη*, a tumour.) Hernia of the bladder. Cystocele.

Vesico-cerv'ical. (L. *vesica*, bladder; *cervix*, neck.) Appertaining to the bladder and the cervix uteri.

V. fist'ula. A fistula between the bladder and the neck of the uterus.

Vesic'olysis. (L. *vesica*, bladder; Gr. *λύσις*, drench.) The injection of fluid into the bladder.

Vesico-prostatic. (L. *vesica*, bladder; Gr. *προστάτης*, prostate.) Appertaining to the bladder and prostate.

V. artery. The inferior vesical artery.

Vesico-pu'bic. (L. *vesica*, bladder; *pubes*, pubes.) Appertaining to the urinary bladder and the pubes.

Vesico-rect'al. (L. *vesica*, bladder; *rectum*, the rectum.) Appertaining to the bladder and rectum.

Vesico-spinal. (L. *vesica*, bladder; *spina*, the spine.) Appertaining to the bladder and spinal cord.

V. cen'tre. A nerve-centre which influences the action of the bladder, and is situated in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord.

Vesicotomy. (L. *vesica*, bladder; Gr. *τομία*, section.) The operation of incising a bladder; generally applied to operations on the urinary bladder.

Vesico-umbilical. (L. *vesica*, bladder; *umbilicus*, the navel.) Appertaining to the bladder and the navel.

V. lig'aments. The urachus and the obliterated hypogastric arteries, one on each side.

VESICO-URACHAL—VESICULO-TUBULAR

Vesico-urachal. (L. *vesica*, bladder; Gr. *ὀρχαῖς*, urachus.) Appertaining to the bladder and urachus.

Vesico-uterine. (L. *vesica*, bladder; *uterus*, the uterus.) Appertaining to the bladder and uterus.

V. ligaments. Two semilunar folds which pass between the posterior surface of the neck of the bladder and the neck of the uterus.

V. pouch. The dip between the uterus and bladder formed by the peritoneum.

Vesico-utero-vaginal. (L.) Appertaining to the bladder, uterus, and vagina.

Vesico-vaginal. (L. *vesica*, bladder; *vagina*, sheath.) Appertaining to the bladder and vagina.

V. fistula. A communication between the bladder and vagina of pathological origin, and generally due to prolonged pressure by the foetal head during labour.

V. plexus. The lower portion of the pelvic nervous plexus with which the spinal nerves are more particularly connected.

Vesicula. (L.) A vesicle.

V. alba. Umbilical vesicle.

V. blastodermica. See *Germinal vesicle*.

V. chyl. *Receptaculum chyli.*

V. fel'lea. The gall-bladder.

V. fel'lis. Gall-bladder.

V. gangranes'cens. *Anthrax.*

V. Graafianæ. The vesicles in the outer layer and stroma of the ovary, each of which contains an ovum.

V. Na'bothi. The small glandular bodies within the mouth of the uterus.

V. omphalo-mesenter'ica. Umbilical vesicle.

V. prostat'icus. The prostatic vesicle. *Uterus masculinus, Sinus pocularis.*

V. semina'lës. The seminal vesicle (which see).

V. sero'sa. The false amnion.

V. umbilica'lis. A small rounded sac found between the amnion and chorion, and connected by the vitelline pedicle with the lumen of the intestinal canal.

Vesicular. (L. *vesicula*, a vesicle.) Appertaining to, or having the form or nature of, a vesicle. Consisting of vesicles.

Bot. Consisting of, or appertaining to, vesicles.

V. ascid'ian poly'ps. *Vesiculariidae.*

V. breath'ing. The sound heard on auscultating a healthy chest while breathing is carried on in the usual way.

V. column of the sp'inal cord. The ganglionic column, composed of a series of nerve-cells.

V. col'umn, poste'rior. Clarke's column in the spinal cord.

V. col'umns. Columns of Clarke in the spinal cord.

V. cyl'inder. *Clarke's column.*

V. ecze'ma. An eruption of small vesicles on the skin with some surrounding inflammation and itching.

V. emphyse'ma. A chronic condition of the lungs in which the alveoli are dilated and their walls destroyed, with consequent loss of elasticity on the part of the lungs. There is a hyper-resonant note all over the chest, which is "barrel-shaped," with impaired mobility of the ribs, râles, and a feeble inspiratory sound. A

line of distended veins can be seen following the lower margin of the ribs.

V. erysip'elas. Erysipelas associated with the formation of vesicles.

V. fe'ver. *Pemphigus.*

V. germ. The part of a sperm-cell which does not become converted into spermatozoa.

V. glands. *Bot.* Glands containing a volatile oil placed beneath the epidermis of a leaf.

V. lay'er. The layer of brain matter containing the ganglionic cells.

V. murmur, nor'mal. The sound heard when a healthy chest is auscultated.

V. quality. The quality of the sound of the vesicular respiratory murmur.

V. râle. The sound made by air breaking down or passing over obstructions to its passage in the bronchi and bronchioles. There are many degrees of size, intensity, and pitch recognised.

V. res'onance. The percussion note of the chest.

V. respi'ratory mur'mur. The murmur heard during auscultation of the lungs in healthy persons breathing normally.

V. stomati'tis. Aphthous stomatitis.

V. syno'vial mem'brane. A bursa.

Vesicularia. The typical Genus of *Vesiculariidae*.

Vesiculari'idæ. A Family of *Ctenostomata* of the Sub-order *Gymnolemata* of *Ectoprocta*, one of the primary divisions of *Polyzoa*. The cells arise from a common tube, and their mouths are terminal, with a setose fringe for closing them.

Vesicularly. In a vesicular manner.

Vesicula'ta. (New L. *vesiculatus*.) Polyps of the Sub-order *Campanulariida*, Order *Hydrida*, Sub-class *Hydroida*. A division of Radiolarians.

Vesiculate. (New L. *vesiculatus*; L. *vesicula*, a little bladder.) Having a vesicle or vesicles.

Also, to become vesicular.

Vesiculation. The formation of vesicles. The condition of having vesicles.

Ves'icule. Same as *Vesicle*.

Vesiculiferous. (L. *vesicula*, a vesicle; *ferre*, to bear.) Producing or bearing vesicles.

Vesiculiform. (L. *vesicula*, a vesicle; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance or characters of a vesicle.

Vesiculi'tis. (L. *vesicula*, a vesicle; Gr. *-itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Vesiculo-bron'chial. (L. *vesicula*, vesicle; *σπύρξος*, a bronchus.) Combining vesicular and bronchial qualities. Said of the vesicular murmur.

Vesiculo-cav'ernous. (L. *vesicula*, vesicle; *caverna*, a cave.) Combining vesicular and cavernous qualities. Said of the vesicular murmur.

Vesiculo'sa. (L. *vesiculosus*, full of vesicles.) In *Entom.*, a Family of dipterous Insects, the vesicular flies.

Vesiculose. (L. *vesiculosus*, having bladders.) Full of vesicles.

Vesiculo-tu'bular. (L. *vesicula*, a vesicle; *tubulus*, a small tube.) Having both vesicular and tubular qualities; applied to respiration in which the normal vesicular sound is heard with an added tubular quality.

VESICULO-TYMPANITIC—VESTIGIAL

Vesiculo-tympanitic. (L. *vesicula*, vesicle; Gr. *τυμπανον*, a drum.) Having both vesicular and tympanitic qualities; applied to a percussion note.

Vesiculous. See *Vesiculose*.

Vesiculus. Same as *Vesicle*.

Vespa. A Genus of Hymenoptera, containing the Family *Vespidæ*.

Vespagus. (L. *vespa*, a wasp.) A follicular and suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp.

Vespertilio. (L., a bat.) A Linnæan Genus of Mammals containing six species, and corresponding to the modern Order *Chiroptera*.

Vespertilionidæ. A Family of the Order *Chiroptera*, containing about 160 species of small insectivorous bats. The nose has not leaf-like appendages. The tail is elongated, and enclosed in a large interfemoral membrane. The dentition nearly approaches that of the insectivorous mammals, the molar teeth having pointed eminences or cusps, and the incisors being of small size.

Vespertilioninæ. The principal Sub-family of *Vespertilionidæ*, containing *Vespertilio* and about six other genera.

Vespertilionine. Resembling one of the Genus *Vespertilio*. Appertaining to the Sub-family *Vespertilionina*.

Vespertine. (L. *vesper*, evening.) In *Biol.*, appertaining to the evening.

Vesperugo. (L. *vesperugo*, a bat.) The most extensive Genus of bats of the Family *Vespertilionidæ* and Sub-family *Vespertilionina*.

Vespiary. (L. *vespa*, a wasp.) In *Biol.*, a wasp's nest.

Vespidæ. A Family of hymenopterous Insects, typified by the Genus *Vespa*.

Vespiform. (L. *vespa*, a wasp; *forma*, form.) Resembling a wasp.

Vessel. (L. *vasulum*, dim. of *vas*, a vase.) A utensil for holding liquors. In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, any duct or canal in which a fluid is secreted, contained, or carried. In *Bot.*, a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions, and consequently form a continuous canal.

V., absorbent. The lymphatics and lacteals.

V., acoustic. The external auditory meatus.

V., capillary. One of the vessels in the capillary area between an artery and a vein.

V., cardiac. One of the vessels carrying blood to or from the heart wall.

V., chyliiferous. Absorbent vessels extending from the intestinal wall to the thoracic duct.

V.s., coronary. (L. *corona*, a crown.) A term applied to vessels which surround a part or organ.

V., dorsal. A vessel situated on the dorsum; specifically applied to the vessels of the dorsum of the foot and penis.

V., glutæal. A vessel situated in the region of the buttocks.

V.s., hæmorrhoidal. Varicose veins of the rectum.

V.s., intercostal. The vessels carrying blood to and from the intercostal spaces.

V.s., lacteal. Vessels which carry away the chyle formed in the intestinal canal.

V., lactificiferous. In *Biol.*, containing latex or milky juice.

V.s., lymphatic. A system of minute

ramifying vessels which extend to nearly every part of the body, and form the principal part of the absorbent system. Afferent lymphatics carry the lymph to the lymphatic glands, from which the efferent lymphatics carry it away.

V., umbilical. A vessel of the umbilical cord.

Vestibular. Appertaining to a vestibule, in any sense.

V. artery. A branch of the internal auditory artery, distributed in the form of a minute capillary network in the substance of the membranous labyrinth.

V. membrane. The *Membrane of Reissner*.

V. nerve. A branch of the auditory nerve distributed to the vestibule.

V. passage. The *Scala vestibuli*.

V. sac'cule. The smaller of two sacs found in the vestibule of the internal ear.

Vestibulate. In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, having a vestibule, or formed into a vestibule.

Vestibule. (L. *vestibulum*, an entrance court.) The common cavity between the semicircular canals and the cochlea of the internal ear; it is prevented from opening into the middle ear by the membrane which closes the fenestra ovalis. A triangular space between the labia minora of the human female, which contains the orifice of the urethra. A part of the left ventricle of the heart which adjoins the root of the aorta. A depression in the body-wall of some infusorians leading to the oral and sometimes to the anal aperture.

V., aortic. The space formed by the left ventricle adjoining the root of the aorta.

V., common sinus of. See *Utricle*.

V., membranous. The membranous sac within the osseous vestibule, divided into a larger part, the utricle, and a smaller saccule.

V. of the ear. The cavity of the internal ear which forms the entrance to the cochlea.

V. of the larynx. The part of the laryngeal cavity which lies above the false vocal cords.

V. of the mouth. The cavity of the mouth outside of the teeth.

V. of the nose. The external nostrils.

V. of the pharynx. The passage from the mouth to the pharynx, which is bounded laterally by the pillars of the fauces.

V. of the ventricles. The entrance to the vestibules of the brain.

V., osseous. The body cavity in the petrosal bone enclosing the proëtic, epiotic, and opisthotic bones, and containing the membranous vestibule.

V., pyramid of. A hollow bony eminence, in which is the stapedius muscle.

V., utricle of. See *Utricle*.

Vestibulum. (L.) In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, a vestibule. *Aqueductus vestibuli*. The aqueduct of the vestibule of the ear, which begins near the common orifice of the two semicircular canals, and opens on the posterior surface of the petrosal bone.

Scala vestibuli. The canal bounded by the osseous lamina and the membrane of Reissner.

Vestige. A trace or remnant of something formerly present or more fully developed.

Vestigial. (L. *vestigium*.) Of the nature of a vestige. Rudimentary.

V. fold. A projection of the pericardium

VESTIGIARY—VIBRIO

over the root of the left lung, caused by a cord which is the remains of the ductus Cuvieri.

V. muscle. A muscle which is scarcely of any use in man and is poorly developed, while actively functional in lower animals.

Vestigial. (*L. vestigium.*) *Vestigial.*

Vestigium. A vestige. A trace, such as the pit which marks the site of the closed foramen ovale in the interauricular septum. A part which has no evident use in man, though retaining important functions in lower animals.

Vestimentum. (*L.*) Clothing.

Vestiture. In *Zool.*, hairs, &c., covering a surface.

Vestitus. (*L.*) Any substance used as a covering for the body.

Vesuvianite. A mineral occurring in brown or green crystals, first found on Mount Vesuvius. The crystals are at times yellow or blue. It is a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and iron.

Vesuvium. Bismarck brown. Triamidoazobenzol. A stain used in histology.

V. salt. Native potassium sulphate found on Mount Vesuvius.

Ve'ta. Mountain sickness. Its symptoms are nausea, throbbing headache, and vertigo. It attacks persons who ascend to great altitudes.

Vetch. (*M. E. vetch; L. vicia.*) A plant of the Genus *Vicia*; a tare.

Vetchling. *Lathyrus*, a botanical genus.

Veterana. *Rubeola.*

Veterinarian. One who treats diseases in domestic animals.

Veterinary. (*L. veterinarius*, appertaining to beasts of burden.) Appertaining to domestic animals; specifically applied to the surgical or medical treatment of domestic animals.

Veternomania. (*L. veternus*, lethargic; *Gr. μανία*, mania.) Typhomania.

Veternositas. See *Coma vigil.*

Veternus. Lethargy.

Vetiveria. A grass, *Andropogon muricatus* of South Asia. From it a highly fragrant volatile oil is obtained, and its infusion is refrigerant.

Vetonica. *Betonica officinalis.*

Vetula. Sacrum.

Vet'yer. See *Vetiveria.*

Veuve. Any bird of the Genus *Vidua* or the Sub-family *Viduinæ.*

Vew. *Taxus baccata.*

Vexilla. (*L.*) Plural of *Vexillum.*

Vexillar. (*L. vexillarius*, a standard-bearer.) In *Bot.*, same as *Vexillary.*

In *Ornith.*, appertaining to the web or vexillum of a feather.

Vexillary. (*L. vexillarius*, a standard-bearer.) In *Biol.*, applied to the form of imbricate aestivation in which the other petals are enwrapped by the vexillum, as seen in the corolla of a pea.

Vexillate. (*L. vexillum*, a standard.) In *Biol.*, having vexilla.

Vexillum. (*L.*) In *Bot.*, the large posterior petal of a papilionaceous plant. It is outside, and enwraps the others in the bud.

In *Ornith.*, the web or vane of a feather, also both webs, together with the rachis on which they are borne.

Via. (*L.*) A way.

V. naturalēs. The natural passages.

Viability. (*L. viabilis*, viable.) Ability

to live; applied to the condition of a child at the time of birth.

Viable. (*L. viabilis*, viable.) Capable of life, or likely to live. Applied to a child born in a state of development which will permit it to live independent of its mother.

Viae chyliferæ. Chyliferous vessels.

Vial. (*Φιάλη.*) A small glass bottle.

Viald. Food.

Vibex. (*L.*, the mark of a blow.) In *Pathol.*, a large purple spot appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers. A linear hæmorrhage beneath or into the skin.

Vibracular. Appertaining to the vibration of a polyzoon.

Vibracularium. (*N. L.*) Same as *Vibraculum.*

Vibraculum. (*L. vibrare*, to shake.) One of the long filamentous appendages of the ectocysts of Polyzoa, usually articulated with short dilated processes of the ectocyst. They are constantly waving to and fro.

Vibra'men. (*L.*) Oscillation.

Vibrans. Oscillatory.

Vibratile. (*F. vibratile.*) Able to vibrate, or capable of being made to vibrate.

V. antennæ. In *Entom.*, antennæ which are slender, and constantly quivering as the insect moves.

V. cell. A ciliated cell.

V. epithelium. Epithelium composed of ciliated cells.

V. mem'brane. A membrane capable of being thrown into vibrations, as the membrana tympani.

Vibratilit'y. The condition of being vibratile.

Vibrating. (*L. vibrare*, to shake.) Shaking.

Vibra'tio. (*L.*) Oscillation.

V. cardi'aca. Palpitation.

V. cordis. Palpitation.

Vibration. (*L. vibratio.*) In *Med.*, same as *Fremitus.*

In *Massage*, a modification of the kneading movement which consists in making the alternate pressures and relaxations with very great rapidity.

V., pec'toral. Vocal fremitus.

V., tac'tile. Vocal fremitus.

V., tus'sive. The vibration of the chest wall caused by coughing.

Vibrational. Appertaining to the nature of a vibration.

Vibrative. See *Consonants.*

Vibratory. An epithet applied to the pain of some kinds of neuralgia, because it seems to the patient to vibrate amongst the nerves.

V. motion. Ciliary motion. The waving movement by which cilia cause fluids to flow towards an outlet.

Vibra'tus. (*L.*) Oscillation.

Vibrio. (*N. L. vibrare*, to vibrate.) A Genus of Schizomycetes, regarded by some as being identical with *Spirillum.* They have cylindrical, curved, or spirally wound cells having at each end a cilium. A member of this genus. A motile bacterium. An animalcule like a bacterium.

V. butyri'cea. *Bacillus butyricus.*

V. pro'teus. Said to be the comma bacillus found in faecal matter.

V. ru'gula. Found in tartar from the teeth and in putrefying fluids.

V. sep'ticus. Found in septic and pyæmic pus.

V. serpens. A bacillus found in putrefying fluids.

V. undula. A bacillus found in putrefying fluids containing mucus.

Vibrio. (N. L. *vibrio*; F. *vibron*.) A microscopic motile filament numerous developed in organic infusions.

Vibronidæ. A Family of microscopic organisms named from the Genus *Vibrio*. It includes some minute nematoid worms which were confounded with microbes.

Vibronine. Appertaining to *Vibrios*.

Vibrissa. (L. *vibrissa*, a hair from the nostrils.) One of the long, stiff, tactile bristles which grow upon the upper lip and elsewhere about the mouth of some of the Mammalia. One of the hairs which grow in the nostrils.

Viburnic acid. An acid identical with valeric acid, obtained from the bark of *Viburnum prunifolium*.

Viburnin. (L. *viburnum*, the wayfaring-tree.) A precipitate from a tincture of *Viburnum opulus*. Antispasmodic, tonic, expectorant. Unofficial. Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

Viburnum. (L., the wayfaring-tree.) A Genus of gamopetalous plants of the Order Caprifoliaceæ and Tribe Sambuceæ. There are about eighty species, chiefly inhabiting the Northern Hemisphere and the Andes.

V. dentatum. Diuretic. American.

V. edulë. Used as is the cranberry.

Hudson Bay Territory.

V. lævigatum. *Ilex paraguensis*.

V. lantanæ. Vesicant.

V. lentago. Sweet viburnum. Used as an antiperiodic.

V. obovatum. Antiperiodic. Southern North America.

V. opulus. Is useful in uterine pains. North America. Antispasmodic.

V. prunifolium. Black haw. The bark is used. It contains viburnic acid, identical with valeric acid. It is astringent and antispasmodic. Useful in the nervous diseases of pregnancy and in uterine disorders.

V., sloe-leaved. *V. prunifolium*.

V., sweet. *V. lentago*.

V. tinus. Laurestinus. The seeds are purgative.

Vicarious. (L. *vicarius*, that which takes another's place,) *Physiol*. Indicating the transfer of the functions of an organ to another organ.

V. menstruation. A discharge of blood from some part of the body other than the uterus at the menstrual period, while the discharge from the uterus is absent.

Vice. Defect, fault, or deformity.

V. of conformation. Defect of structure.

Vichy salt. (F.) A compound salt intended to take the place of the saline constituents of the Grande Grille spring at Vichy, in France. It is recommended as diuretic, alterative, and antiarthritic.

V. water. A mildly laxative and antacid mineral water. It contains as its chief constituent sodium bicarbonate.

Vicia. (L., a vetch.) A Genus of leguminous plants, the vetches, of the Sub-order *Papilionaceæ*, type of the Tribe *Vicieæ*. About two hundred species have been described, of

which about half are doubtful members of the genus. They are found in the north temperate regions and South America.

V. ervilia. *Ervum*.

V. fabia. Garden bean. Order *Leguminosæ*.

Vicieæ. A Tribe of leguminous plants of the Sub-order *Papilionaceæ*. Six genera.

Vicinistractus. (L. *vicinus*, near; *traho*, to draw.) *Erysipelas*.

Vicinitraha. *Erysipelas*.

Vicissitude. (L. *vicis*, change.) Constant change.

Vicq d'Azyr, bundle of. A thick bundle of nerve-fibres arising from the more posterior of the two median nuclei of the corpus mammillare of the brain, and extending to the anterior tubercle of the thalamus.

V., centra ovalia of. The white matter of the brain seen at the level of the corpus callosum in a horizontal section.

V.'s operation. Incision of the cricothyroid membrane.

V.'s white line. A thin stratum of white matter between the grey strata in the occipital regions of the brain.

Victoria blue. A stain used in histological examinations.

V. green. *Malachite green*.

Victorialis foemineæ. *Gladiolus vulgaris*.

V. longa. *Allium victorale*.

V. rotunda. *Gladiolus vulgaris*.

Vicu'na. See *Alpaca*.

Videstrel'la. A Genus of *Viduinæ* containing the whidah birds. The only species is the *V. regia* of South Africa.

Vid'ian. (L. *Vidius*, the Latinised name of *Guidi*, Italian anatomist.) Specifically applied in anatomy to certain parts.

V. artery. A branch of the internal maxillary artery which passes by the Vidian canal to the Eustachian tube and top of the larynx.

V. canal'. A canal in the sphenoid bone at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, which passes from the foramen lacerum to the sphenomaxillary fossa.

V. foramen. The anterior opening of the Vidian canal. The canal itself.

V. nerve. The trunk formed by the union of the great deep petrosal and great superficial petrosal nerves. It joins Meckel's ganglion.

Vid'ua. (L. *vidua*, a widow.) An African Genus of *Ploceidæ*, giving name to the *Viduinæ*.

Viduinæ. A Sub-family of *Ploceidæ*, named from the Genus *Vidua*.

Vi'e'rin. Bitter principle from the bark of *Remigia Vellosoi* of Brazil. Used for the same purposes as is quinine.

Vien'na caustic. A mixture of caustic potash and quicklime.

V. draught. Compound infusion of ~~medicinal~~

V. green. *Schweinfurth green*.

V. meth'od. A method of examining the spinal cord from in front in an autopsy. The body of the fifth lumbar vertebra is cut away, and then the pedicles of the vertebrae are successively divided from below upwards and the bodies lifted off.

V. mixture. Consists of ether 3 parts, chloroform 1 part.

V. paste. See *Vienna caustic*.
V. powder. Potassa and lime.
Vieusens, ganglion of. *Solar plexus*.
V., loop of. *Ansa Vieussenii*.
V., valve of. See *Valve*.
Vig'il. (L. *vigilia*, a watching.) Wakefulness.
V., coma. A comatose state in which the patient lies with open eyes unconscious and delirious. Seen in severe attacks of disease, e. g. typhus fever.
Vig'illance. *Insomnia*.
Vigilant'ia. *Insomnia*.
Vig'il'ia nim'ia. (L.) *Coma vigil*.
Vig'ilium. (L.) Absence of sleep.
Vig'na. A Genus of leguminous plants of the Tribe *Phaseoleæ* and Sub-tribe *Euphaseoleæ*.
Vig'nal, bacill'us of. An inclusive name for several different bacilli found in the saliva of healthy persons.
Vig'nite. A magnetic iron ore.
Vigo plaster. One containing lead plaster, yellow wax, resin, olibanum, sal ammoniac, bdellium, myrrh, saffron, mercury, turpentine, liquid storax, and oil of lavender.
V.'s powder. Red oxide of mercury.
Villar'sia. A Genus of gamopetalous plants of the Order *Gentianaceæ* and Tribe *Menganiheæ*. Some contain a bitter principle used in medicine.
Villatte's liqu'or. A preparation used as an injection for carious bones. It contains sulphate of zinc and sulphate of copper, of each 15 grains, solution of subacetate of lead $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm, dilute acetic acid $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Villi. The hair-like tufts or projections on a mucous membrane which give to it its velvety appearance.
V. of intestine. Small vascular processes projecting from the surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine throughout its whole extent. They are the chief agents of absorption of the substances absorbed by the small intestine.
V. of the chorion. Vascular fringes growing from the edge of the vitelline membrane, and eventually covering the entire chorion.
V. pericardi'aci. Villi on the serous membrane lining the pericardium and heart.
V. peritonea'les. Villi on the free surface of the peritoneum.
V. plura'les. Villi on the parietal pleura.
V., syno'vial. Small processes projecting from the fringes of synovial membranes.
Villif'erous. (L. *villi*, hairs; *fero*, I bear.) Having hairs or villi.
Villiform. (L. *villus*, shaggy; *forma*, form.) Like villi in appearance or to the touch. Having the character of a set of villi.
Villi'placental. (L. *villus*, shaggy; Gr. *πλάκωσις*, a cake.) Applied to indecussate Mammals having a villous placenta.
Villitis. (L. *villus*, villous; Gr. *ιτις*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the soft part of a horse's hoof.
Vill'oid. (New L. *villus*, Gr. *ειδος*, like.) In *Bot.*, appertaining to, or resembling, fine hairs or villi.
Villose', or Villous. Appertaining to villi. Covered with long soft shaggy hairs.
Villos'ity. (L. *villosus*, shaggy.) Shaggy-ness resulting from villiform processes, as of an organic membrane.

Villous. (L. *villosus*, shaggy.) Having villi or villiform processes. Covered with fine hairs of woolly substance.
V. cancer. Cancer in mucous membrane when covered by villous growth.
V. growths. *Papillomata*.
Villus. (L., a shaggy hair.) 1. In *Anat.*, one of the small vascular projections from the inner surface of the mucous membrane of the intestine. It consists essentially of a central lacteal vessel, with a vein and artery enclosed in epithelium.
 2. A vascular tuft of the chorion.
 3. In *Biol.*, one of the long, straight, soft hairs occasionally found on fruit, flowers, and other parts of plants.
Vilmorinia. A Genus of leguminous plants of the Tribe *Galegeæ* and Sub-tribe *Robinieæ*.
Vimen. (L. *vimen*, a pliant twig.) In *Bot.*, a long and flexible shoot of a plant.
Vime'neous. (L. *vimen*, a pliant twig.) In *Biol.*, producing plant twigs, such as those used for wicker-work.
Vim'inal. (L. *viminalis*.) Appertaining to twigs or shoots.
Viminaria. (L. *vimen*, a twig.) A Genus of leguminous plants of the Tribe *Podalyrieæ*.
Vina medica'ta. Wine containing one or more medicines. They are made by digesting medicinal substances in wine. Many of them have been replaced by tinctures, which are more reliable in that they do not decompose and are of standard strength.
Vina'ceous. (L. *vinaceus*.) Appertaining to wine.
Vinasse'. (F.) Potash obtained from the residue of a wine-press. The residuum in a still after distillation.
Vinat'ico. A laurineous tree, *Phæbe indica*, or its wood. Native in Madeira, Canaries, and the Azores.
Vinato'ricum. (L. *vincere*, to conquer; *toxicum*, poison.) The official name of the swallowwort, *Cynanchum vinatoxicum*. Root and leaves have emetic properties.
Vin'ca. A Genus of gamopetalous plants of the Order *Apocynaceæ*, Tribe *Plumerieæ*, and Sub-tribe *Euplumerieæ*. The periwinkles. The leaves are astringent and antiglaetic.
Vinctura. (L. *vincio*, to bind.) *Fascia*.
Vin'cula ten'dinum. Small fasciculi of connective tissue running from a tendon to its sheath, or uniting tendons one to another, as in the extensor communis digitorum, or bridging over tendons and holding them down to the bones they pass over.
Vincularia. (L. *vinculum*, a band.) The typical Genus of *Vinculariidae*.
Vinculari'idae. A family of gymnoëmatous Polyzoa, whose typical Genus is *Vincularia*.
Vin'culum. (L. *vinculum*, a band.) In *Anat.*, a tendinous or ligamentous band uniting certain parts.
V. accesso'ria ten'dinum. Small folds of synovial membrane between the flexor tendons and the bones of the fingers. The ligamenta brevia pass between the tendons at their insertions and the lower part of the phalanx immediately above, while the ligamenta longa join the tendons at a higher level, and are slender and less constant.

VINE—VINY

V. ca'nium. *Frænum penis.*
V. lin'guæ. *Frænum linguæ.*
V. præpu'ti. *Frænum penis.*
V. subdæ'vum. A small band of yellow elastic tissue in the ligamentum breve of the deep flexor tendons of the hand, stretching from the tendon to the head of the second phalanx.
V. umbilica'le. Umbilical cord.
V. vasculo'sa. *Vincula tendinum.*
Vine. (L. *vinca*, a vine.) A climbing plant with a woody stem, the fruit of which is known as the grape. Genus *Vitis*. Any plant with a long slender stem that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils.
V. bow'er. *Clematis viticella.*
V. disease'. Disease of the grape-vine, especially that due to the Phylloxera.
V.-dress'er. The larva of *Ampelophaga myron*.
V. fret'ter. Any aphid or plant louse which feeds on the grape-vine.
V. gall. A swelling on the stem of the vine made by the larva of *Ampelogypter Sessos-tris*.
V. louse. The grape Phylloxera.
V. slug. The larva of the vine saw-fly.
V. tie. *Ampelodesma tenax*, a grass of the Mediterranean region.
Vine'al. (L. *vinealis*, appertaining to the vine.) Relating to vines.
Vine-black. Same as *Blue-black*.
Vine'gar. (Mid. E. *vinegre*; F. *vinagre*.) Dilute and impure acetic acid, obtained by the acetous fermentation of inferior wines, or an infusion of malt which has previously undergone vinous fermentation. In *Pharm.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in acetic acid or vinegar.
V., arom'atic. Vinegar mixed with aromatic oils.
V., beer. Sp. gr. 1021 to 1025. Contains dissolved dextrin, maltose, soluble albuminoids, &c., derived from malt, and from 3 to 6 per cent. of acetic acid.
V., beetroot, or sug'ar vine'gar. Prepared from saccharine and amylaceous materials by conversion with dilute acid, followed by fermentation and acetification. Contains dextrose and dextrin, and often calcium sulphate.
V. canthar'idis. *Acetum cantharidis.*
V., ci'der. Contains from 3.5 to 6 per cent. of acetic acid. S. gr. 1.013 to 1.015.
V. eel. A nematoid worm of the Family *Anguillulidæ*, commonly found in vinegar and sour paste.
V. fly. A dipterous insect of the Family *Drosophilidæ*, which is attracted by fermentation.
V., Marseilles'. *Acetum aromaticum.*
V., moth'er of. A gelatinous deposit found in vinegar, formed by the filaments of *Mycoderma aceti*, and obtaining its name from its power of converting saccharine solutions into vinegar.
V. of carbo'lic ac'id. Carbo'lic acid 1, acetic acid 20, water 979 parts.
V. of col'chicum. *Acetum colchici.*
V. of lead. A liquor formed by dissolving litharge in vinegar.
V. of mea'dow saff'ron. *Acetum colchici.*
V. of rose. Rose petals macerated in vinegar.

V. of squills. *Acetum aromaticum.*
V. plant. *Micrococcus aceti*, which produces acetous fermentation by oxidising the alcohol in liquors into acetic acid. It exists in two forms: anaërobic, which produces mother of vinegar; and aërobic, which produces flowers of vinegar.
V., pyrolig'neous. Wood vinegar.
V., rad'ical. Glacial acetic acid.
V., spir'it. Contains from 3 to 8 per cent. of acetic acid.
V., toilet. Aromatic vinegar.
V. tree. The staghorn sumac, *Rus typhina*, whose fruit is used to increase the sourness of vinegar.
V., wood. An impure vinegar formed by the distillation of wood.
Vine'garish. Like vinegar.
Vine'gary. Having the character of vinegar.
Vinette'. Wine of barberries, used in finishing some kinds of leather.
Vine'wort. A plant of the Order *Vitaceæ*.
Vini, spir'itus, Gallici. Brandy.
Vin'ic. (L. *vinum*, wine.) Appertaining to, or obtained from, wine.
V. ac'ids. A series of acids obtained by the action of acids on alcohol.
Vin'ny. Mouldy.
Vinolen'ta. Delirium or an apoplectic fit due to drunkenness.
Vinolen'tia. Drunkenness.
Vinom'eter. (L. *vinum*, wine; Gr. μέτρον, measure.) A contrivance for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine.
Vinum. (L.) In *Pharm.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine. The fermented juice of fruits, especially of grapes. White wines are made from the pulp; red wines from the pulp and skins, which give the colouring matter. Each contains from 10 to 14 per cent. of alcohol.
V. absinthia'tum. Wormwood wine, made by macerating *Artemisia absinthiatum* in white wine.
V. adus'tum. Brandy.
V. album for'tus. White wine made from *V. album* by fortifying the latter until it contains from 20 to 25 per cent. of alcohol.
V. antimo'nii. Wine of antimony. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.
V. arom'aticum. Consists of strong white wine 94 per cent., with 1 per cent. each of lavender, organum, peppermint, rosemary, sage, and wormwood.
V. colchici rad'icis. Wine of colchicum root. Dose, 5 to 20 minims.
V. colchicisem'inis. Wine of colchicum seed. Dose, 10 to 30 minims.
V. ergo'tæ. Wine of ergot. Dose, 1 to 3 fluid drachms.
V. fer'ri ama'rûm. Bitter wine of iron. Dose, 1 to 3 fluid drachms.
V. fer'ri citra'tis. Wine of ferric citrate. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms.
V. ipecacuan'hæ. Wine of ipecacuanha. Dose, 5 to 10 minims.
V. op'ii. 1-3 to 1.5 grms. morphia in 100 c.c. Dose, 5 to 15 minims.
V. porten'se. Port wine fortified to 25 to 30 per cent. alcohol.
V. xer'icum. Sherry wine fortified to 25 per cent. alcohol.
Viny. Appertaining to vines.

Vinyl. (*L. vinum*, wine.) The compound univalent radical CH_2CH .

V. bromide. Ethylene bromide, a powerful cardiac poison.

Viola. (*L. viola*, violet.) A Genus of plants, type of the Order *Violariæ* and Tribe *Violæ*. Includes violets and pansies. About 200 species are known to exist; a larger number have been described. They are widely distributed over the world.

V. canina. Has an emetic and cathartic root.

V. odorata. Has fragrant flowers, which are made into a lenitive syrup.

V. pedata. Demulcent and expectorant.

V. tricolor. The heart's-ease pansy. It contains an alkaloid, violin, which has emetic and cathartic properties.

Viola'ceæ. (*L. violaceous*, relating to a violet.) Same as *Violariæ*.

Viola'ceous. Of a violet colour. Appertaining to the *Violariæ*.

Violaniline. Nigrosine, a blue-black aniline dye useful in staining sections of brain tissue.

Violari'æ. An Order of polypetalous plants of the Series Thalamifloræ and Cohort Parietales. They are tropical shrubs except the members of the Genus *Viola*. There are 270 species, classed in twenty-five genera and four tribes. Their roots often possess emetic properties.

Violate. (*L. violatus*; *violare*, to treat with violence.) To treat roughly. To rape.

Violation. (*L. violatio*, an injury.) The act of violating. Ravishment.

Violative. Tending to cause violation.

Violator. (*L. violator*, one who does violence.) One who injures. A ravisher.

Violé. (*L. violare*, to violate.) To violate.

Violæ. A Tribe of plants of the Order *Violariæ*, characterised by an irregular corolla with the lower petal unlike the others. Eight genera are known.

Violet. (*L. viola*; *F. violette*.) A plant of the Genus *Viola*. A class of colours. One of the small or violet butterflies of *Lycæna*, *Polygonmatius*, and allied genera.

V., acid. A coal-tar colour. The sodium salt of dimethyl-rosanilin-trisulphonic acid.

V., aniline. Mauve.

V. blind'ness. A form of colour-blindness in which there is failure to distinguish violet.

V. bloom. *Solanum dulcamara*.

V. carmine. A brilliant bluish-purple pigment obtained from the roots of the alkanet, *Alkana tinctoria*.

V. cress. A Spanish cruciferous plant, *Inopsidium acaule*.

V., dog. *Viola canina*.

V. ear. A humming-bird of the Genus *Petaspheora*.

V., gen'tian. A violet aniline dye, used for staining in histological and bacteriological work.

V. mall. See *Violet shell*.

V., meth'yl. A dye used for the same purposes as *V., gen'tian*.

V., naph'thalene. Same as *Naphthamëin*.

V., Par'is. Methyl violet.

V., Per'kins'. Indisin.

V. powder. Starch powdered and mixed with orris powder or other perfume.

V. quartz. Amethyst.

V., rosan'ilin. A coal-tar colour, composed of the hydrochlorides of mono- and diphenyl-rosanilin.

V. sapph'ire. The oriental amethyst.

V. shell. A Gastropod of the Family *Ianthinidae*.

V. tip. An American butterfly, *Polygonia interrogationis*.

V. wood. Myall wood. The wood of a leguminous tree of Guiana, *Copaifera bracteata*.

Violin. An emetic substance contained in the sweet-scented violet, *Viola odorata*. Has not been obtained pure. Said to be identical with emetin obtained from *ipeacuanha*.

Violin' player's cramp. An occupation neurosis of violin players.

Violine. (*L. viola*, a violet colour.) A blue precipitate obtained by treating aniline with sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead.

Vior'na. *Clematis vitalba*.

Viper. (*L. vipera*, contr. for *civipara*, bringing forth alive.) A venomous snake of the Family *Viperidæ*. Any snake that is venomous, or supposed to be so.

Vipera. A Genus of snakes which give their name to the *Viperidæ*. Restricted to a small Genus of the Family *Viperidæ*, of which the type is the common European viper.

Vipera'ria. *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Viperess. A female viper.

Viper-fish. A fish of the Family *Chauliodontidæ* and Genus *Chauliodus*. Found in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

Viper-grass. *Scorronera*.

Viper'idæ. The true vipers. Sub-order *Solenoglypha*, Order *Ophidia*. Have no pit between the eye and the nose, which distinguishes them from the *Crotolidæ*. All the *Viperidæ* are venomous, and nearly all are inhabitants of the Old World. Seven genera are included in the family.

Viperiform. (*L. vipera*, a viper; *forma*, form.) Having some of the characteristics of a viper.

Viperi'na. (*L. vipera*, a viper.) A name applied with no specific classificatory meaning to venomous serpents. More exactly, one of two Sub-orders of *Ophidia*, *Solenoglypha*.

V. virginia'na. *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Viperine. (*L. viperinus*.) Appertaining to the viper.

Also, a principle contained in the poison of snakes.

V. snake. A member of the *Viperina*.

Viper's dance. *St. Vitus's dance*. *Chorea*.

Viraginity. (*L. virgo*, a virgin.) A form of sexual perversion in which the male is essentially effeminate in his feelings and tastes.

Viragint. (*L. virgo*, a virgin.) A male inclined to viraginity.

Vira'go. A woman with a beard.

Virchow's method of opening the heart. This is done with the heart *in situ*. The first incision is made in the right ventricle along the ventricular ridge, from near the auriculo-ventricular groove to near the apex. The second incision opens the right auricle between the openings of the *venæ cavæ*. The left auricle is opened by an incision which passes from the left superior pulmonary vein to the

auriculo-ventricular ring. The left ventricle is opened by an incision which begins behind just short of its base, and passes to a point just short of its apex. The heart is now to be removed by placing the left index finger and thumb respectively in the left and right ventricle and raising the apex. The vessels entering and leaving the heart are divided at a sufficient distance from the heart. The heart is now held in the position similar to that which it occupied in the body, and the following incisions are made. One from the lower end of the incision in the right ventricle towards the pulmonary artery. One from the apex, through the anterior wall of the heart close to the septum through the aorta. Two other subsidiary incisions are generally made to join the incision in the right and left auricles respectively with those in the right and left ventricles.

V.'s theory of cellular pathology. Teaches that every cell is derived from a cell.

V.'s theory of inflammation. There is an increased nutritive and reproductive activity of the cells at the seat of inflammation, which gives rise to the formation of a large number of exudation cells at the expense of the cells of the damaged tissue. Hyperæmia is a subordinate process.

Virchow-Holder's angle. The angle formed by the meeting of two lines, one passing through the most prominent part of the superior alveolar process and the naso-frontal suture, the other through the upper border of the external auditory meatus and the lower border of the orbit.

Virchow-Robin lymph spaces. The spaces between the adventitia of the cerebral blood-vessels and the coat lying immediately within it.

Virent. Green, fresh.

Vireo. (*L. vireo*, a greenfinch.) A Genus of oscine or singing passerine birds, type of the Family *Vireonidae*. Any bird of this family.

Vireonidae. A family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds. Related to the *Laniidae*.

Vireonine. Appertaining to the *Vireonidae*.

Vires. Strength.

Virescence. Greenness.

Bot. Unusual greenness of organs which are, as a rule, of some other colour.

Virescent. Becoming green.

Virga. The penis.

V. cerea. A bougie.

V. cerebri. Pineal gland.

Virgate. (*L. virga*, a rod.) Straight and slender like a wand.

Virgilia. A Genus of leguminous trees of the Tribe *Sophoreæ*. One species only is known, *V. capensis*.

Virgin. (*L. virgo*, a maid.) A woman who has no carnal knowledge of a man. A man who has preserved his chastity. The state of virginity. Chaste.

A female insect which lays eggs that hatch though there has been no impregnation by the male for several generations. *Parthenogenesis*. A female animal which has not had young or has not copulated.

V. born. Zool. Born of an unfecundated female by a process of internal gemmation.

Virgin's bower, com'mon. *Clematis vitalba*.

V.'s bower, sweet-scent'ed. *Clematis flammula*.

V.'s bower, up'right. *Clematis recta*.

V. clay. Clay that has never been moulded or fired.

V.'s cow'slip. Popular name of *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

V. generation. *Parthenogenesis*.

V. honey. The honey of young bees who have never swarmed.

V. mercury. Native mercury.

V.'s milk. The white fluid produced when a balsam is mixed with water. Subacetate of lead precipitated by water.

V. oil. That which flows on the first application of pressure.

V. scammony. The finest quality of scammony.

V.'s thistle. The milk thistle, *Silybum Marianum*.

Virginal. (*L. virgo*, a virgin.) Appertaining to virginity.

V. generation. *Parthenogenesis*.

V. membrane. The hymen.

Virginal's claus'trum. The hymen.

Virgin'ia cow'slip. *Mertensia virginica*.

V. creep'er. An American creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

V. dog'wood. *Cornus florida*.

V. lung'wort. *Mertensia virginica*.

V. poke. *Phytolacca decandra*.

V. snake-root. The root of the *Aristolochia serpentaria* and the *Aristolochia reticulata*.

V. stone'crop. *Penthorum sedoides*.

V. thyme. *Pycnanthemum limifolium*.

Virgin'itas. Virginity.

V. deflora'ta. Defloration.

Virgin'ity. The condition of one who has never had sexual intercourse.

Virgo. (*L.*) Virgin.

V. aurea. *Solidago virgaurea*.

Virgula. (*L.*) Penis.

Virgular'ia. (*L. virgula*, a little rod.) The typical Genus of the Family *Virgulariidae*.

Virgulari'idae. Polyps of the Family *Pennatulidae*, Division *Alcyonaria* of *Actinozoa*, typified by the Genus *Virgularia*.

Virgultum. (*L.*) A young twig.

Virid. (*L. viridis*, green.) Green.

Viride æris. Subacetate of copper.

V. montanum. Copper.

Viridescence. Having the characteristic of being greenish.

Viridescent. (*L. viridis*, green.) Greenish.

Virid'ia. See *Veratrum viride*.

Viridigenous. (*L. viridis*, green; Gr. *γεννάν*, to produce.) Producing a green tinge. In *Zool.*, having reference to certain microscopic vegetable organisms which, when swallowed by the oyster or clam, give it a greenish colour.

Viridine. An alkaloid which is obtained from *Veratrum viride*, believed to be the same as jervine.

Virid'ity. (*L. viridis*, green.) The state of being green. In *Zool.*, specifically the greenish tinge of certain molluscs which have fed on viridigenous organisms.

Viridoflorous. (*L. viridis*, green; *flor* a flower.) Having green flowers.

Virile. (L. *vir*, a man; *virilis*, manly.) Appertaining to a man, as opposed to a woman. Appertaining to procreation.

V. member. The penis.

Viriles'cence. The condition of a woman who is old, and has certain of the characteristics of a man.

Viriles'cent. Assuming some of the characters of the male.

Virilia. (L., neut. pl. of *virilis*.) The male organs of generation.

Virilitas. Adult age.

Virilitas inopia. (L.) See *Impotence*.

Virility. (L. *virilitas*, manhood.) The condition of one of the male sex who has arrived at the age of puberty, and acquired strength and the ability to procreate. The power of procreation. Masculine action or appearance.

Viripotent. (L. *viripotens*, fit for a man.) Marriageable. Fit for a husband.

Viro'la tallow. A concrete fat from the seeds of *Myristica sebifera*.

Viro'sus. (L.) *Virous*.

Virous. (L. *virous*, poisonous.) Possessing poisonous properties.

Virtual far point in hypermetropia. The imaginary point situated behind the retina, at which rays would meet if prolonged. Designated by the sign — R.

V. fo'cus. The point at which rays of light, which are divergent after passing through a lens, would meet if prolonged backward. The focus of a concave lens is virtual.

V. im'age. The image formed at the virtual focus.

Virtue. Faculty.

Virtus. (L.) Faculty. Property.

V. for'matrix. Plastic force.

V. plas'tica. Plastic force.

Virulence. (L. *virulentus*, full of poison.) The quality of being virulent. The specific quality of any virus.

Virulency. See *Virulence*.

Virulent. (L. *virulentus*, full of poison.) Full of virus.

V. bu'bo. A suppurating bubo accompanying chancre.

Viruliferous. (L. *virulentus*, full of poison; *ferre*, to bear.) Containing a specific virus.

Virus. (L.) A poison or micro-organism which causes a morbid process or disease.

V., atten'uated. Virus deprived of some of its pathogenic quality by culture and modified by inoculation experiments, so that when inoculated into another person or animal it preserves the same from attack or from the full violence of the disease.

V., hu'manised. Vaccine lymph taken from the vaccine pustule of a human being.

V., spec'ific. The characteristic poison of a disease.

Vis. (L.) Force or energy.

V. a fron'te. Energy exerted from in front. Resistance.

V. a ter'go. Force applied from behind.

V. adhæ'sionis. The force of cohesion.

V. attract'ionis. The force of cohesion.

V. auct'a. Sthenia.

V. conserva'trix. The healing power of nature.

V. elas'tica. Elasticity.

V. essentia'lis. Plastic force.

V. format'iva. The energy of nature as manifested in the formation of new tissue to replace that which has been destroyed.

V. genera'trix. Generative power.

V. imminu'ta. Asthenia.

V. iner'tiæ. The force by which a body at rest tends to remain at rest, or if in motion to remain in motion.

V. insi'ta. Irritability.

V. medica'trix. Same as *V. conserva'trix*.

V. medica'trix natu'ræ. The power inherent in an animal or vegetable by which it repairs injuries done to itself, or frees itself from disease.

V. menta'lis. Mental power.

V. metabol'ica. Metabolic force.

V. mor'tua. A term which includes the mechanical properties of membrane which are independent of the vital properties, e.g. flexibility, extensibility, &c.

V. vi'tæ. Vital force.

Vis'age. (L. *visus*, a look.) The face.

Vis'cæ. A Tribe of apetalous plants of the Order *Loranthaceæ*.

Vis'cera. Pl. of *viscus*.

Viscerad. Toward the viscera. *Ventrad*.

Vis'ceral. Appertaining to the viscera; possessing the characteristics of a viscus; forming or containing viscera; splanchnic, abdominal, ventral.

V. anat'omy. See *Splanchnotomy*.

V. arch'es. Thickenings of the walls of the embryo in the region of the neck, transversely placed, and meeting ultimately in front in the middle line. They are branchial, hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary, of which the last three are persistent, and modified into hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary parts. The first persists in branchiate Vertebrates only as gill arches; in higher Vertebrates a small part persists as the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.

V. au'ra. Symptoms preceding an epileptic attack, which consist of various sensations referred to the abdominal region.

V. cav'ity. The splanchnic cavity formed by the splitting of the mesoblast between the splanchnopleure and somatopleure.

V. clefts. Pharyngeal slits.

V. cri'sis. Violent spasmodic pain which occurs in one of the abdominal viscera in locomotor ataxia.

V. hypochondri'asis. Mental condition in which there is great dread of some affection of the abdominal organs occurring.

V. inver'sion. Same as *Transposition of viscera*.

V. lam'inæ. One of the thickened masses of mesoblast seen on each side of the notochord, which forms ultimately the splanchnopleure and somatopleure.

V. nerv'ous sys'tem. The sympathetic system of nerves.

V. plates. The laterally placed parts of the mesoderm of the embryo.

V. pleu'ra. The layer of pleura on the lung.

V. portion of the pericard'ium. That portion of the serous layer of the pericardium which lines the heart and the commencement of the great vessels at the base of the heart.

V. skele'ton. The skeleton of the visceral arches.

VISCERALGIA—VISMIA

V. slit. Same as *Visceral cleft*.

V. tube. The *Visceral cavity*.

Visceralgia. (New L. *viscera*; Gr. ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of one of the abdominal viscera, especially of the intestine.

Visceralis. Splanchnic.

Viscerate. To disembowel.

Viscericardiac. (L. *viscera*, viscera; Gr. καρδία, heart.) Appertaining to the viscericardium.

Viscericardium. (L. *viscera*, viscera; Gr. καρδία, heart.) The visceripericardial sac of a Cephalopod.

Viscerimotor. (L. *viscera*, viscera; motor, mover.) Conveying motor influences to any viscous, as either a cerebro-spinal or sympathetic nerve.

Visceripericardial. (L. *viscera*, viscera; Gr. περί, around; καρδία, heart.) Common to the pericardium and other viscera.

Viscero-motor. See *Viscerimotor*.

Viscero-pericardial. See *Visceripericardial*.

Viscero-pleural. (L. *viscera*; pleura.) See *Pleuro-visceral*.

Viscero-skeletal. (L. *viscera*; skeleton.) Appertaining to the visceral skeleton, or to that portion of the framework of the body which is hypaxially placed.

Viscid. (Low L. *viscidus*, clammy.) Sticky. Covered by a tenacious coating.

Viscidify. The condition of being viscid. Stickiness.

Viscin. (L. *viscum*, birdlime.) Birdlime. A mucilaginous extract of the mistletoe, *Viscum flavesens*, *Gentiana lutea*, and other plants.

Viscid. Relating to a viscid or sticky substance; also to mistletoe.

Viscometer. (L. *viscum*, birdlime; μέτρον, measure.) See *Viscosimeter*.

Viscometry. The measurement of the viscosity of liquids.

Visconia. *Physconia*.

Viscose. (L. *viscum*, birdlime.) A gummy secretion or product of the *Micrococcus viscosus*.

Viscosimeter. (Low L. *viscosus*, viscous; Gr. μέτρον, measure.) An apparatus for measuring the viscosity of various liquids.

Viscosimetric. Appertaining to a viscosimeter.

Viscosity. The condition of being viscous. A viscous or glutinous body.

Viscous. (L. *viscum*, birdlime.) Glutinous, sticky, clammy.

Viscousness. The condition of being viscous.

Viscum. A Genus of parasitic plants, type of the Tribe *Visceae* of the Order *Loranthaceae*. About thirty species are known, scattered throughout the temperate and warm regions of the Old World. The leaves and stems are used, and from them is extracted mucilage, viscin, and various other extracts. In large doses it induces vomiting and purging.

V. album. Mistletoe.

V. capense. South African parasitic shrub growing on the stems of several species of *Rhus* and *Euclea*.

V. flavesens. Is said to have properties similar to those of digitalis.

Viscus. (L. *viscus*, an internal organ of the body.) An organ which is contained in the

head, thorax, abdomen, or pelvis. Generally used in the plural to mean the entrails.

V., transposition of. See *Transposition*.

Visibility. (L. *visibilitas*; *videre*, to see.) Capability of being seen.

Visio. Pupil. Vision.

Vision. (L. *visio*, the act or sense of seeing.) The act of seeing external objects. The faculty by which the size, luminosity, shape, and colour of an object are perceived. That which is seen.

V., binocular. Vision effected by both eyes co-operating in such a way that the two impressions made on the retinae are perceived as one.

V., central. The formation of the retinal image on the macula lutea.

V., centre of. See *Point of vision*.

V., chromatic. A condition in which objects appear to have a colour or an iridescent edge, which they have not.

V., day. *Night-blindness*.

V., dichromic. A condition in which only two of the primary colours can be perceived.

V., direct. When the image falls on the macula.

V., double. The condition in which two images of the same object are perceived. *Diplopia*.

V., erect. The faculty of seeing things right side up.

V., field of. The extent of indirect vision with fixation of the visual axis upon one point.

V. for form. Acuity of vision with white light.

V., indirect or peripheral. Perception of the formation of an image at some part of the retina other than the macula lutea.

V., iridescent. A condition in which objects seem to have a border of changing colours.

V., limit of distinct. The smallest or greatest distance from which an image of an object can be thrown on the retina.

V., night. A condition in which objects are seen more distinctly at night.

V., peripheral. When the image is formed on a peripheral part of the retina, and not on the macula lutea.

V., persistence of. The continuance of a visual impression after the cessation of the cause which gave rise to it.

V., point of. The position from which a thing is observed or from which anything is represented to be observed.

V., qualitative. Vision in which there is ability to distinguish objects.

V., quantitative. Vision limited to mere perception of light.

V., reflected. Vision by reflected light, e.g. by that from a mirror.

V., refracted. Vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through media of different densities.

V., solid. Vision in which the three dimensions of space are perceived.

Visionless. Sightless.

Visitation. (Low L. *visitatio*, a sight, appearance.) Zool. A migration into a place or country.

Vismia. A Genus of plants, type of the Tribe *Vismieae* in the Order *Hypericineae*.

V. longifolia. Native of Brazil. A purgative resin is obtained from it.

Vismieæ. A Tribe of polypetalous plants of the Order *Hypericineæ*.

Visnomy. *Physiognomy*.

Visorius. Visual.

Visory. Having the power of vision.

Visual. (Low *L. visualis*, pertaining to sight.) Relating to sight. Produced by a look.

V. acuity. The faculty the eye possesses of perceiving the shape and form of objects.

V. amnesia. Vision in which the object seen originates a corresponding impression in the intellectual centres.

V. angle. The angle formed at the meeting-point of two lines drawn from the ends of an object to the first nodal point of the eye.

V. axis. See *Axis*.

V. centres, primary. The lateral corpus geniculatum, the pulvinar, and anterior corpus quadrigeminum, in whose cells the fibres of the optic tract take origin.

V. field. The portion of the external world which is visible in any position of an eye.

V. line. See *Axis, visual*.

V. memory. Memory by objects seen in the mind's eye of the insane.

V. plane. The plane which includes the visual line of both eyes.

V. purple. A pigment found in the retina.

V. rays. Lines of light imagined to come from an object to the eye perceiving it.

V. white. The final product of the chemical change produced by the action of light on the visual purple.

V. yellow. An intermediate product of chemical change from visual purple to visual white.

Visualisation. See *Visualization*.

Visualise. To make visible. To make that which is perceived by the mind visible to the eye. To call up a mental image with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

Visualiser. One who visualises.

Visuality. (Low *L. visualitas*, the faculty of sight.) The condition of being visual. A sight.

Visualization. The act, process, or result of visualising.

Visually. In a visual manner.

Visus. (*L. videre*, to see.) Vision.

V. acrior. *Nyctalopia*.

V. acris. Sharpness of vision.

V. bre'vior. *Myopia*.

V. coloratus. *Chromopsia*.

V. debilitas. *Asthenopia*.

V. decolor. *Achromatopsia*.

V. dimidiatus. Synonym of *Hemiopia*.

V. diurnus. Synonym of *Hemeralopia*.

V. duplicatus. *Diplopia*.

V. habetudo. *Amblyopia*.

V. juvenum. *Myopia*.

V. longior. *Presbyopia*.

V. lucidus. *Photopsia*.

V. nebulosus. Impairment of sight due to nebulae in one or more of the media.

V. nocturnus. *Nyctalopia*.

V. reticulatus. The sight of a person afflicted with *Musca volitantes* in the form of networks.

V. senilis. Synonym of *Presbyopia*.

Vita. (*L.*) Life.

Vitaæ. An Order of polypetalous

plants of the Series *Discifloræ* and Cohort *Celas-trales*. About 436 species are known.

Vital. (*L. vitalis*, appertaining to life.) Appertaining to life. Necessary to life. That on which the existence of life immediately depends. Viable.

V. air. An old name for oxygen gas.

V. capacity of the lungs. The volume of air which can be expelled from the lungs after the fullest inspiration which can be made.

V. centre. *Respiratory centre*, which see.

V. contractility. The power of contraction inherent in living muscular tissue.

V. germ theory of contagion. The theory that contagious diseases are due to the presence of perverted bioplasts descended from others originally healthy.

V. knot. Flourens' name for the respiratory centre in the medulla.

V. power. The ability to live or continue alive.

V. principle. The principle on which individual life depends.

V. statistics. The science of numbers as applied to the life history of communities and nations.

Vitalisation. The act or process of infusing the vital principle.

Vitalise. To make alive.

Vitaliser. A vitalising agent.

Vitalism. *Biok.* The doctrine which ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from physical forces.

Vitalist. A believer in the existence of vital force as distinct from other forces which act upon animal and vegetable organisms.

Vitalistic. Appertaining to, or involving, the theory of vitalism. Referring to the vital-germ theory of contagion.

Vitality. The exhibition of vital powers or capacities.

Vitally. In a vital manner. Mortally.

Vitals. The organs which are essential to life.

Vitella'rian. Appertaining to the *Vitellarium*.

Vitellarium. A form of female generative apparatus of some platode worms, additional to the germarium, in which an accessory vitelline substance is formed.

Vitellary. (*L. vitellus*.) The place occupied by the yolk of an egg. Vitelline.

V. membrane. *Zona pellucida*.

Vitellicle. (New *L. vitelliscutis*, dim. of *vitellus*.) A yolk-sac. In the higher animals called the umbilical vesicle.

Vitelliferous. (*L. vitellus*, yolk of an egg; *fero*, I bear.) Having a yolk.

Vitelligenous. (*L. vitellus*, yolk; *genus*, producing.) Producing yolk. Indicates cells whose special function is to supply nutriment to the ova.

Vitellin. (*L. vitellus*.) The chief proteid of egg yolk. It is a white granular body insoluble in water, soluble in dilute salt solutions, and not precipitated by saturation with salt.

Vitelline. Appertaining to the yolk of an egg. Coloured like the yolk of an egg.

V. apophysis. See *V. pedicle*.

V. cavity. The spherical cavity formed in an egg by the white yolk dipping down into the yellow yolk.

VITELLINUS—VITREOUS

V. circula'tion. The circulation through the yolk.

V. disc. Proligerous disco.

V. duct. The channel of communication between the alimentary canal of the embryo and the umbilical vesicle.

V. fluid. See *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

V. membrane. The cell-membrane of the ovum, lying within the zona pellucida.

V. ped'icle. The pedicle attaching the umbilical vesicle to the embryo.

V. pouch. *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

V. sac. The umbilical vesicle.

V. sphere. The mulberry-like mass of cells that results from fission of the cells of the ovum after fertilisation.

V. veins. Omphalo-mesenteric veins.

V. ves'sels. Omphalo-mesenteric vessels.

Vitellinus. A term used to denote a colour like that of the yolk.

Vitellooducts. (L. *vitellus*, yolk; *ductus*, duct.) The yolk-ducts. Applied to the ducts of the vitellaria of platode worms.

Vitellogene. (L. *vitellus*, yolk; *genus*, producing.) The vitellarium.

Vitellogenous. (L. *vitellus*, yolk; *genus*, producing.) See *Vitellogenous*.

Vitellolutein. (L. *vitellus*, yolk; *luteus*, yellow.) A yellow pigment obtained from the eggs of the spider crab.

Vitello-mesenteric. Omphalo-mesenteric.

Vitellorubin. (L. *vitellus*, yolk; *ruber*, red.) The reddish-brown pigment obtained from the eggs of the spider crab.

Vitellus. (L. *vitellus*.) The yolk of an egg, including both the formative and nutritive yolk. A viscid, orange-coloured liquid containing oil, cholesterin, vitellin, and albumin. It is used mainly to make emulsions. Its nutritive value is high.

V. format'vus. That portion from which the body of the embryo is developed.

V. nutritivus. Food yolk.

V., segmenta'tion of. The process of cell production in development up to the time when the two primitive germ layers are clearly differentiated, and the first trace of organs is beginning to appear. (Minot.)

Vitex. (L. *vitex*, *Agnus castus*.) A Genus of plants of the Order *Verbenaceae*, type of the Tribe *Viticeae*. About seventy-five species scattered throughout the warm regions are known. The fresh seeds have a fragrant smell and an acrid aromatic taste. They were used of old as antaphrodisiacs.

Viti saltus. Chorea; St. Vitus's dance.

Viti'ate. (L. *vitiatus*, injured, corrupt.) To render faulty or defective.

Vitia'tion. (L. *vitiatio*, corruption.) The act of vitiating. Impairment, corruption, as of the air or blood.

Vitiator. The agent which or who brings about the vitiation.

Viticeae. A Tribe of gamopetalous plants of the Order *Verbenaceae*. Eighteen genera are known.

Viticide. (L. *vitis*, a vine; *cedere*, to kill.) That which injures or destroys the grape or vine.

Vitic'olous. (L. *vitis*, a vine; *colere*, to dwell in.) In *Bot.* and *Zool.*, inhabiting a vine.

Viticula. (L. dim. of *vitis*, a vine.) In *Biol.*, a small trailing vine, like that of a melon or cucumber.

Viticulose. (L. *vitis*, a vine.) In *Biol.*, producing long trailing vine-like twigs of stems.

Viticulture. (L. *vitis*, vine; *cultura*, culture.) *Bot.* The culture of the vine.

Vitiflora. (L. *vitis*, a vine; *flos*, a flower.) A Genus of stonechats, the *Saxicolae*, Family *Sylviidae*, Order *Passeres*, Sub-class *Carnatae*.

Vitiflor'inae. Synonym of *Saxicolinae*.

Vitilig'ines. *Lineae albicantes*.

Vitiligo. (L., *tetter*.) A disease of the skin characterised by the appearance of a number of irregularly shaped patches, over which the pigment has been lost and the hair is colourless, while the margin of the patch is over-pigmented.

V. alba gra'vior. *Lepra maculosa*.

V. alba le'vior. *V. albus*.

V. al'phus. *Lepra alphoides*.

V. cap'itis. *Alopecia areata*.

V. congenita'lis. Incomplete albinism.

V. gra'vior. *Lepra*.

V. hepatic'a. *Chloasma hepaticum*.

V. me'las. *Lepra nigricans*.

V. ni'gra. *Lepra nigricans*.

Vitiligoid. Resembling *Vitiligo*.

Vitiligoid'ea. (L. *vitiligo*, *tetter*; Gr. *idos*, likeness.) A skin disease characterised by yellowish patches or tubercles, which usually affects the eyelids. *Xanthoma*.

Vitis. (L.) A Genus of plants including the grape, the type of the Order *Vitaceae* or *Ampelidaceae*. About thirty species are known, and found chiefly in the temperate regions.

Vitium. Disease.

V. cadu'cum. Epilepsy.

V. conformat'ionis. A fault in conformation.

V. divi'num. Epilepsy.

V. hercule'um. Epilepsy.

V. scrofulo'sum. Scrofula.

Vit'aria. *Parietaria*.

Vitre'ia. (L. *vitreus*, glassy.) In *Biol.*, same as *Retinophora*.

Vitreocapsul'itis. (L. *vitreo*, appertaining to the vitreous humour; *capsulitis*, inflammation of the capsule.) Hyalitis.

Vitreodentinal. (L. *vitreus*, of glass; *dens*, a tooth.) Appertaining to *Vitreodentine*. Resembling *Vitreodentine*.

Vitreodentine. (L. *vitreus*, of glass; *dens*, a tooth.) A variety of dentine of very marked hardness; distinguished from osteodentine and vasodentine.

Vitreo-electric. (L. *vitreus*, of glass; Gr. *ηλεκτρον*, amber.) Containing or exhibiting electricity similar to that which is excited by rubbing glass.

Vitreosity. *Vitreousness*.

Vitreous. (L. *vitreus*, of glass.) In *Med.*, *Anat.*, and *Zool.*, resembling glass in some respects, as in transparency, like the vitreous humour of the eye; in translucency, thinness, or smoothness, as the vitreous shell; in hardness and brittleness, as the vitreous tables of the skull; in mode of cleavage, as a vitreous fracture; in chemical composition, as a vitreous sponge.

V., artificial. A glass ball of suitable shape inserted into the cavity of the sclerotic after evisceration of the eyeball, to preserve its shape.

V. body'y. *Corpus vitreum*.

V. body'y of the eye. The clear gelatinous body found in the eyeball behind the crystalline lens.

V. chamber. The portion of the contents of the globe of the eye behind the crystalline lens.

V. degenera'tion. A disease of fibrous tissue, which becomes transparent, jelly-like, and homogeneous in structure.

V. electric'ity. Electricity produced by rubbing glass.

V. hu'mour of the ear. The *Endo-lymph*.

V. hu'mour of the eye. See *V. body of the eye*.

V. lens. The vitreous body of the eye, together with the crystalline lens.

V. tables of the skull. The dense inner and outer laminae of the skull bones.

V. warts of Des'cemet's mem'brane. Small transparent bodies often seen near the border of Descemet's membrane, on the posterior surface of the cornea.

Vitreousness. The condition of being vitreous.

Vitres'cence. The state of becoming like glass.

Vitres'cent. Tending to become glass.

Vitreum. (New L., neut. of *vitreus*.) The *Corpus vitreum*, *Vitreous body*, or *Vitreous humour of the eye*.

Vitreus. (L.) Hyaline.

Vitric. (L. *vitrum*, glass.) Appertaining to glass or any vitreous material.

Vitrification. Vitrification.

Vitrification. Conversion into glass, or into a substance having a glassy or vitreous structure.

Vitri'form. (L. *vitrum*, glass; *forma*, form.) Having the appearance of glass.

Vitri'na. (L. *vitrum*, glass.) The typical Genus of *Vitrinidæ*. The shell is transparent. A snail of this species.

V. audito'ria. Endolymph.

Vit'rine auditive. (F.) The fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Vitri'nidæ. A Family of monotrematous pulmaniferous Gastropods, typified by the Genus *Vitri'na*.

Vitri'noid. (L. *vitri'na*; Gr. εἶδος, like.) Resembling, or related to, the *Vitri'nidæ*.

Vitriol. (L. *vitriolum*, glassy.) Used in chemistry to indicate substances having a glassy appearance. Sulphuric acid, or one of its many compounds.

V., blue. Hydrous copper sulphate. When found in nature it is called cyanosite.

V., elix'ir of. Aromatic sulphuric acid.

V., green. Cupperas. Ferrous sulphate, FeSO₄.

V., lead. Anglesite.

V., nick'el. Hydrated nickel sulphate.

V., oil of. Concentrated sulphuric acid.

V., red. A sulphate of cobalt. Ferric sulphate.

V., Ro'man. Copper sulphate.

V., salt of. Zinc sulphate.

V., zinc or white. Hydrated zinc sulphate.

Vitriolate. To convert into vitriol.

Also, converted into vitriol.

Vitriolated so'da. Sulphate of sodium.

V. tar'tar. Sulphate of potassium.

Vitriola'tion. The process or act of converting into vitriol.

Vitriolic. Appertaining to, or obtained from, vitriol.

V. e'ther. Sulphuric ether.

Vitrioline. *Vitriolic*.

Vitrioliz'able. Capable of being converted into vitriol.

Vitrioliza'tion. See *Vitriolation*.

Vitriolize. Same as *Vitriolate*. To injure with vitriol.

Vitriolous. *Vitriolic*.

Vitriolum al'bum. Sulphate of zinc.

V. ammoniaca'le. *Ammonii sulphas*.

V. caeruleum. Sulphate of copper.

V. cu'pri. Sulphate of copper.

V. cyp'rium. Sulphate of copper.

V. fer'ri. Sulphate of iron.

V. Goslerien'se. Sulphate of zinc.

V. mar'tis. Sulphate of iron.

V. Roma'num. Sulphate of copper.

V. ven'eris. Sulphate of copper.

V. vir'ide. Sulphate of iron.

V. zin'ci. Sulphate of zinc.

Vitroden'tine. (L. *vitrum*, glass; *dens*, a tooth.) The superficial layer of the true dentine in fishes, which takes the place of the enamel.

Vitro'sus. (L.) *Vitreous*.

Vitrum. (L.) Glass.

V. antimo'ni. Semi-vitreous oxide of antimony.

V. hypocle'pticum. A surgical instrument used for separating the pericranium from the skull.

V. sublimato'rium. *Aludel*.

Vit'a. (L. *vitta*, a band.) 1. In Biol., a band or stripe, either of colour or tissue.

2. One of the longitudinal tubular oil receptacles in the fruits of the Umbelliferae. An oil tube.

Vit'taria ceterach. *Asplenium ceterach*.

Vit'tate. In Bot., striped longitudinally.

Vit'ulary fe'ver. A disease which occurs in connection with parturition in cows. It is fatal.

Vit'us's dance, St. *Chorea*.

Viva'rium. *Aquarium*.

Viver'a. The true civet-cats, type of the Family *Viverridæ*, Sub-order *Fissipedia*, Order *Carnivora*. Natives of Africa.

V. civet'ta. *Civet*.

Viverridæ. A Family of carnivorous Mammals of the feline series. Sub-order *Fissipedia*, Order *Carnivora*. Progression is semi-plantigrade, or almost plantigrade. The facial region of the skull is lengthened to make room for the teeth, which vary between thirty-four and forty in number. Two large anal glands furnish the substance known as civet.

Viverriform. (L. *viverra*, a ferret; *forma*, form.) Viverrine in form and structure.

Viverrinæ. A division of the *Viverridæ*, the other being *Herpestinæ*. Those with retractile as distinguished from those with non-retractile claws.

Viverrine. Appertaining to the *Viverridæ*. A member of the *Viverridæ*.

Viv'ianite. Hydrous phosphate of iron.

Vivifica'tion. (L. *vivificatio*, a quickening.) The act or process of making alive. In *Physiol.*, the transformation of proteid into living tissue.

Vivify. (L. *vivus*, live; *facere*, make, do.) To make to live; to impart life.

Vivip'ara. (Low *L. viviparus*, viviparous.) A name for viviparous Vertebrates. Now obsolete.

Vivipar'idæ. A Family of tænioglossate Gasteropods, typified by the Genus *Viviparus*.

Viviparity. The condition of being viviparous.

Viviparoid. Appertaining to the Viviparidæ.

Viviparous. (*L. vivus*, alive; *parere*, to bring forth.) Bringing forth the young alive. Hearing young which remain in vital connection with the parent until they are born in a comparatively advanced state of development. In *Bot.*, germinating from a seed or bud which is still on the parent plant.

V. bien'ny. *Zoarces viviparus*, a fish of the Family *Lycodidæ*.

V. fish. A fish which brings forth living offspring.

V. knotweed. The *Serpent-grass*.

V. lizard. *Zootica vivipara*.

Viviparously. In a viviparous manner.

Viviparousness. The condition of being viviparous. The act, process, or result of bringing forth alive.

Viviparus. (Low *L. viviparus*.) The typical Genus of *Viviparidæ*.

Vivipara. (*L. vivus*, alive; *parere*, to bring forth. In *Embryol.*, that form of generation in which the ovum, expelled from the ovary, clings to the maternal organ, and derives its nourishment directly from the mother until birth.

Viviperception. (*L. vivus*, alive; *percipere*, to perceive.) The study of physiological processes without dissection or vivisection.

Vivisect. (*L. vivus*, living; *secare*, to cut.) To dissect the living body.

Vivisection. (*L. vivus*, living; *sectio*, a cutting.) The practice of dissecting or experimenting upon living animals for the purpose of investigating some physiological function or pathological process.

Vivisectional. Appertaining to vivisection.

Vivisectionist. One who vivisects, or who favours or defends the practice of vivisection.

Vivisector. (*L. vivus*, living; *sector*, a cutter.) One who practises vivisection.

Vlem'ingks's solution. Used for acene. It contains lime 1 part, sulphur 2 parts, water 20 parts. Slack the lime, add the sulphur, and boil to 12 parts.

Vocal. (*L. vocalis*, sounding.) Appertaining to the voice. In *Zool.*, sound formed by the mouth as distinguished from all other sounds.

V. auscultation. Examination of the lungs by sound of the voice transmitted through the lungs and chest wall.

V. cords. *False or superior.* Prominent folds of mucous membrane containing many glands, which form arched projections above the opening of the ventricle of the larynx.

True or inferior. Two bands which correspond with the thyro-arytenoid ligaments, and form the limits of the aperture of the larynx for its two anterior thirds. Their edges are free, sharp, and turned upwards. The mucous membrane over them consists of one layer of epithelial cells, the basal membrane being thin enough to allow the colour of the cords to show through.

V. frem'itus. A vibration felt on pal-

pating the wall of the chest while the patient speaks audibly.

V. glott'is. See *Rima glottidis*.

V. process. The elongated angular projection on the inner side of the base of the arytenoid cartilage to which the true vocal cord is attached.

V. resonance. The sound heard while auscultating the chest during ordinary speech.

V. spiracle. In *Entom.*, a thoracic spiracle having an apparatus supposed to produce sounds.

V. tube. In *Anat.*, the space which the sound of the voice has to traverse after being produced in the glottis. It includes the nose and mouth.

Vocalisation. See *Vocalization*.

Vocalism. Vocalisation.

Vocality. (*L. vocalis*, sonorous.) The quality of being vocal.

Vocalization. The act or the process of uttering with the voice.

Vocalize. To make vocal. To utter with the voice. To speak or sing.

Vochysia. A Genus of plants, type of the Order *Vochysiaceæ*. About fifty-five species are known, natives of Brazil, Guiana, Eastern Peru, and Colombia.

Vochysiaceæ. An Order of polypetalous plants of the Series *Thalamifloræ* and Cohort *Polygalinæ*. About one hundred and thirty species belonging to seven genera are known.

Vociferatio. Exercise of the voice.

Vocule. (*L. vocula*, a small voice.) A feeble, small voice.

Vogt's angle. That formed by the naso-basilar and alveolo-nasal lines.

Voice. (*L. vox*, an utterance.) The sound uttered by the voice of living creatures, especially human utterance. Speech, utterance.

V., articulated. Voice produced by the glottis modified by the motions of the tongue, lips, and other parts of the vocal tube.

V., bleat'ing. *Agophony*.

V., caver'nous. *Pectoriloquy*.

V., convul'sive. An affection of the voice in which discordant sounds are involuntarily produced.

V., pharyngeal. The second register, or falsetto voice.

V. thrill. See *Vocal fremitus*.

Voiceless. Mute, dumb.

Void. (*Mid. Eng. voiden*; *O. F. volder*; *F. vider*, to make void.) To make empty. To emit. Specifically, to evacuate from the intestine or bladder. To have an evacuation.

Voidable. Capable of being voided or evacuated.

Voisin's method. A method of hypnotising a patient in which he lies on his back and gazes at a silvered ball hanging from the ceiling at about nine inches from his eyes.

Another method is that in which the operator gazes steadily at the patient's eyes and fascinates him.

Vola. (*L.*) The hollow of the foot or hand.

Volar. (*L. volaris*; *vola*, the hollow of the foot or hand.) Appertaining to the hand.

Volatic. (*L. volaticus*; *volare*, to fly.) Flying; momentary.

Volatica. (*L.*) Lichen.

Volatile. (*L. volatilis*.) Having the quality of passing off by spontaneous evaporation. Evaporating rapidly.

V. al'kali. Ammonia.
V. lin'iment. Liniment of ammonia.
V. oil of mus'tard. A very pungent oil made by macerating black mustard in water and distilling the liquid.

V. oils. Odorous vegetable principles having a strong pungent taste and smell, easily distilled with boiling water. They contain no fats, but are largely hydrocarbons. They are also called essential oils.

V. salts. Carbonate of ammonia.
Volatility. The quality of being volatile.

Volatiliz'able. Capable of being volatilised.

Volatiliza'tion. (F. *volatilisation*.) The act or process of volatilizing.

Volatilize. (F. *volatiliser*.) To cause to evaporate or pass off in invisible effluvia or vapour.

Vol'borthite. Hydrous copper vanadate.

Vole. A short-tailed field mouse. Any member of the Genus *Arvicola* in a broad sense.

Volition. (Mod. L. *volitio*, will.) The act of willing.

Volitional. Appertaining to volition.

V. insanity. A form of insanity in which the most marked symptoms are those of impaired or perverted will power.

Volitionally. By the act of willing.

Volitionary. Volitional.

Volitionless. Without volition.

Volitive. Possessing the power to will.

Volkmann's canals. Vascular canals in the cortical layers of a bone which have no Haversian system surrounding them.

V.'s deformity. Congenital tibio-tarsal luxation.

V.'s solu'tion. Thymol 1 part, alcohol 20 parts, glycerine 20 parts, water to 1000 parts. Used as a spray and antiseptic lotion.

Vol'nus. (L. *vulnus*.) A wound.

Vol'sella. Same as *Vulsella*.

Volt. The practical unit of electromotive force.

V. am'pere. The amount of pressure developed by a current of one ampère having an electromotive force of one volt.

Volta-electric. Appertaining to voltaic electricity.

V.-electric'ity. See *Voltaic electricity*.

V.-electrom'eter. An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents.

V.-electromotive. Producing, or produced by, voltaic electromotion.

V.-electromotive force. Electromotive force produced in a manner analogous to that of the voltaic battery.

Voltage. Electromotive force reckoned in volts.

Volta'ic. Appertaining to the constant electric current.

V. alter'natives. A term used in medical electricity to indicate sudden reversals in the polarity of the electrodes of a voltaic battery.

V. bat'tery. The galvanic battery.

V. electric'ity. Galvanic electricity.

V. pile. The primitive galvanic battery of plates of copper and zinc, piled alternately and separated by strips of woollen material soaked in strong salt solution.

Voltaism. That part of electrical science which deals with the production of an electric current by the chemical action of different metals immersed in a liquid.

Vol'taite. Hydrous sulphate of iron.

Voltam'eter. (L. *volt*; Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.) An electrolytic cell arranged for quantitative measurement of the amount of decomposition produced by the passage through it of an electric current, and hence used as an indirect means of measuring the strength of the current.

Voltametric. Appertaining to the voltameter, or its use.

Voltam'meter. A combination of a voltameter and a transformer, for the measurement of alternating currents.

Volt'a's laws. 1. The contact of two different substances produces an electromotive force equal to the algebraic difference of their electric condition, which difference is constant for the same substances.

2. The total electromotive force of a series of cells arranged as a galvanic battery equals the electromotive force of one cell multiplied by the number of cells.

V.'s pile. A vertical series of discs of two dissimilar metals, alternately arranged and laid up with discs of cloth or paper between them moistened with acid water, for producing a current of electricity.

V.'s method. The examination of the anterior nasal region by means of transmitted light.

Vol'tite. A mixture of specially prepared gelatine, with resin, oil, oxidised linseed oil, and paraffin. Used to insulate carriers of electricity.

Volt'meter. A high-resistance galvanometer, or galvanometer combined with a resistance calibrated so that its indications show the number of volts E. M. F. in the circuit between its terminals.

Voltol'i'n's disease. A disease of childhood, followed by permanent deafness. It is a purulent labyrinthine otitis. Its symptoms are extreme pain in the ear, unconsciousness, high fever, and delirium.

Voltus. (L.) Countenance.

Volt'zine. An oxysulphide of zinc.

Volt'zite. Same as *Voltzine*.

Vol'uble. (L. *volubilis*, twisting.) A spiral twisting around anything.

Volume. In *Physics*, the space which a substance fills.

V., specif'ic. The molecular weight divided by the specific gravity, referred to hydrogen as a unit.

Volumeter. (L. *volumen*, a volume; Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.) In *Chem.* and *Physics*, any instrument for measuring the volumes of gases. Usually the gas displaces a liquid, as water or mercury, and the amount displaced is measured.

Volumetric. (L. *volumen*, volume; Gr. *μετρικός*, measured.) Appertaining to the measurement of gases or liquids by volume, as opposed to measuring them by weight.

V. analysis. The quantitative determination of a constituent by ascertaining the volume of a liquid required to complete a given reaction.

Volumet'rical. See *Volumetric*.

Volumet'rically. By volumetric analysis.

VOLUNTARY—VON GRAEFE

Voluntary. (L. *voluntarius*, of free will.) In *Phys.*, subject to, or controlled by, the will.

V. muscle. Striated muscle-fibre, except the heart, as distinguished from plain muscle-fibre.

Voluntas. (L.) Desire or will.

Voluntomatory. Appertaining to motor influence or effect which is voluntary. Specifically denoting the somatopleural division of the body, including the muscular mechanism of spoken language, as distinguished from the splanchnopleural.

Voluptuary. (L. *voluptuarius*, appertaining to pleasure.) Promoting sensual indulgence. Voluptuous. A sensualist.

Voluptuous. (L. *voluptuosus*, full of gratification.) Contributing to sensual pleasure.

Voluptuousness. The state of being voluptuous.

Volupty. (L. *voluptas*, pleasure.) Voluptuousness. *Orgasm*.

Voluta. The typical Genus of *Volutidae*.

Voluta cea. The volutes, members of the *Volutidae*.

Volute. (L. *voluta*, a spiral scroll.) In *Biol.*, rolled up like a scroll.

Voluted. Possessed of coils or whorls.

Volutidae. A Family of siphonostomatus Gastropods, Order *Prosobranchiata*, Subclass *Branchiata*.

Volution. In *Anat.*, a gyrus.

Volutite. A fossil volute.

Volutoid. Resembling a volute.

Volva. (L.) In *Bot.*, an external covering of the fruiting organs of some Fungi.

In *Anat.*, *Vulva*.

Voluate. Producing, possessing, or appertaining to, a volva.

Volvocinæ. An Order of fresh-water Alge, Class *Anobica*.

Volvox. (L. *volvère*, to turn about.) The typical Genus of the *Volvocinæ*.

Volvulus. (L. *volvère*, to turn about.) A turn or twist of the intestine (ileus), which causes obstruction of its lumen.

Vomer. (L. *vomer*, a ploughshare.) In *Zool.* and *Anat.*, a membrane bone developed in the median line of the skull, below the basicranial axis. It consists of two parts, one developed on either side of the median line, which usually join to form one bone. In man it articulates with the mesethmoid above, the sphenoid behind, the palatal processes of the maxillary and palatine bones below, and the triangular median cartilage of the nose in front.

V., cartilaginous. A cartilaginous plate that forms the anterior part of the septum of the nose.

Vomerine. Appertaining to the vomer.

Vom'ic. (L. *vomicus*, ulcerated.) Purulent.

V. nut. *Nux vomica*.

Vom'ica. (L. *vomicus*, ulcerated.) A cavity in a viscus, especially the lung, the result of disease, which contains pus.

V. laryng'is. Same as *Perichondritis of the larynx*.

Vom'icene. *Brucine*.

Vom'icus. (L.) See *Vomica*. Relating to vomiting.

Vom'it. (v.) (L. *vomitus*; *vomere*, to discharge.) To eject from the stomach through the mouth.

(n.) (L. *vomitus*, vomiting.) That which

is ejected from the stomach in the act of vomiting. An emetic.

V., bil'ious. Vomit stained with bile.

V., black. Blackish vomit, chiefly altered blood, discharged from the stomach in certain cases of yellow fever. Also, yellow fever.

V., blood'y. See *Hæmæmesis*.

V., coffee-ground. Vomit composed of broken-down blood-clots and tissue with the contents of the stomach.

V.-nut. The seeds of the *nux vomica*.

Vomitine. Emetine.

Vomiting. The ejection of the contents of the stomach through the mouth, effected by a violent contraction of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, accompanied by dilatation of the cardiac orifice and contraction of the muscular walls of the stomach itself.

V., dry. Persistent nausea with attempts at vomiting, but with ejection of nothing but gas.

V., fæ'cal or stercora'ceous. Ejection of fecal matter by the mouth.

V. of blood. See *Hæmæmesis*.

V., pern'icious. The vomiting seen in pregnancy at times, which may become so serious as to threaten the woman's life.

Vomitingly. As in vomiting.

Vom'itio. (L.) Vomiting.

V. sanguinis. Vomiting of blood.

Vom'ition. Vomiting.

Vom'itive. Emetic.

Vom'ito. (Sp.) The yellow fever in its severest form, usually accompanied by black vomit.

Vomitoni'gro. Black vomit. Synonym of *Yellow fever*.

Vomitory. (L. *vomitarius*, vomiting.) Causing ejection from the stomach; emetic. Also, a vessel to receive the ejecta.

Vomitum. Vomiting.

Vomituri'tion. 1. Ineffectual attempts to vomit; retching. 2. Vomiting in small amount or with little effort.

Vomit'us. Vomiting. Vomited matter.

V. cruent'us. Bloody vomit.

V. fæculent'us. Vomiting of fecal matter.

V. nig'er. Black vomit; yellow fever.

V. pituito'sus. Vomiting of mucus.

V. purulent'us. Vomiting of purulent matter.

Von Ba'er's law. A law which teaches that the embryos of higher animals pass through a succession of metamorphoses resembling the adult forms of lower types of animals.

Von Gieth's oiljack'et. Pure olive oil is poured into a warm bowl, and a strip of soft cloth is soaked in it, and applied to the chest so as to surround it. Over this is applied another strip dry, and if necessary a third also dry. It is used as a dressing in the pleurisy of infants or young children.

Von Graefe's equilibrium test. A method of finding the numerical determination of the degree of muscular insufficiency. It is founded on the fact that a disturbance of equilibrium becomes manifest so soon as binocular single vision is rendered impossible.

V. G.'s exenteration of the eye-ball. The cornea with an adjacent zone of sclera is removed, and the contents of the eyeball scooped out with a sharp spoon, leaving the internal surface of the sclera exposed. The wound

is closed by sutures passed through the conjunctiva and the cut edges of the sclera.

V. G.'s groping test. When a patient is asked to point quickly at an object lying just within the sphere of action of a paralysed extracocular muscle, he misses it, and passes by on the side of the muscle which is paralysed.

V. G.'s method of cataract extraction. Modified linear extraction. The cut is through the sclera at the lower edge of the cornea, and is in shape an arc of small altitude.

V. G.'s operation for cataract. A von Graefe's cataract knife is entered at the upper and outer part of the sclero-corneal margin, pushed into the anterior chamber with its blade parallel with the iris until its point is 7—8 mm. from the point of entry and near the lower and inner part of the sclero-corneal junction. The handle is now lowered and the point brought out at a point opposite to that at which it entered, the edge is turned forwards, and the section of the cornea and conjunctiva completed. The portion of the iris corresponding to the cut is now excised, the capsule opened, and the lens delivered as in other operations. This operation has been abandoned because of the danger of prolapse of the vitreous humour, the difficulty of adjusting the edges of the wound at its angles, and the liability to cystitis.

V. G.'s operation for pto'sis. An incision is made in the skin 5 mm. above the border of the lid; the underlying fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum are dissected away. Sutures are passed to include the edges of the cutaneous and muscular wound.

V. G.'s performance of advance'ment. Distinguished by the section of the muscle being placed some little distance behind the attachment to the eyeball, and a thread being passed through the bit of tendon left attached to the eyeball, which when the operation was finished was drawn on and fixed by adhesive plaster to the skin, so as to hold the eyeball in any required position.

Von Mering's mixture. Chloroform 1 vol., dimethylactal 2 vols. Anæsthetic, and said not to produce failure of respiration or heart, and no lowering of blood-pressure.

Von Troeltsch, corpuscles of. The connective-tissue corpuscles of Virchow.

Von Walther's method of tarsorrhaphy. The edges of the lids are pared for a short distance adjoining the external angle, and the raw surfaces are brought together by sutures.

Voorara. Curare.

Voracious. (L. *vorax*; *vorare*, to devour.) Having an insatiable appetite or desire for food.

Voracity. (L. *voracitas*, voracity.) Greediness or rapaciousness for food.

Vortex. (L., a whirl.) A whirl, eddy.

V. of the heart. The spiral arrangement of the external fibres of the heart at its apex, where they pass back to join the inner fibres.

Vortical. Causing a vortex, as an infusorian. Any ciliate infusorian which makes a vortex.

Vortice. An infusorian animalcule of the Family *Vorticellidæ*. A bell animalcule.

Vorticella. (L. *vortex*, a whirl.) The typical Genus of the *Vorticellidæ*. It consists of a bell-shaped body supported on the extremity

of a slender contractile stem or pedicle. The edge of the bell is surrounded by a projecting rim, within which is a circular surface, the disc, surrounded by cilia arranged in a spiral line prolonged into the commencement of the digestive canal. It occurs in stagnant water and infusions.

Vorticellidæ. A Family of ciliated sedentary infusorians. They inhabit both fresh and salt water.

Vorticellidan. Appertaining to the *Vorticellidæ*. A bell animalcule.

Vorticellinæ. A Sub-family of *Vorticellidæ* containing only the naked vorticells.

Vorticelline. Appertaining to the *Vorticellina*.

Vortices lentis. Star-like figures seen on the crystalline lens of the eye.

Vorticose. (L. *vortex*, whirling, vortical.) In *Anat.*, applied to the veins of the external layer of the choroid coat of the eyeball, the *venæ vorticose*, which converge to trunks placed at regular intervals, and opening into the ophthalmic vein.

Vorticular. Same as *Vorticose*.

Vowel. (F. *voyelle*, vowel.) One of the sounds of the voice formed by the vibrations of the vocal organs unmodified by the resonance organs.

Vox. (L.) Voice.

V. abscis'sa. *Aphonia*.

V. clandestina. Whispering.

V. clangos'sa. Shrill voice found in affections of the larynx.

Voyeur. (F.) A sexual pervert who indulges in witnessing coitus.

Voyra. A Genus of the *Gentianaceæ*. Found in tropical America.

V. ro'sea. A species grown in Guiana. The roots are treated like potatoes.

Vulcanis'able. Capable of being vulcanised.

Vulcanisa'tion. A method of treating india rubber with one of the forms of sulphur. The result may be, according to the details of the plan pursued, either soft (vulcanised india rubber) or hard (vulcanite). The principal features of the process are the mixture of india rubber with flowers of sulphur at a sufficient temperature, and its subsequent treatment with superheated steam at 250° to 300° F.

Vulcanise. To subject to the process of vulcanisation.

Vulcaniser. In *Dentistry*, the apparatus in which prepared rubber is treated by superheated steam. It is used to fix teeth on a vulcanite base.

Vulcanite. The harder of the two forms of vulcanised india rubber. It differs from soft rubber in containing more sulphur, and being prepared at a higher temperature.

V. base. In *Dentistry*, a vulcanised india-rubber plate adapted to a portion of the alveolar arch deprived of natural teeth, and to be supplied with artificial substitutes.

V., dental. India rubber combined with sulphur or sulphur compounds, and coloured with vermilion. A combination of rubber 48 parts, sulphur 24 parts, vermilion 36 parts.

Vulcanol. A thick lubricating oil formed in great quantities in petroleum refineries and in paraffin and solar oil works.

Vulga. *Vulva*.

Vulgar. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Coarse, unrefined. Popular.

Vulgaris. Ordinary.
Vulnerability. The state or property of being vulnerable.
Vulnerable. (Low *L. vulnerabilis*; *vulnerare*, to wound.) Susceptible of wounds or injuries.
Vulnerableness. Vulnerability.
Vulnerary. (*L. vulnerarius*, appertaining to wounds.) Useful in healing wounds.
Vulnerose. (*L. vulnus*, a wound.) The condition of being wounded.
Vulnific. (*L. vulnus*, a wound; *facere*, to make.) Causing wounds.
Vulnus. (*L.*) A wound.
V. lacera'tum. A wound which has bruised and torn surfaces with usually some loss of tissue.
V. sclopet'icum. Technical term. A gunshot wound.
Vulpes. (*L.*) A Genus of foxes, Section *Cynoidea* (containing one Family, the *Canidae*), Sub-order *Fissipedsa*, Order *Carnivora*. They give their name to the *Vulpinae*.
Vulpian's law. Teaches that the functions of the destroyed portion of an animal's brain are assumed by the remaining portion.
Vulpinae. A Sub-family of *Canidae* containing the foxes, as distinguished from the dogs, wolves, and jackals.
Vulpis morbus. (*L.*) Alopecia.
Vulsella. (*L.*, pincers.) A forceps. Specifically, a forceps having hooked or toothed blades, used for laying hold of tissues or foreign bodies.
Vulsellum. See *Vulsella*.
Vulturinae. A Sub-family of *Falconidae*, confined to the Old World, and consisting of the vultures of Europe, Asia, and Africa. They have the head and neck more or less bare of feathers, and feed on carrion.
Vulturine. Appertaining to the *Vulturinae*.

Vultus. (*L.*) The face, countenance, or looks.
Vulva. (*L.*, a covering, womb.) *Anat.* The external organs of generation of a female, especially the orifice of the same.
Ent. The opening of the oviduct.
V. conivens. A form of vulva in which the labia majora are close together.
V. hians. A form of vulva in which the labia majora are far apart.
V., ves'tibule of the. See *Vestibule*.
Vulvæ, vela'men. Elongated labia minora.
Vulvar. Appertaining to the *Vulva*.
V. canal. Same as *Vulva*.
V. enterocele. A vaginal enterocele protruding through the vulva. A hernia which has descended between the ramus of the ischium and the vagina into a labium minus.
V. hernia. See *V. enterocele*.
Vulvaria. (*L.*) *Chenopodium vulvaria*.
Vulvate. Shaped like a vulva.
Vulvis'mus. See *Vaginis'mus*.
Vulvitis. Inflammation of the vulva.
V. blennorrhag'ica. Profuse mucopurulent discharge from the vulvar mucous membrane.
V., diphtherit'ic. Vulvitis with diphtheritic deposit.
V., follic'ular. Inflammation of the mucous follicles of the vulva.
Vulvo-. A prefix denoting relation to the vulva.
Vulvo-uterine. Appertaining to the vulva and the uterus.
Vulvo-vag'inal. Appertaining to the vulva and vagina.
V. canal. Vagina.
V. glands. The glands of Bartholin.
Vulvo-vaginitis. (*L. vulva; vagina*.) Inflammation of the vulva and vagina.

W.

W. (After *Wolfram*.) *Chem.* The symbol for the element *Tungsten*.
W. L. Abbreviation for wave-length.
Wabran. A name for the Genus *Plan-tago*.
Wachendorff's mem'brane. A term for the pupillary membrane of the fetal eye. See *Membrane, pupillary*.
Wachsmuth's mixture. An anæsthetic mixture recommended by Wachsmuth. One part of oil of turpentine is mixed with four parts of chloroform. This addition is said to neutralise the depressing effect of chloroform on the heart.
Wacké. (*G.*) *Geol.* term for a mineral substance intermediate in characters between basalt and a soft clay.
Wad. A name for *Graphites*.
Wadding. Common name for cotton wool, *i. e.* carded cotton worked into flat sheets.
W. bearer (of Haus'senstein). A special kind of forceps fitted with a moveable

ring, devised for holding a long pledget of wadding.
Wade's balsam. The same as *W.'s drops*.
W.'s drops. A name for the *Tinctura benzoini composita*.
Waffer. *Pharm.* A preparation in the form of a thin sheet of gelatinous substance, adapted for the convenient administration of any medicinal powder. A thick mixture of flour and water is poured between hot greased plates; and to this, while hot, is added the powder.
W. ash. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ptelea trifoliata*.
W. tree. A syn. for *W. ash*.
Wagner, corpuscles of. (After the physiologist *Wagner*.) See *W., tactile corpuscles of*.
W.'s spot. *Embryol.* A syn. for *Spot, germinal*.
W., tac'tile cor'puscles of. Oval corpuscles situated on the endings of sensory nerve-

fibres in the papillæ of the skin, considered by Wagner to be directly concerned in the sense of touch.

W., vesicle of. *Embryol.* The same as *W.'s spot*.

W. and Meissner, corpuscles of. Another name for *W., tactile corpuscles of*.

Wagnerian spot. See *Wagner's spot*.

Wahahë. The *Hartighsea spectabilis* (q. v.).

Wahlenbergia. (After the Swedish botanist *Wahlenberg*.) *Bot.* A Genus of the *Campanulacæa*. (Foster.)

W. graminifolia. Hab., South Europe. Leaves and flowers believed to be useful in epilepsy.

W. linarioides. Hab., South America. Used to cure flatulence.

Wahoo. The *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

W. elm. The *Ulmus alata*.

Wair. See *Pila marina*.

Waistcoat, strait. (*F. camisole de force*; *G. Zwangsjacke*.) A short coat, either without any sleeves or with long sleeves closed at the free end, made of strong, resistant material, used to confine the arms of violent insane patients.

Wakamba poison. A vegetable poison used by the natives of Zanzibar for poisoning arrow-heads. (Billings.)

Wake-rob in. A common name for the *Arum maculatum*; also, for the *Trillium cernuum* and *T. grandiflorum*; also, for the *Arisæma atrorubens*; also, for the Genus *Arthrum*, and Genus *Philodendron*.

Wakefulness. In *Med.*, a term used to denote excessive wakefulness, inability to sleep (*Insomnia*). It is a common symptom in insanity.

Walai. (Fijian.) *Bot.* The *Entada scandens*, which is used as an oxytocic in Fiji, where it is native.

Walcheren fever. A severe form of *Malaria*, formerly very prevalent in Walcheren in the Netherlands.

Waldenburg's apparatus. An apparatus introduced by Waldenburg for the inhalation of compressed air or exhalation into rarefied air, made on the principle of a gasometer.

Waldeyer's glands. A name for some acino-tubular glands lying along the attached edge of the tarsus. (Gould.)

W.'s plasma cells. See *Plasma cells*.

W.'s sulcus. A spiral groove in the *limbus laminae spiralis* of the internal ear.

Waldstatt. A place in the Canton Appenzel, Switzerland, noted for its alkaline mineral spring. (Foster.)

Wale. Another form of the word *Wheat*.

Walida. *Bot.* The *Wrightea antidysenterica*.

Walkera. (After the Cambridge botanist *Walker*.) A Genus of trees of the Order *Ochnaceæ*, which is not now recognised. (Foster.)

W. serrata. A syn. for *W. zeylonensis*.

W. zeylonensis. Hab., tropical Asia. Roots and leaves stomachic, and tonic.

Walking. The ordinary method of progression, by means of a succession of steps, one foot at a time always remaining upon the ground; a series of small parabolic curves being described upon the head of the thigh-bones.

Wall. *Anat.* A supporting, limiting, and enclosing structure.

W., germinal, of yolk. *Embryol.* The ring-like thickening formed by the yolk of the embryo round the germinal disc.

W., parietal, of blastoderm. *Embryol.* The outer wall of the *Blastoderm*, made up of epiblast and mesoblast.

W., periotic. Term for the wall of the *Vesticle*, otic.

W., somatic, of blastoderm. A syn. for *W., parietal, of blastoderm*.

W., splanchnic, of blastoderm. *Embryol.* The inner or visceral wall of the blastoderm, composed of hypoblast and the inner layer of mesoblast.

W., viscerai, of blastoderm. *Embryol.* See *W., splanchnic, of blastoderm*.

Wallaba. The *Eperua falcata* (q. v.).

Wallawhatoo'ia alum springs. Saline chalybeate mineral springs in Bath County, Virginia. (Billings.)

Wall-bugloss. Common name for *Lycopsis*.

Waller. A British physiologist of the latter part of this century.

W.'s law of degeneration. If a spinal nerve be divided, the peripheral parts degenerate completely. If the anterior root be divided, the peripheral fibres degenerate. If the posterior root be divided, the central fibres degenerate. If the ganglion on the posterior root be divided, both central and peripheral nerve-fibres degenerate. Hence, it is assumed that the trophic centre for the fibres of the anterior root lies in the multipolar cells of the anterior grey cornu of the cord, and the trophic centre for the fibres of the posterior root in the cells of the ganglion in this root.

Wallerian degeneration. The degeneration of nerves separated from their trophic centres.

Wall-eyed. Common epithet applied to an individual, whether human being or lower animal, with leukoma of the cornea, or an abnormally light-coloured iris.

Wall flower. Common name for the *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

Wall-louse. A name for the common bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*.

Wall-pellitory. Common name for the *Parietaria officinalis*.

Wall-pepper. Common name for the *Sedum acre*.

Wall-rue. Common name for the *Asplenium murale*.

Wall-teeth. A term for *Molar teeth*.

Wallwort. A common name for the dwarf elder, *Sambucus ebulus*; also, for the *Parietaria officinalis*; also, for the *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

Wall-wort. The same as *Wallwort*.

Walnut. Common name for the *Juglans regia*, or its fruit.

W., American. The *Juglans nigra*.

W., Bel'gaum. The *Aleurites triloba*. (Foster.)

W., Europe'an. The *Juglans regia*.

W., Indian. The *Aleurites triloba*.

W., oil. See *Aleurites triloba*.

W., oil, Span'ish. See *Aleurites triloba*.

W. tree. The *Juglans regia*.

W. tree, white. Common name in the United States for the *Juglans cinerea*.

W., white. The *Juglans cinerea*.

Walsura. *Bot.* A Genus of the *Meliaceae*.
W. piscida. East Indian fish-poison plant; bark, narcotic.

Walter, Ph. Fr. von. A German surgeon of the earlier half of this century.

W., ganglion of. A name for the *Coccygeal ganglion* or *Ganglion impar*.

W.'s needle. A form of cataract needle introduced by Walter. It is flattened and curved, and resembles that of Dupuytren.

Walther, angle of. *Cranium.* The angle included between a median line from the most prominent point of the forehead to the root of the nose and a basal line drawn to meet this, passing through the external occipital protuberance and the crista galli.

W., ducts of. Name for the ducts of the sublingual salivary gland.

W., oblique ligament of. Term for an oblique fasciculus of the capsular ligament of the ankle-joint, which passes from the external malleolus to the tubercle on the astragalus into which is inserted the flexor longus hallucis.

Waltheria. (After A. F. Walther, a German botanist.) *Bot.* A Genus of the *Malvaceae*. According to Dungalson, a Genus of the *Sterculiaceae*.

W. americana. *Hab.,* tropical America. Leaves and flowers contain mucilage. Action, febrifuge; also used as an alternative in syphilis.

W. arborescens. A syn. for *W. americana*.

W. douradinha. *Hab.,* Brazil. Flowers and leaves demulcent, pectoral, and vulnerary.

W. glomerata. *Hab.,* Panama. Leaves vulnerary.

W. indica. A syn. for *W. americana*.

Wambles. An old popular term for *Milk fever*.

Wampee. (Amer. Indian.) *Bot.* The *Pellandra virginica*.

Wandering. Moving from place to place. Also, the wandering incoherent speech of delirium.

W. abscess. An abscess that tracks along so as to point at a distance from its original seat.

W. cells. A syn. for *Amœboid cells*.

W. erysipelas. See *Erysipelas*, wandering.

W. kidney. A syn. for floating kidney. See *Kidney*, floating.

W. liver. See *Liver*, wandering.

W. pneumonia. See *Pneumonia*, wandering.

W. rash. A syn. for *Tongue*, geographic.

W. spleen. See *Spleen*, wandering.

W. tumour. See *Tumour*, wandering.

Wang. (Mid. Eng. *wange*.) The jaw-bone; also, the cheek-bone. Also, a molar tooth.

W. teeth. The molar teeth.

Wanklyn's ammonia process. A process introduced by Wanklyn for the estimation of nitrogenous organic matter present in water. This amount is estimated by measurement of the quantity of ammonia yielded by the total destruction of the organic matter.

Want. Absence of necessary nourishment. Also, the impression transmitted by various organs to the brain when it is imperative that they should become functionally active.

War fever. A name for *Typhus*.

Warbles. (Derivation uncertain.) A

small hard tumour on the backs of horses, cattle, &c., produced by the irritation of the larva of the warble-fly, *Hypoderma bovis*, or by the galling of the saddle.

Ward. A room in a hospital for patients.

W. carriage. A small table, usually with two or three shelves, mounted on wheels, and used to carry surgical dressings, instruments, &c., in a ward, from one bed to another.

Wardrop's disease. A name for *Paronychia*, malignant.

W.'s operation. The ligature of an artery on the distal side of an aneurism, introduced by Wardrop.

Ward's paste. A name for *Confection of black pepper*.

Ware. A popular name for various species of *Seaweed*.

Waregafy. (*Musca*, sp. ?) A Brazilian fly which deposits its eggs beneath the skin of man and animals, giving rise to painful swellings.

Warehouseman's itch. See *Itch*, warehouseman's.

Warren. (G.) An hereditary disease, indigenous to Westphalia, characterised by pains all over the body, but especially in the back and loins. Two varieties are recognised: in one the pains are followed by persistent swellings of the joints, and a scurvy-like rash appears, giving rise eventually to intractable ulcers; in the other variety wasting occurs, with local paralysis. Fever is uncommon in either variety. (Littre.)

Warrence. An old name for *Madder*. (Foster.)

Waring's system. A system of sewage disposal more correctly named *Moule's system* (q. v.).

Warm bath. See *Bath*, warm.

W. blood ed. Epithet applied to animals that maintain a uniform body-heat independent of the temperature of their surroundings.

W. Springs. Name for a place in San Bernadina County, California, noted for its hot alkaline and sulphur mineral spring; also for a place in Meriwether County, Georgia, noted for its hot, gaseous, alkaline, and iron springs; also for a place in Madison County, North Carolina, noted for its hot, gaseous, saline, and sulphur mineral springs; also for a place in Bath County, Virginia, noted for its hot, gaseous, saline, sulphur, and iron springs. (Foster.)

Warmbrunn. A place in Prussian Silesia, noted for its hot, saline, alkaline, and sulphur mineral springs. (Foster.)

Warming plaster. The *Emplastrum calefaciens*.

Warnas. Old term for *Acetum philosophicum*.

Warneria canadensis. (After Richard Warner, an English botanist.) A name for the *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Warner's Ranch Springs. A place in San Diego County, California, noted for its hot saline and sulphur springs.

Warnings. A popular term for the *Aura* of epilepsy.

Waras. (Indian.) A name for *Kamala*; also for an African drug which has a tensive action, and is also used as a dye.

Warren's styptic. The *Lotio adstringens*.

Warrus. The same as *Warras*.

Wars. A syn. for *Warras*.

Wart. (Ang.-Sax. *wearte*; L. *verruca*;

WARTWEED—WATER

F. verrus; **G. Warze.**) **Zool.** A small circumscribed excrescence or elevation of the skin, with a papillated surface and broad base.

In **Bot.**, a small gland-like elevation on the surface of a plant.

In **Farriery**, a spongy prominence in the pastern of a horse.

W.s. anal. A term for *Condylomata*.

W., corneous. See *Cornu*.

W., fig. See *Ficus*.

W., moist. See *Acrothymion*.

W., necrogenic. See *Verruca necrogenica*.

W.s. of anus. See *W.s. anal*.

W., Peruvian. See *Verruca peruana*.

W. pock. The same as *W. poz*.

W., post-mortem. See *Verruca necrogenica*.

W.-poz. A term for *Varicella verrucosa*.

W., soot. A name for *Cancer*, chimney-sweeper's.

W., venereal. See *Condyloma acuminatum*.

Wartweed. A popular name for several plants, namely, the *Chelidonium majus*, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, *E. peplus*, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*, and *Senebiera coronopus*. (Foster.)

Wartwort. A syn. for *Wartweed*.

Warty. Like a wart; also, covered or furnished with warts.

W. small-pox. See *Smallpox*, *warty*.

W. tubercle. A name for *Verruca necrogenica*.

W. tumour of cicatrix. A tumour appearing sometimes in old scars, and occasionally ulcerating to form the *Warty ulcer* of *Marjolin*.

W. ulcer of Marjolin. See *Marjolin's ulcer*.

Warus. The same as *Warrus*.

Warwick's powder, Earl of. See *Puleio comites Warwicensis*.

Wash. A verb, to make clean by the use of some liquid. As a *subst.*, in *Med.* and *Surg.*, syn. for *Lotion*.

W., black. The *Lotio hydrargyri nigra*.

W., red. The *Lotio rubra*.

W., white. The *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

W., yellow. The *Lotio hydrargyri flava*.

Washed sulphur. The *Sulphur lotum* of the U.S.P.

Washerwoman's hand. See *Cholera hand*.

W.'s itch. See *Itch*, *washerwoman's*.

W.'s scall. A syn. for *W.'s itch*.

Washing soda. Term for impure carbonate of sodium used for washing.

Wash-leather skin. That pathological state of the skin in which certain metals, and especially silver, leave a black mark upon it. It usually occurs in cases where there is some lesion of the trophic nerves of the skin, and sometimes precedes the formation of bed-sores.

Wasium. A mineral substance discovered by Bahr, and described by him as being a metal. It was subsequently found by Nickles to be impure *Yttrium* (Littre) or *Thorium* (Foster).

Wasp. Common name for the *Vespa vulgaris*.

Waste. (Mid. E. *wast*.) *Med.* To lose flesh, and especially fat; to get thinner.

Wasting. *Med.* Losing flesh and fat; getting thinner. Used popularly as a substantive to signify *Consumption*.

W. disease. Any disease characterised by wasting. Also, more particularly, *Tuberculosis*, especially pulmonary tuberculosis.

W. palsy. A popular term for *Progressive muscular atrophy*.

Watchfulness. See *Agrypnia*.

Watching. See *Pervigilium*.

Watchmaker's cramp. See *Cramp*, *watchmaker's*.

Water. (L. *aqua*; F. *eau*; I. *acqua*; Sp. *agua*; G. *Wasser*.) H_2O . A transparent, colourless, tasteless, neutral liquid. It is found everywhere in nature, constituting about three quarters of the earth's surface. A constituent also of the atmosphere, and present in all animal and vegetable tissues, whether solid or fluid. It freezes at $32^{\circ} F.$, and boils at $212^{\circ} F.$ It is a powerful solvent.

W., acidulous, simple. See under *Acidulous water, simple*.

W., aerated. Water containing air or some other gas in solution.

W., all-flower. A name for *Urine, cow's*.

W., angel. See *Angel water*.

W., anise. The *Aqua anisi*.

W., antimephitic, of Larnaudes. Name for a solution of 23 parts of zinc sulphate and 2 parts of copper sulphate in 975 parts of water. (Foster.)

W., apple. See *Apple water*.

W.-arum. The *Calla palustris*.

W.-ash. The *Fraxinus sambucifolius*.

W.-avens. The *Geum rivale*.

W.-bag. *Med.* An india-rubber bag for holding hot water for local application. In *Comp. Anat.*, the reticulum of the stomach in the *Camelidae*.

W., barley. See *Barley water*.

W.-bath. An arrangement in which the vessel containing a substance to be heated is placed in a larger vessel containing water, this water being heated by means of a flame placed beneath the larger vessel.

W.-bed. A watertight mattress which can be filled with water, and thus made very elastic. Very useful in cases of long illness, especially where there is a tendency to the formation of bedsores.

W.-betony. A common name for the *Betonica aquatica*.

W., Binelli. See *Aqua Binelli*.

W., black. Name of a disease of cattle characterised by the passing of dark-coloured urine, containing albumen and broken-down blood-corpuscles.

W. blebs. A name for *Pemphigus*.

W.-brain. The staggers in sheep. It is caused by the brainworm.

W.-brain fever. A term for *Meningitis, tuberculous*.

W.-brash. Common name for *Pyrosis*.

W. braxy. A disease occurring in sheep, characterised by the occurrence of peritoneal hæmorrhage.

W., Brocchie'ri. The *Aqua Brocchie'ri*.

W.-cal'amint. The *Mentha arvensis*.

W., cam'phor. The *Aqua camphoræ*.

W. can'cer. The same as *Water canker*.

W. can'ker. A name for *Cancerum oris*.

W., car'away. The *Aqua carui*.

WATER

W., caraway, strong. A term for *Spiritus carui*.

W., carbonated. See *Aqua acidi carbonici*.

W., Carmelite. *Aqua carmelitana*.

W., carra'ra. The name for water containing carbonate of lime held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid.

W.-carrier's paralysis. A name for paralysis of the radial nerve.

W., cassia. The *Aqua cassiae*.

W. caster. One who casts or forecasts from examination of the urine; a practiser of *Uromancy*.

W.-cell. *Comp. Anat.* One of the cells or diverticula in the paunch of a camel in which water is stored up.

W., chalybeate. Water which holds in solution a salt or salts of iron.

W., cherry-laurel. The *Aqua lauro-cerasi*.

W., chick'en. See *Chicken tea*.

W., chlor'ine. See *Chlorine water*.

W., chlor'orm. See *Chloroform water*.

W., cin'namon. The *Aqua cinnamomi*.

W., cin'namon, strong. The *Spiritus cinnamomi*.

W.-clos'et. A closet in which there is a pan for defecation, the discharges being carried away by means of a flush of water.

W. coil. An apparatus used for applying locally either heat or cold. It consists of a series of coils of rubber or tin tubing, through which water of any desired temperature may be made to pass.

W., Cologne'. *Eau de Cologne*.

W., cre'asote. See *Aqua creasoti*.

W.-cress. The *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

W.-cup. The *Sarracenia purpurea*.

W. cure. A popular name for *Hydrotherapy* in general.

W., dill. See *Dill water*.

W., distilled'. Water which has been rendered pure by distillation. As a drink it is very flat, from the absence of aëration.

W.-dock. Common name for the *Rumex aquaticus*.

W. doc'tor. The same as *W. caster*.

W. dress'ing. Treatment of wounds by lint, &c., wrung out of water.

W.-drop'wort. The *Eranthe crocata*.

W.-el'der. The *Sambucus vulgaris*.

W. far'cy. Lymphangitis occurring in the leg of the horse.

W.-fen'nel. A common name for the *Phellandrium aquaticum*.

W., fen'nel. See *Fennel water*.

W., ferru'ginous. The same as *W., chalybeate*.

W.-fig'wort, great'er. Common name for the *Scrophularia aquatica*.

W.-flag. Common name for the *Iris pseudacorus*; also for the *Iris versicolor*.

W.-flag, yellow. Common name for the *Iris pseudacorus*.

W., Flor'ida. A perfume made of *Oleum bergamii*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*, and alcohol.

W., forge. See *Forge water* and *Aqua fabrorum*.

W. fright. See *Hydrophobia*.

W.-german'der. The *Teucrium scordium*.

W., Goulard'. See *Goulard water*.

W., ground. A synonym for *W., subsoil*.

W. gru'el. Gruel made with water instead of milk.

W.-gurgle test. *Med.* The gurgling sound heard on auscultation, during swallowing, over the seat of an organic stricture of the œsophagus.

W.-hammer pulse. See *Pulse, water-hammer*.

W., hard. Water containing lime salts, which form a curd with soap. The hardness may be either *temporary*, from the presence of calcium carbonate, or *permanent*, from the presence of calcium sulphate.

W., hell. A name for toddy, *Aqua infernalis*.

W.-hemlock. The *Cicuta aquatica*.

W.-hemlock, fine-leaved. A common name for the *Phellandrium aquaticum*, or water-fennel.

W.-hemlock, long-leaved. Common name for the *Cicuta virosa*.

W.-hemp. Common name for a species of *Eupatorium*.

W., holy. A name for distilled water. (Dunglison.)

W., hone'y. A scent consisting of a mixture of essences to which a little honey is added, and which is coloured with saffron.

W.-horehound. Common name for the *Marrubium aquaticum*; also, for the Genus *Lycopus*.

W., Hun'gary. A common name for *Spiritus rosmarini*.

W., ice. Water obtained by melting ice.

W. immer'sion. See under *Objective*.

W. jags. A popular name for *Varicella coniformis*.

W., jav'elle. Name for an aqueous solution of potassium hypochlorite. Used for bleaching.

W.-knot'weed. A name for the *Polygonum amphibium*.

W., laurel. The same as *W., cherry-laurel*.

W., lav'ender. Common name for *Spiritus lavandulae*.

W., lead. A synonym for *Goulard water*.

W., lem'on-peel. A syn. for *Tea, lemon-peel*.

W.-ll'y. The *Nymphaea odorata*.

W.-ll'y, white. Common name for the *Nymphaea alba*.

W.-ll'y, yel'low. Common name for the *Nymphaea lutea*.

W., lime. *Liquor calois*.

W., lime, com'pound. *Liquor calois compositus*.

W., lith'ia. See *Lithia water*.

W., lith'ia, aë'rated. See *Lithia water, aërated*.

W., magne'sia, aë'rated. A synonym for *Magnesia, fluid*.

W., magne'sia, carbonated. The same as *W., magnesia, aërated*.

W., mar'mala. A perfume distilled in Ceylon from the flowers of the bael, *Egle marmelos*. Action, alexipharmic.

W., medicated. See *Aqua medicata*.

W.-mel'on. Common name for the fruit (*Citrullum*) of the *Cucurbita citrullus*; also for the plant itself.

W.-mel'on plant. The *Cucurbita citrullus*.

WATER

W., min'er-al. A water containing mineral salts in sufficient amount to give it a characteristic taste, and a special medicinal action when taken internally.

W.-mint. Common name for the *Mentha aquatica*.

W., mor'phinated. Name for a .04 per cent. (saturated) aqueous solution of morphia, dissolved by long-continued shaking.

W.-nut. See *Nux aquatica*.

W., nut'meg. The *Spiritus myristicæ*.

W. of ammo'nia. A name for *Liquor ammoniæ*.

W. of ammo'nia, strong'er. A name for *Liquor ammoniæ fortior*.

W. of bitter al'monds. The *Aqua amygdalium concentrata*.

W. of carbol'ic ac'id. See *Carbolic acid water*.

W. of car'bonate of ammo'nia. The *Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis*.

W. of Cotun'nus. See *Cotunnus*, water of.

W. of crystallisa'tion. That portion of water which combines with and becomes a component part of any salt in the process of crystallisation.

W. on the brain. A popular term for *Hydrocephalus*.

W. of the head. A term for *Hydrocephalus*.

W., or'ange-fl'ow'er. The *Aqua aurantii floris*.

W., oxy'genated. A name for *Hydrogen peroxide*.

W. pang. See *Pang*, water.

W.-pars'nep, creep'ing. The same as *W.-parsnip*.

W.-pars'nip. The *Sium latifolium*.

W.-pas'sage. A term for the *Urethra*.

W., pennyroy'al, spir'itu'ous. The *Spiritus pulegii*.

W.-pep'per. The *Polygonum hydropiper*.

W., pep'permint. The *Aqua menthae piperita*.

W., pim'en'to. The *Aqua pimentæ*.

W.-plan'tain. The *Alisma plantago*.

W.-pock. The same as *W.-pox*.

W.-pore. A minute opening in the epidermis of the leaves of some plants over the ending of a vein.

W., pot'ash. The *Liquor potassæ effervescens*.

W.-pox. A popular name for *Varicella coniformis*.

W., protox'ide of ni'trogen. The *Aqua nitrogenii protoxidi*.

W.-pur'ple. The *Veronica beccabunga*.

W.-purs'lane. The *Ludwigia palustris*.

W. qualim. The same as *W. pang*.

W.-rad'ish. The *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

W., rain-. When collected as it falls and away from human habitations, the softest and purest form of natural water. It holds in solution minute quantities of chloride and carbonate of sodium, and carbonic acid.

W., red-. A synonym for *W., black*.

W., rice. See *Rice water*.

W., riv'er. This varies very greatly in purity, according to its source and surroundings. The water of a river running through a town necessarily becomes much polluted.

W., rose. The *Aqua rosæ*.

W., saline', pur'gative. A name for *Aqua sedlitzensis*.

W., sea. This contains 33 to 36 parts of solids per 1000; 30 parts of the solids being chlorides of sodium, potassium, and magnesium, and 3 to 4 parts being sulphates of magnesium and calcium.

W., sed'lit'z. The same as *W., Seidlitz*.

W., Seid'lit'z. See *Seidlitz water*.

W., Seyd'schütz. The same as *W., Seidlitz*.

W.-sham'rock. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

W.-shield. A common name for the *Brasenia hydropeltis*.

W.-smart'weed. The *Polygonum acre*.

W., snow. Similar in composition to *W., rain-.*

W., so'da. See *Soda water*.

W., soft. Water which readily forms a lather with soap, being comparatively free from calcium carbonate and calcium sulphate. See *W., hard*.

W., soft'en'ing of. The removal from *Water, hard*, of the constituents causing its hardness, either by application of heat or the employment of chemical decomposition. See *Clarke process*.

W., spear'mint. The *Aqua menthae viridis*.

W., spring. This varies in composition and purity according to its source. It is usually harder than rain-water. The water from deep springs is usually very pure, and often somewhat hard.

W.-star'wort. The *Callitriche verna*.

W., strapp'ing. The same as *W. dressing*.

W. stroke. A term for *Meningitis*, whether primary or secondary, when the effusion of fluid forms very rapidly.

W., styptic, Syd'enham's. The *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita*.

W., sub'soil. See *Subsoil water*.

W., tar. See *Tar water*.

W.-tar'get. The *Brasenia hydropeltis*.

W., toast. See *Toast water*.

W.-tomes. An old term for water-brash, *Pyrosis*.

W.-vas'cular sys'tem. Zool. The respiratory circulation of water through the tissues in some of the *Invertebrata*.

W.-ven'om glob'ulin. Name given by Reichert and Mitchell to a form of globulin obtained from snake-venom by diluting with water and precipitating.

W., well. Very similar in composition to *W., spring*, but much more liable to pollution.

W.-wheel sound. Med. See *Bruit de Moulin*.

W.-ziza'nia. The *Zizania aquatica*.

W.-tered-silk reflex. See *Reflex, watered-silk*.

Waters. Popular name for the *Liquor amnii*.

W., bag of. The *Amnion* of the fœtus at the full time of pregnancy.

W., distill'ed. See *Aquæ destillatæ*.

W., false. Term for a discharge per *vaginam*, before labour, of a clear fluid secreted in consequence of catarrhal endometritis or *hydrops hæmorrhæa gravidarum*. Also, the clear fluid sometimes present between the amnion and chorion at a late stage of pregnancy.

WATERY—WEAKNESS

W., first. Term for that portion of the *Liquor amnii* which is discharged before the birth of the fetus.

W., green. A popular term for the *Lochia serosa*.

Watery eye. See *Epiphora*.

Watt. (After James Watt, a Scotch engineer; born 1736, died 1819.) *Electro-mechanics*. A syn. for *Voltampère*.

Wattenweiler. A syn. for *Watwiller*.

Wattle. The mass of red, tumid, erectile skin at the base of the beak or on the head of certain birds.

Bot. In Australia, &c., name for several species of *Acacia* which have an astringent action.

W. bark. The bark of the *W. tree*.

W. gum. Australian gum; the gum obtained from the *Acacia decurrens*.

W. tree. The *Acacia decurrens*.

Watwiller. A place in Alsace noted for its cold, gaseous, ferruginous mineral spring.

Wave. A hill-like advancing elevation, followed by a corresponding valley-like depression, of the surface of a fluid, with little or no advance of the particles of the fluid. Hence, general term for a cycle of alternating rhythmical movements.

W., contraction. The wave-like movement of contraction along a contracting muscle-fibre, starting from the point of stimulation.

W., dirotic. See *Pulse, dirotic*.

W., expansion. See *Pulse*.

W., negative. The blood-wave (wave of "negative pressure") moving towards the heart during the auricular systole.

W., oscillation. Term for a secondary pulse-wave or oscillation occurring in consequence of the inertia of the vessel walls.

W., percussive. A wave occurring in consequence of a sharp blow or percussion.

W., predirotic. See *Predicotic wave*.

W., pulse. See *Pulse*.

W., recoil. A syn. for *W., dirotic*.

W., respiratory. The rise and fall of the blood-pressure curve corresponding respectively with inspiration and expiration.

W.s., stationary flexion. The waves or oscillations of all the particles making up any vibrating elastic body, which are such as to be always in the same phase of any vibrating stretched string or tuning-fork. The oscillations of the small parts of the auditory mechanism occur in such waves. (Landois.)

W., stimulus. Term for the contraction wave (see *W., contraction*) passing along a muscle stimulated at any point.

W., true tidal. Mahomed's term for that part of a sphygmographic pulse-tracing between the apex and the aortic notch.

Wavy. Having the characters of a *Wave*.

W. breathing. A syn. for *Respiration, cog-wheel*.

Wax. (*L. cera*; *F. cire*; *I. cera*; *G. Wachs*; *Mid. E. waz*.) As a *subst.* See *Cera*.

Also (*Mid. E. wazen* or *woxen*), as a *verb.* To increase in size.

W., bee's. See *Beeswax*.

W., Brazil. See *Carnauba wax*.

W., carnauba. See *Carnauba wax*.

W., cera. A syn. for *W., carnauba*.

W., China. A hard white wax, composed mainly of ceryl cerotate, deposited by the insect *Coccus ceriferus* on the branches of the tree

Fraxinus chinensis, and used in medicine and for making candles.

W., Chinese' insect. The same as *W., China*.

W., ear. See *Cerumen*.

W., earth. A name for *Ozokerite*.

W., fossil. The same as *W., earth*.

W., grave. A name for *Adipocere*.

W., Japan. Wax obtained from the Japanese tree *Rhus succedanea*, and consisting mainly of palmitin.

W. kernels. A popular name for enlarged submaxillary glands.

W., mineral. *Ozokerite*.

W., myrtle. The *Myrica cerifera*.

W., myrtle. The wax obtained from the *Wax myrtle*. Used by the Hottentots as food, and with beeswax to make candles.

W., oil of. See *Oleum cere*.

W., ointment of. See *Unguentum cere*.

W., paraffin. See *Paraffin*.

W., pulverulent. See *Cera amyлата*.

W., vegetable. A waxy substance of vegetable origin, and especially *W., myrtle*. It is excreted by the epidermis of many plants as a protection from moisture and a check to excessive evaporation.

W., vegetable insect. See *W., China*.

W., white. *Cera alba*.

W., yellow. *Cera flava*.

Waxed sponge. *Surg. Spongia cerata*.

Waxing. Increasing in size. See *Wax*.

W. and waning pulse. See *Pulsus inacidus*.

W. kernels. A popular name for enlarged glands in children, especially in the groins; given from the popular belief that they were connected with the body-growth.

W. pains. A syn. for *Growing pains*.

Waxwork. A common name for the American climbing shrub *Celastrus scandens*.

Waxy. Of the nature of *Wax*.

W. degeneration. A syn. for *Lardaceous degeneration*.

W. kidney. A syn. for *Lardaceous kidney*.

W. liver. A syn. for *Lardaceous liver*.

W. spleen. A syn. for *Lardaceous spleen*.

Way. A path; also, a method.

W., dry. *Chem.* The employment of heat to cause melting or liquefaction.

W. thistle, common creeping. Common name for the *Serratula arvensis*.

W., wet. *Chem.* The use of liquid solvents.

Waybread. A popular name for the *Plantago major*.

Wayland springs. Saline chalybeate mineral springs in Lawrence County, Tennessee.

Ways, digestive. A name for the *Alimentary canal*, or digestive tract.

W., second. A name for the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

Weak sight. See *Asthenopia*.

Weakness. A want of strength or force.

W., cerebro-acoustic. Goltz's term for temporary deafness, consequent on a destructive lesion of the acoustic area of the cerebral cortex.

W., cerebro-optical. Goltz's term for temporary blindness, consequent on a destructive lesion of the visual area of the cerebral cortex.

W., in'ward. A popular name for *Leucorrhœa*.

Weak-sight'edness. See *Asthenopia*.

Wean. See *Weaning*.

Wean'ing. Ceasing to feed offspring by the breast.

W. brash. A severe form of diarrhœa sometimes immediately supervening on weaning.

Wean'ling. Old term for any young animal recently weaned.

Wear'ing. A popular term for *Consumption*.

Wea'sand. Old popular term for the wind-pipe or *Trachea*.

Weathercocks. A common name for the *Impatiens pallida*.

Weather-glass. A common name for the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

Weather-plant. A common name for *Jeguriya*.

Weaver's bot'tom. Term for chronic inflammation of the bursa over the ischial tuberosity from pressure. It is common in weavers.

Web. A finely woven fabric. In *Anat.*, any membrane-like, semi-transparent structure. In *Pathol.*, a name for *Pterygium*.

W., cho'roid. A term for the *Velum interpositum*.

W.-eyed. Suffering from *Pterygium* or *Web*.

W.-in'gered. Having the fingers united by a thin web of connective tissue.

W.-foot'ed. Having the toes united by a thin web of connective tissue.

W., mu'cous. See *Rete mucosum*.

W., mus'cular. The *Panniculus carnosus*.

W. of brain. A name for the cerebral *Neuroglia*.

W.-toed. The same as *W.-footed*.

Webbed. Furnished with a web or webs, or of the nature of a web.

W. in'gers. See *Web-fingered*.

Weber. (After *Weber*, an electrician) *Electr.* A term for *Coulomb*. Also, a term for *Ampère*.

W., Ernst Hein'rich. A German anatomist and physiologist of Leipzig. Born 1821, died 1878.

W.'s cor'puscle. *Anat.* A term for the *Sinus pocularis*.

W.'s exper'iment. In unilateral ear-disease, a vibrating tuning-fork placed on the middle of the vertex of the skull is heard better on the diseased side.

W.'s glands. See *Gland, Weber's*.

W.'s law. A law of sense-perceptions enunciated by *Weber*. If excitation be increased in geometrical progression, the resulting sensation will increase in arithmetical progression. This may also be stated as follows:—The reaction varies directly as the logarithm of the excitation.

W.'s or'gan. The same as *W.'s corpuscle*.

W.'s symp'tom. The symptom, present in some cases, of paralysis of the oculo-motor or third cerebral nerve of one side, with hemiplegia of the opposite side.

W.'s test. The same as *W.'s exper'iment*.

W. and Has'ner, aspira'tion the'ory of. See *Aspiration theory of Weber and Hasner*.

We'bera. *Bot.* A Genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.

W.tetran'dra. East Indian shrub. Leaves and root astringent; root also anthelmintic; bark and leaves used as an antidiysenteric. (Foster.)

Webe'rian cor'puscle. (After *Weber*.) The same as *Weber's corpuscle* (q. v.).

Web'ster's conden'ser. *Microsc.* An arrangement of two lenses for intensifying the light thrown on a body placed beneath.

W.'s din'ner pills, Lad'y. Name for a pill made of aloes, mastich, rose leaves, and syrup of wormwood. Also termed *Lady Crespigny's dinner pills*, and *Phulæ ante cibum*.

Wedelia. *Bot.* A Genus of the *Wedeliæ*, which are a division of the *Helianthææ*. (Foster.)

W.calendula'cea. *Hab., India.* Leaves, flowers, and seeds aromatic, deobstruent, and discutient.

Wedge-bone. A small wedge-shaped piece of bone, sometimes present at vertebral joints.

Weed. (Origin not certain.) *Bot.* Any troublesome or useless herbaceous plant, or one that becomes extremely common from its rapid and wide-spread growth.

Med. Milk fever or *Ephemera*.

Vet. med. Lymphangitis of the legs in horses.

W., ar'row. The *Sagittaria variabilis*.

W., bee'tle. The *Galax aphylla*.

W., bit'ter. A name for *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*.

W., breast. The *Saururus cernuus*.

W., but'ter. The *Erigeron canadense*.

W., can'cer. The *Goodyera pubescens*.

W., dy'er's. The *Reseda luteola*.

W., emetic. A name for *Lobelia inflata*.

W., field. The *Anthemis cotula*.

W., horse. The *Erigeron canadense*.

W., horse-fly. The *Sophora tinctoria*.

W. in the breast. *Med.* See under main heading.

W., milk. The *Apocynum androsæmi-folium*.

W., phthi'sis. The *Ludwigia palustris*.

W., pride. The *Erigeron canadense*.

W., red. The *Phytolacca decandra*.

W., sil'ver. The *Potentilla anserina*.

W., sol'dier's. A name for *Matico*.

W., thim'ble. The *Rudbeckia laciniata*.

W., white. A name for the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*; also for the *Achillea ptarmica*; also for the *Anthriscus sylvestris*. (Foster.)

W., wind. The *Asclepias tuberosa*.

W., yellow. A name for the *Reseda luteola*.

Weep'ing. In *Med.* and *Surg.*, term used to mean exudation or discharge of a watery fluid from a raw surface.

W. sin'ews. Colloquial term for torn tendons. (Gould.)

Wee'sel. *Anat.* A term for the *Trachea*. (Dunglison.)

Wei'bel, spirill'um of. See *Spirillum saprophiles* of *Wei'bel*.

Weight. That property of matter by which, in consequence of the force of gravitation, it tends to fall vertically towards the earth. Also, in a more special sense, the amount of that tendency possessed by any particular body.

W., apoth'ecaries'. See Apothecaries' weight.

W., atom'ic. See *Atomic weight*.

W., molecular. See *Molecular weight*.

Well's disease. An acute infectious febrile disease, the fever lasting eight to ten days, and characterised by persistent headache, jaundice, enlargement of liver and spleen, and often complicated by nephritis. The mortality is low, and recovery from the disease is usually quick.

Weir-Mitchell. A celebrated contemporary Scotch physician.

W.-M.'s treatment. A treatment of functional nervous diseases, and especially hysteria, by a course of isolation, complete rest, systematic frequent feeding, and passive exercise (by massage, &c.).

Weismann, August. An eminent contemporary German biologist of Freiburg.

W.'s anhenplasma. The germ-plasm, which, according to him, is immortal or continuous.

W.'s theory of heredity. The theory propounded by Weismann of the continuity or immortality of the germ-plasm as distinct from the somatoplasm, the latter forming the body-cells of the individual organism. Kölliker and others have shown that there is no sharp distinction to be found between germ-cells and somatic cells; and thus any theories founded on such supposed distinction cannot be valid.

Weisner's test. A test for the presence of *Lignin* in vegetable cells, introduced by Weisner. Add hydrochloric acid, and then moisten with a dilute alcoholic solution of phloroglucin. If the specimen contains lignin it becomes red.

Weiss's reflex. A reflex pointed out by Weiss as observable by means of the ophthalmoscope in cases of myopia. It is a curved reflex situated on the fundus, parallel with and to the inner side of the optic disc.

Weissenburg. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, noted for its warm, gaseous, sulphur spring. Also, a place in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, noted for its alkaline spring. (Foster.)

Weitbrecht. An English anatomist of the eighteenth century. (Littre.)

W., cartilage of. Name for the inter-articular cartilage of the acromio-clavicular joint.

W., cord of. The Orbicular ligament of the elbow-joint.

W., ligament of. A bundle of fibres on the flexor or anterior surface of the interosseous ligament of the forearm.

W., retinacula of. Ligamentous bands attached to the base of the great trochanter of the femur.

Welcker, angle of. Certain angles in *Cranimetry* introduced by Welcker; namely, the ephippial angle, the nasal angle, and the naso-basal angle.

Wel come-to-our-house. A common name for the *Euphorbia cyparissias*.

Weld. A name for the *Reseda luteola*.

Welk. See *Whelk*.

Wellingtonia. (From the Duke of Wellington.) Bot. A generic term synonymous with *Sequoia*.

Wells, lymph. *Histol.* Ranvier's term for the stomata in the diaphragm.

Wells' facies. (After the late Sir Spencer Wells. *L. facies*, the face.) The typical face of ovarian disease.

Welter. An English chemist of the eighteenth century.

W.'s bitter. A name for *Picric acid*.

Wemding. A place in Bavaria noted for its saline sulphur spring.

Wen. (Anglo-Sax. *wenn*.) Common term for a sebaceous cyst of the face or scalp.

Wendlandia. (*Wendland*, a German horticulturist.) A Genus of the *Rubiaceæ*.

W. Lawsonia. Hab., Malabar. This tree has an antispasmodic action; all parts used in baths.

Wenz's method. A method introduced by Wenz for removing proteids from any liquid by saturation with ammonium sulphate and filtration.

Were-wolf. The same as *Werwolf*.

Werihoff. A Hanoverian physician. Born 1699, died 1767.

W.'s disease. *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

Wernekink's commissure. (After the anatomist *Wernekink*.) Term for the superior peduncles of the *Cerebellum*.

Wernicke's fissure. A syn. for *Fissure, exoccipital*.

W.'s sign. The occurrence of hemiopic inaction of the pupil. Failure of the pupil to contract, in cases of lateral hemianopsia, when light is thrown upon the blind half of the retina. This indicates the presence of a lesion between the retina and the corpora geniculata, *i.e.* a peripheral, not a central lesion.

Werwolf. (Anglo-Sax. *wer*, a man; *wulf*, a wolf. *F., loup-garou*.) An ancient superstition, once common throughout Europe, that human beings transformed into wolves sometimes prowled about the haunts of men, carrying off and devouring children. Sometimes, it was believed, the form of a black goat was taken; sometimes the individual was invisible. Its skin was believed to be wound-proof, unless the missile used had been blessed in a chapel dedicated to St. Hubert, the patron of huntsmen. See also *Lycanthropy*.

Wessington springs. Chalybeate sulphuretted mineral springs in Jerauld County, Dakota.

Weson's iron spring. A chalybeate mineral spring in Hamilton County, Florida.

West African pepper. See *Pepper, West African*.

W. Baden springs. Alkaline sulphuretted saline mineral springs at West Baden, Orange County, Indiana.

W. Indian colic. See *Colic, West Indian*.

W. Indian kino. See *Kino, West Indian*.

W. Indian molasses. See *Molasses*.

Westbrook's operation. *Cardi-centesis*.

Western mugwort. The *Artemisia ludoviciana*.

Westphal, paradoxical contraction of. The pathological symptom of contraction of a muscle on the passive approximation of its extremities. It has been found to occur in paralysis agitans and in cases of combined sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord.

W.'s nucleus. A small grey nucleus lying below the *Aqueduct of Sylvius* in the brain, near the mid-line, and supposed to be the fibres supplying the sphincter pupillæ muscle.

W.'s phenomenon. A syn. for *W.'s sign*.

W.'s sign. The absence of patellar reflex in locomotor ataxia.

W.'s symptom. The same as *W.'s sign*.

Westphal-Erb's symptom. A syn. for *Westphal's symptom*.

Wet brain. A pathological condition of the brain seen in some cases, namely, general paralysis, alcoholism, &c., in which there is an excess of serous exudation.

W. cupping. See *Cupping, wet*.

W.-nurse. A woman who suckles the child of another.

W. pack. The wrapping up of a patient in a cold wet sheet, covered over by dry blankets. It acts as a very strong sudorific, and is very useful as a rapid means of lowering temperature.

W. scald. Eczema occurring in sheep in wet and cold weather.

W. strap'ping. A syn. for *Water dressing*.

W. tetter. A name for *Eczema*.

Weyl's test. A test introduced by Weyl for the detection of *Kreatinin* in urine. To the urine add a few drops of dilute solution of sodium nitro-prusside, when a ruby-red colour is produced; then add a dilute solution of sodium hydrate, when the colour changes to greenish and then blue.

W.'s test A. For the detection of nitric acid in urine. Add a few drops of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, distil; then add solution of caustic potash to the distillate, and then metaphenyl-diamine. A yellow colour is produced if nitric acid is present.

W.'s test B. For the detection of nitric acid in urine. Add a few drops of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid; distil as in test A, then add solution of caustic potash, and finally a solution of pyrogallic acid in extremely dilute sulphuric acid. A yellowish-brown colour is produced if nitric acid is present.

W.'s test C. For the detection of nitric acid in urine. Add a few drops of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid; distil as in test A; then add some solution of caustic potash, and then solution of sulphanilic acid; after ten minutes add some naphthylamine hydrochlorate. If nitric acid is present a red colour is produced.

Whahoo'. The same as *Wahoo*.

Whale. See *Balena*.

W. oil. See *Oleum balenæ*.

Wharton. An English anatomist. Born 1610, died 1673.

W.'s duct. The excretory duct of the *Submaxillary gland*.

W.'s jelly. The mucous tissue of the umbilical cord of the fetus.

Whartonian duct. A syn. for *Wharton's duct*.

W. jelly. The same as *Wharton's jelly*.

Wheal. (Mid. E. *wheal*.) A raised, bright red ridge on the skin, forming quickly, and usually subsiding again quickly. The colour disappears from the wheal, the raised ridge usually remaining for some time subsequently. A wheal may occur as a symptom in urticaria, from a sharp blow with a stick, or from the bite or sting of an insect, &c.

Wheal'worm. A common name for the harvest bug, *Acarus autumnalis*; also for the *Acarus scabiei*.

Wheat. (Ang.-Sax. *hwæte*; F. *froment*; I. *frumento*; G. *Weizen*.)

W., Indian. Indian corn, the *Zea mays*.

W. phos'phates. Contained in the brain; believed to assist in assimilation when taken internally.

W., Tur'key. A syn. for *W., Indian*.

Wheat'en flour. (L. *farina tritici*; I. *farina di frumento*.) See *Farina tritici*.

Wheel-crutch. A form of crutch fitted with a wheel, by means of which a child with paralysis or hip disease can move itself from place to place.

Wheelhouse's operation. A form of external urethrotomy, introduced by the late Mr. Wheelhouse, in which the urethra is divided on a grooved staff in front of the stricture, the latter being then divided and dilated.

Wheel-shaped. See *Rotatus* and *Trochoides*.

Wheeze. (Ang.-Sax. *hwæsan*, to rattle in the throat.) As a verb, to breathe with *Wheezing*.

As a subst., syn. for *Wheezing*.

Wheezing. (See *Wheeze*.) As a subst., a peculiar form of abnormal or disordered breathing, associated with some difficulty in the act, and a harsh rasping sound, occurring usually both with inspiration and expiration. It corresponds with the auscultatory signs of *Rhonchus* and *Sibilus*. Also, the act of breathing, or in the act of breathing, as above.

Whelk. (Ang.-Sax. *hwylca*.) Any localised inequality of a surface; a protuberance or wrinkle. Also, a pustule. Also, a *Wheat*. Also, a term for *Acne*.

W., chin-. A term for *Sycosis*.

W., ro'sy. A term for *Rosacea*.

Whet'stone crystals. A peculiar form of xanthine crystals, resembling a whetstone or oilstone, sometimes found in urine.

Whet'tle-bones. A name for *Vertebrae*. (Dunglison.)

Whey. (Mid. Eng. *whey*; L. *serum lactis*; F. *petit lait*; I. *siero del latte*; G. *Molken*.) The liquid part or serum of milk separating from the curd during clotting. Its composition is very similar to that of blood-serum.

W., al'um. Whey separated from milk by stirring with a piece of alum. It is popularly used as a local remedy for ophthalmia.

W. cure. A treatment for chronic catarrh of the respiratory tract. It consists in drinking warm whey at stated intervals and in certain quantities. About twenty ounces are to be drunk daily. In some cases whey baths are also given.

W., fer'rated. Two hundred parts of milk are mixed with one part of acetate of iron. Another method is to dissolve 3 parts of citrate of iron and ammonia in 1000 of milk.

W., mus'tard. See *Serum lactis sinapium*.

W., ren'net. Another term for *Whey*, the serum lactis.

W., sack. A syn. for *W., wine*.

W., tam'arind. See *Tamarind whey*.

W., vin'egar. See *Vinegar whey*.

W., vit'riolated. One part of dilute sulphuric acid is added to 400 parts of milk.

W., wine. See *Wine whey*.

Whick'flaw. A term for *Whitlow*. (Dunglison.)

Whiff. A sharp puff of air.

W., o'ral. The same as *Whiffing murmur*.

Whiffing murmur. See *Murmur, whiffing*.

Whimberry. Another form (the *n* changed to *m* before *b*) of the word *Whinberry*.

Whin. *Bot.* The *Ulex europæus*.

W., petty. Common name for the *Ononis arvensis* and the *O. procurrens*.

Whinberry. Common name for the *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

Whiptongue. *Bot.* The *Galium mollugo*.

Whipworm. The *Trichocephalus dispar*.

Whirl. (*Mid. E. whirlen.*) To turn round and round rapidly.

W.-bone. A name for the patella; also, for the head of the femur.

Whirling chair. See *Chair, whirling*.

Whiskey. (*Irish usquebaugh*; *L. spiritus frumenti*.) A form of alcoholic drink made by distilling an infusion of fermented grain. It contains from 44 to 55 per cent. by weight of alcohol.

W. liver. A name for *Liver, hobnailed*.

W. nose. A name for *Acne rosacea*.

Whisky. Another spelling of *Whiskey*.

Whisper. An uttering of words by the use of the breath without putting into vibration the vocal cords. In *Auscultation*, the whispering voice as conducted through the chest walls.

W., cavernous. See *Cavernous whisper*.

W., exaggerated bronchial. In *Auscultation*, an abnormal sound heard over some part of the chest, resembling *Bronchophony*, *whispered*, but less intense.

Whispering. (*F. chuchotement*; *I. bisbigliamento*; *G. Flüstersprache*.) See *Whisper*.

W. pectoriloquy. See *Pectoriloquy, whispering*.

W. souffle. See *Souffle, whispering*.

Whistle. A sharp musical sound produced by forcing the air through the lips contracted up to form a small rounded opening; also, an instrument giving rise to such a sound when air is sharply forced through it.

W., Galton's. A form of high-pitched whistle designed by Francis Galton for testing the perception of the ear for high tones.

Whistling. See *Whistle*.

W. râle. See *Râle, whistling*.

White agaric. The *Polyporus officinalis* (q. v.).

W. alder. The *Clethra alnifolia*.

W. arsenic. Common name for *Arsenious acid*.

W. ash. The *Frazinus americana*.

W. atrophy of optic nerve. See *Optic nerve, white atrophy of*.

W. avens. The *Geum virginianum*.

W. ball. Common name for the *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

W. bal'sam. See *Balsam, white*.

W. bal'sam of Peru. The same as *W. balsam*.

W. bay. The *Magnolia glauca*.

W. bis'muth. *Bismuth, subnitrate of*.

W. blisters. A term for *Rupia escharotica*.

W. bole. See *Bole, white*.

W. ce'dar. See *Cedar, white*.

W. clay. Common name for *Kaolin*.

W. clot. See *Clot, white*.

W. clo'ver. The *Trifolium repens*.

W. cohosh. The *Actæa alba*.

W. columns of spinal cord. See *Spinal cord, white columns of*.

W. commissure. The *Anterior com-*

missure, or anterior portion of the commissure, of the spinal cord.

W. cream of tar'tar. Another name for *Cream of tartar*.

W. decoction. See *Decoction album*.

W. diarrhœa. See *Diarrhœa alba*.

W. dit'tany. The *Dictamnus albus*.

W., Dutch. Name for a mixture of 3 parts of barium sulphate with 1 part of white-lead.

W. dys'entery. A form of dysentery in which there is no blood in the stools.

W. elm. The *Ulmus americana*.

W. flag. The *Iris florentina*.

W. flake. A name for *White-lead*.

W. flux of India. A name for *Diarrhœa alba*.

W. galls. See *Galls, white*.

W. gan'grene. See *Gangrene, white*.

W. ginger. See *Ginger, white*.

W. gum. *Med.* A name for *Strophulus albidus*.

W., Ham'burg. Name for a mixture of 2 parts of sulphate of barium with 1 part of white-lead.

W. hellebore. The *Veratrum album*.

W. in'farct. See *Infarct, white*.

W. ipecacuan'ha. Name for the root of *Richardsonia scabra*.

W.-lead. Carbonate of lead, *Plumbi carbonas*.

W.-leaf. A common name for the *Pyrola maculata*; also for the *Spiræa tomentosa*.

W. leg. Common term for *Phlegmasia alba dolens*.

W. lep'rosy. See *Alphus*.

W. let'tuce. The *Prenanthis albus*.

W. lil'y. The *Lilium album*.

W. line of pel'vic fasc'ia. See *Pelvic fascia, white line of*.

W. lu'pine. The *Lupinus albus*.

W. mat'ter of brain. See *Brain, white matter of*.

W. mat'ter of spi'nal cord. See *Spinal cord, white matter of*.

W., medullary. Flechsig's term for *White matter of spinal cord*.

W. mel'ilot. The *Melilotus albus*.

W. mole. See *Mole, white*.

W. mus'tard. The *Sinapis alba*.

W. nail. A condition of the finger-nail in which there are opaque white spots and bands in its substance. In some cases the whole nail is affected. This is due to the presence of air between the laminae of the nail. The condition is, in some cases, associated with gout, leprosy, or syphilis.

W. oak bark. The bark of the white oak, *Quercus alba* (q. v.).

W. of egg. See *Ovi albumen*.

W., Par'is. A name for *Whitening*.

W., pearl. A name for *Bismuth subnitrate*.

W. pep'per. See *Piper album*.

W., per'manent. Name for a mixture of white-lead and powdered sulphate of barium.

W. Peru' bal'sam. See *White balsam of Peru*.

W. pine. The *Pinus strobus*.

W. pneumo'nia. See *Pneumonia, white*.

W. pop'lar. The *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

W. precip'itate. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

W. precipitate ointment. The *Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniaci*.

W. root. A common name for the roots of several plants, namely, the *Angelica lucida*, *Asclepias tuberosa*, and *Ligusticum acætifolium*. (Dunglison.)

W. rosin. Common rosin rendered white and opaque by melting and mixing with water.

W. sage. The *Erotia lanata*.

W. sandal-wood. The *Santalum album*.

W. Saunders. A syn. for *W. sandal-wood*.

W. snake-root. Common name for the root of *Eupatorium ageratoïdes*.

W. softening. A form of degeneration of the cerebral substance, consequent on local embolism, or narrowing of the arteries of the affected area from chronic endarteritis, in which the cerebral substance affected is of a dirty white colour.

W., Spanish. A name for subnitrate of bismuth.

W. substance of Schwann. See *Schwamm*, white substance of.

W. sulphur springs. Name for various sulphur mineral springs in the United States.

W. swelling. See *Tumor albus*.

W. swelling of lying-in women. A term for *Phlegmasia alba dolens*.

W. swelling, syphilitic. Term for a variety of *Hydrarthrosis* sometimes occurring in tertiary syphilis.

W. tar-tar. The crude tartar deposited on the outside of white-wine casks during the process of fermentation.

W. thorn. The *Onopordium acanthium*.

W. turpentine. See *Turpentine*, white.

W., Venetian. Name for a mixture of equal parts of white-lead and sulphate of barium.

W. veratrum. The *Veratrum album*.

W. vervain. The *Verbena urticifolia*.

W. vitriol. A common name for sulphate of zinc.

W. walnut. The *Juglans cinerea*.

W. wax. See *Cera alba*.

W. weed. A common name for the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

W. wine. See *Wine*, white.

W. wood. A common name for the *Liriodendron tulipifera*; also, for the *Tilia americana*.

White's disease. A syn. for *Keratosis follicularis* (q. v.).

Whitecap. A common name for the *Spiræa tomentosa*.

Whitening. Purified carbonate of calcium.

Whites, the. Popular term for *Leucorrhæa*.

Whiting. The fish *Gadus merlangus*. Also, term sometimes used for *Whitening*.

W., pollack. Common name for the *Gadus polliacius*.

Whitleather. (Mid. E. *whittlether*.) A popular term synonymous with *Paxwax*; the ligamentum nuchæ of oxen.

Whitleya stramonifolia. (After the English botanist Whitley.) *Bot.* A name for the *Anisodus luridus*.

Whitlow. See *Paronychia*.

W.-grass. Name for the Genus *Draba*, of the *Crucifera*.

W., melanotic. A form of *Sarcoma*, melanotic, which simulates whitlow in appearance.

W., Morvan's. A syn. for *W.*, painless.

W., painless. A name for *Morvan's disease*.

Whoop. (Mid. E. *houpen*.) A loud crowing inspiration, such as that characteristic of whooping-cough.

Whooping-cough. (*L. pertussis*; *F. coqueluche*; *L. tosse convulsiva*; *G. Keuchhusten*.) A specific infectious disease characterised by a convulsive cough, each paroxysm consisting in a number of short, forced coughs without intervening inspirations, but immediately followed by the "whoop," a long-drawn crowing inspiration. It occurs both epidemically and sporadically, and is most commonly communicated by direct contagion. Afanassjew in 1887 cultivated a short bacillus which he believed to be specific, but its characters are not pronounced enough to render this certain. The commonest age at which patients are attacked is between the first and second dentitions. Many people are immune; the most susceptible are weak children with a tendency to catarrh. Incubation lasts for from seven to ten days. Then follows a *catarrhal stage* of one week to ten days, followed by the *paroxysmal stage*, characterised by the whoop, and lasting four weeks or more.

Complications and Sequela.—Hæmorrhages; namely, petechiæ, subserous hæmorrhages, epistaxis, hæmoptysis. Convulsions, very rarely followed by paralysees. Interstitial emphysema, rarely pneumothorax. Broncho-pneumonia is the commonest respiratory complication, often accompanied by pulmonary collapse; in a number of cases the process is tuberculous. Pleurisy; lobar pneumonia. Enlargement of the bronchial glands. Ulceration of the frænum lingæ. Anæmia and wasting. In a few cases deaf-mutism has been known to occur as a sequela of whooping-cough. Among the fatal diseases of children in England it ranks third (Dolan), the annual death-rate per million being five thousand from this disease.

Whorehouse tea. A name for *Tepopote*. (Gould.)

Whore's itch. A syn. for *Army itch*. (Gould.)

Whorl. *Biol.* The arrangement of organs in a circle round a central axis.

W. of the heart. *Anat.* A syn. for *Vortex of the heart*.

Whorled. Arranged in a whorl.

Whorlywort. The *Leptandra purpurea*.

Whortleberry. Common name for the *Vaccinium myrtus*; also, for the *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*.

W., bear's. See *Bear's whortleberry*.

W., red. Common name for the *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*.

Whorts, black. A popular name for the *Vaccinium myrtillus*; also, the *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*; also, a small kind of blackberry.

Whytt's disease. (After Dr. Robert Whytt, an Edinburgh physician.) A name for *Meningitis, tubercular*.

Wickersheimer's fluid. A mixture introduced by Wickersheimer for preserving specimens of animal tissue. There are two fluids thus designated:—The *first fluid*, for injecting specimens, is composed as follows. Arsenious acid 16 grammes, common salt 80 g., potassium sulphate 200 g., potassium carbonate 20 g., potassium nitrate 25 g., glycerine 4000 cub. centim., wood-naphtha 750 c.c., water 10,000 c.c.

WICKSTROEMIA—WILDBAD

The *second fluid*, for immersing specimens, is as follows. Arsenious acid 12 grammes, common salt 60 g., potassium sulphate 150 g., potassium carbonate 15 g., potassium nitrate 18 g., glycerine 4000 cub. centim., wood-naphtha 760 c.c., water 10,000 c.c. (Gould.)

Wickstroemia. *Bot.* A Genus of the *Thymelaceae*.

W. canescens. Name given by Misner to a Japanese species, from which is made a bibulous paper termed *usego*, used for making wafers or capsules. (Foster.)

W. indica. Hab., Australia and Polynesia. A tall shrub. Bark and leaves used in Fiji for coughs; bark used locally for healing sores.

Wic'opy. A name for the *Dirca palustris*.

Wide-mouth. See *Macrostomia*.

Widow-wail. Common name for the spurge-olive, *Daphne mezereum*.

Wiesau. A town in Bavaria noted for its two mineral springs, one being chalybeate and the other sulphurous.

Wiesbaden. A town in Hesse, noted for its saline mineral waters; temperature 60° C. The water is used both internally and in baths.

Wiesbadenbad. A place in Zwickau, Saxony, noted for its warm alkaline sulphur spring.

Wigandia californica. Another name for the *Eriodictyon californicum* (q. v.)

Wigger's ergotin. A form of *ergotin* introduced by Wigger. The fixed oil of the ergot is first extracted by ether, and an alcoholic extract is then prepared.

Wilbrandia. (*Wilbrand*, a German medical man.) A Genus of the *Cucurbitaceae*, indigenous to Brazil.

W. drastica. Used as an alterative in gout and syphilis.

W. fluminensis. A strong hydragogue purgative.

W. hibiscoides. Action, hydragogue purgative.

W. Rie'dell. A syn. for *W. fluminensis*.

W. scabra. A syn. for *W. fluminensis*.

W. verticillata. A syn. for *W. fluminensis*.

Wilbur springs. Hot saline sulphur springs in Colusa County, California.

Wild. Growing or living free; not cultivated. Also, uncivilised.

W. all'spice. The *Benzoïn odoriferum*.

W. angelica. Common name for the *Angelica sativa*.

W. apple. See *Agriomela*.

W. artichoke. The *Cinara scolymus*.

W. basil. See *Basil*, wild.

W. bean. The *Apios tuberosa*.

W. bergamot. The *Mondarda fistulosa*.

W. cabbage. The *Brassica oleracea*.

W. car'rot. The *Daucus sylvestris*.

W. cham'omile. The *Maruta cotula*.

W. cherry. The *Prunus virginiana*.

W. cherry-bark. The bark of *P. virginiana*; also that of *P. serotina*.

W. chest'nut. The *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

W. cin'namon. See *Cinnamon*, wild.

W. clove. The *Myrcia acris*.

W. coffee. See *Coffee*, wild.

W. col'umbine. See *Columbine*, wild.

W. cu'cumber. The fruit of *Momordica elaterium*.

W. fen'ugreek. Common name for the *Fenum sylvestre*.

W. fig tree. The *Caprifig*.

W.-fire. A popular name for *Erysipelas*.

W.-fire rash. See *Wildfire*.

W. garden cress. Common name for the *Agriocardamum*.

W. garlic. A name for the Canadian snakeroot, *Asarum canadense*.

W. ginger. The rhizome of the *Asarum canadense*.

W. hip'po. The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

W. hops. The *Bryonia dioica*.

W. hore'hound. See *Horehound*, wild.

W. in'digo. See *Indigo*, wild.

W. ipecacuan'ha. See *Ipecacuanha*, wild.

W. jal'ap. See *Jalap*, wild.

W. Job's tears. A popular name for the *Onosmodium virginianum*.

W. leek. The *Allium triococcum*.

W. lem'on. See *Lemon*, wild.

W. li'chen. *Med.* The *Lichen agrius*.

W. li'quorice. See *Liquorice*, wild.

W. mare. A syn. for *Nightmare*.

W. mar'joram. Common name for the *Origanum vulgare*.

W. mint. The *Mentha canadensis*.

W. monks'hood. The *Aconitum uncinatum*.

W. myrtle. See *Acaron*.

W. na'vew. Common name for the *Brassica napus*.

W. oat. Common name for the *Bromus sterilis*.

W. oat-grass. Common name for the *Bromus diocroidis*.

W. olive. The plant *Oleaster*.

W. onion. The *Allium cernuum*.

W. palm. A common name for the motherwort, *Leonurus cardiaca*.

W. pars'ley. Common name for the *Smyrnum lusatrum*.

W. pars'nip. Common name for the *Sium latifolium*.

W. peppergrass. The *Lepidium virginicum*.

W. pota'to. Common name for the *Convolvulus panduratus*.

W. rad'ish. The *Raphanus raphanistrum*.

W. rash. *Med.* A name for *Strophulus volaticus*.

W. rice. See *Rice*, wild.

W. rock'et. Common name for the *Eruca sylvestris*.

W. rose'mary. The *Andromeda polyfolia*.

W. saffron. Common name for *Carthamus*.

W. sage. The *Serra salvia*.

W. sarsaparil'ia. See *Sarsaparilla*, wild.

W. sen'na. See *Senna*, wild.

W. silks. See *Silks*, wild.

W. sun'flower. The *Grindelia robusta*.

W. tan'sy. The *Potentilla anserina*.

W. thyme. The *Thymus serpyllum*.

W. vine. The *Bryonia alba*.

W. yam. Common name for the rhizome of *Dioscorea villosa*.

Wild'bad. A place in Württemberg, in the Black Forest, noted for its warm alkaline saline springs. Also, a place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, noted for its saline springs, which also contain earthy salts.

Wilde, cords of. (After the contemporary anatomist and surgeon *Wilde*.) Name for the transverse striæ on the *corpus callosum*.

W.'s incision. The incision of the soft parts in *W.'s operation* for mastoid abscess.

W.'s operation. There are two operations thus named. 1. For *mastoid abscess*. A longitudinal incision is made over the mastoid down to the bone, half an inch behind the auricle. The bone is then gouged or trephined. 2. For *trichiasis*. A longitudinal incision is made down to the roots of the affected eyelashes, and silver nitrate applied.

Wildeck. A place in the Canton Aargau, Switzerland, noted for its saline mineral spring, which contains bromine and iodine.

Wilder, fissure of. (*Burt Wilder*, the contemporary American comparative anatomist.) Name for a number of fissures of the cerebrum described by Wilder.

Wilder's ear. Name for an abnormality of the auricle, pointed out by Wildermuth as occasionally present, consisting in great prominence of the *Antihelix*.

Wildfire. A name for *Erysipelas*. See also *Wild-fire*.

WILDungen. A town in Waldeck, Germany, noted for its gaseous, ferruginous, and alkaline mineral springs.

Wilhelmsbad. A place in Hesse (Prussia) noted for its saline ferruginous spring. Also, a place in Silesia (Prussia) noted for its sulphur spring. Also, a place in Saxony (Prussia) noted for its saline ferruginous springs. (Foster.)

Wilhoit's soda springs. Alkaline, saline, gaseous mineral springs in Clackamas County, Oregon.

Wilkinson's formula. Sulphur, tar, lard, 2 ounces of each, precipitated chalk 1 ounce, sulphide of ammonium $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. Used as a parasiticide in scabies and tinea tonsurans.

W.'s ointment. An ointment recommended in prurigo and psoriasis, composed of sublimed sulphur 3 drachms, prepared chalk $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, oil of cade 3 drachms, green soap and lard, of each 1 ounce.

Wilks' kidney. (After the contemporary London physician, Sir Samuel *Wilks*.) A name for *Kidney, large white*.

Will. A determination to perform some action.

Will-o-the-wisp. Popular name for the *Ignis fatuus*.

Willan. A name for the Genus *Salix*.

Willan. A physician and dermatologist of this century.

W.'s lupus. A name for ordinary, tubercular lupus.

W.'s lepra. A name for *Psoriasis*.

Williams' tracheal tone. In percussion, the peculiar flat, tympanitic resonance, rising in pitch by the opening of the mouth, sometimes present in the second intercostal space in front, in cases of large pleural effusion. Supposed to depend on the vibrations of the air in a bronchus surrounded by compressed lung.

Willis. An English anatomist and physician. Born 1622, died 1675.

W., chords of. See *Chorda Willisii*.

W., circle of. See *Circle of Willis*.

W.'s disease. A name for *Diabetes*.

W.'s nerve. A name for the *Spinal accessory nerve*.

Willow. *Bot.* Common name for the Genus *Salix*.

W., Bed'ford. Common name for the *Salix fragilis*.

W., broad-leaved. The *Salix latifolia*.

W., crack. The *Salix fragilis*.

W., great round-leaved. The *Salix caprea*.

W.-herb. The *Epilobium angustifolium*. Also, the *Lythrum salicaria*.

W.-herb, com'mon. The *Lythrum salicaria*.

W.-herb, great. The *Epilobium angustifolium*.

W.-herb, purple. A syn. for *W.-herb, common*.

W.-herb, purple-veined. The *Epilobium coloratum*.

W.-herb, rosebay. The *Epilobium angustifolium*.

W.-leaved oak. The *Quercus phellos*.

W., speck'led. The *Salix humilis*.

W., sweet. The Dutch myrtle, *Myrica gale*.

W., white. The *Salix alba*.

Willson. An English physician of the first half of the nineteenth century.

W.'s disease. A name for *Dermatitis exfoliativa*.

W.'s formula. A parasiticide ointment for skins. Sulphur 1 ounce, carbonate of potash 2 drachms, oil of chamomile $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm, benzoated lard 5 ounces.

W.'s muscle. The *Constrictor urethrae*.

Winch, Vero'na. *Surg.* A variety of winch used for tightening ligatures round piles.

Winckel's disease. An acute disease of new-born children characterised by jaundice, cyanosis, and hemorrhages, including hemoglobinuria, and fatty degeneration of the liver. It is very fatal, and occurs in an epidemic form.

Wind. A current or blast of air. Also, used colloquially to mean *flatus*.

W.-blast. (*F. coup de vent*.) The same as *Wind-convulsion*.

W., broken. A syn. for *Heaves*.

W.-col'ic. A form of colic occurring in the horse, consequent on tympanitic distension of the bowels. Also termed *Bloat*.

W.-contusion. The contusion set up by the compression of air caused by the passage of a bullet close to the surface of the body.

W.-drop'sy. A popular term for *Emphysema*; also, for *Tympanites*, or for simple flatulency.

W., electric. Term for that variety of electric current which gives the sensation of a gentle wind upon the part.

W.-fertilised. *Bot.* See *Anemophilous*.

W.-flower. Common name for the Genus *Anemone*.

W.-galls. Term for an enlarged dropical condition of the bursæ at the posterior part of the fetlock-joint in the horse.

W.-get'ting. Term for the gradual increase in the capacity of the chambers of the heart, especially on the right side, developing in the course of athletic training.

W. of a ball. See *Wind-convulsion*.

W. of a shot. The same as *W. of a ball*.

W.-pipe. See *Windpipe*.

W.-pox. A popular term for *Varicella coniformis*.

W. root. Common name for the *Asclepias tuberosa*.

W. stroke. Term for acute spinal paralysis in the horse.

W. weed. The same as *W. root*.

Windage. A term for *Wind-contusion*.

Windiness. A popular term for *Flatulence*.

Windlass tourniquet, Spanish. See *Tourniquet, Spanish windlass*.

Window, oval. See *Fenestra ovalis*.

W., round. See *Fenestra rotunda*.

Windpipe. *Anat.* Common name for the *Trachea*.

Wind'sor bean. The horse-bean, *Vicia faba*.

W. sulphur springs. Sulphur mineral springs in Carroll County, Pennsylvania.

Windstroke. See *Wind-stroke*.

Wind'y. A common term for *Flatulent*.

Wine. (*L. vinum*; *F. vin*; *I. vino*; *G. Wein*.) The alcoholic liquid prepared by fermenting grape juice and other fruit juices. Also, in *Pharmacy*, a vinous tincture, or tincture in which wine is used instead of rectified spirit. In a dry wine the sugar has almost all undergone fermentation; in a sparkling wine a secondary fermentation is set up, and the resulting carbonic acid gas is retained under pressure.

W., amine'an. A medicated wine formerly used as a stomachic.

W., antimonial. The *Vinum antimoniales*.

W., antiscorbutic. See *Vinum antiscorbuticum*.

W., aromatic. See *Vinum aromaticum*.

W., bark, compound. Common name for the *Vinum de kina kina compositum*.

W., barley. General term for fermented malt liquors. See *Cerevisia*.

W., bitter diuretic. The *Vinum diureticum amarum*.

W. bitters. Term for medicated wines containing some bitter tonic, such as gentian, with a carminative.

W. blue. The colouring matter of red wines, a blue substance which turns red on the addition of an acid.

W., camphorated. See *Vinum camphoratum*.

W., cedar. The *Vinum cedrinum*.

W., Chi'an. The *Vinum chinum*.

W., diuretic. See *Vinum diureticum amarum*.

W., heavy. In general, a wine containing more than 12 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

W., high. A term for the ethylic alcohol of commerce.

W., light. In general, a wine containing less than 12 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

W., low. The wine resulting from the first distillation of the fermented grape-juice. Also, a name for the water contained in crude turpentine. (*Foster*.)

W., mad'ness. See *Oinomania*.

W., milk. See *Koumies* and *Kefyr*.

W., medicated. See *Vinum medicinale*.

W., mulled. Wine to which beaten-up eggs and spices have been added, and heat has been subsequently applied.

W.-nose. A popular name for *Acne rosacea*.

W. of aloes. See *Vinum aloës*.

W. of antimony. See *Vinum antimoniales*.

W. of bu'chu. Three parts of buchu with 100 of vin de Grenache. (*Codex*.)

W. of camphor. (*L. vinum camphoratum*.) Camphor 1 part, alcohol 1, white wine 45, mucilage of acacia 3. (*P. G.*)

W. of cincho'na. (*L. vinum chinæ*.) Tincture of cinchona 100 parts, sherry 300, glycerine 100, according to the *P. G.*; cinchona 5 parts, alcohol 10, red wine 10, according to the *Codex*.

W. of cincho'na, fer'rated. (*L. vinum de cinchona martinianum*.) Ferrous sulphate 2.50 parts, cinchona wine 990, citric acid 2, tepid water 10. (*Codex*.)

W. of cit'rate of iron. See *Vinum ferri citratis*.

W. of co'ca. Coca 6 parts, macerated in vin de Grenache 100 parts. (*Codex*.)

W. of col'chicum. See *Vinum colchici*.

W. of col'chicum root. See *Vinum colchici radicis*.

W. of col'chicum seed. See *Vinum colchici seminis*.

W. of digital'is. (*L. vinum digitaleum compositum*.) Digitalis 5 parts, squill 15, juniper berries 75, alcohol 100, white wine 900. (*Codex*.)

W. of ergot. See *Vinum ergotæ*.

W. of gen'tian. (*L. vinum gentianæ*.) Gentian root 3 parts, diluted alcohol 6, red wine 100. (*Codex*.)

W. of gen'tian, compound. See *Vinum gentianæ compositum*.

W. of hellebore, white. See *Vinum veratri*.

W. of ipecacuan'ha. See *Vinum ipecacuanhæ*.

W. of iron. See *Vinum ferri*.

W. of iron, cit'rate of. See *Vinum ferri citratis*.

W. of op'ium. See *Vinum opii*.

W. of pep'sin. See *Vinum pepsini*.

W. of quinine. See *Vinum quiniæ*.

W. of rhu'barb. See *Vinum rhei*.

W. of squill. See *Vinum scillæ*.

W. of worm'wood. See *Vinum absinthies*.

W., oil of, con'crete. A name for *Etherin*.

W., oil of, heavy. A name for *Oil, ethereal*.

W., oil of, light. A yellow, oily, aromatic liquid, prepared by heating *W., oil of, heavy*, with water or an alkali. It is a mixture of *etherin* and *etherol*.

W., orange. See *Vinum Aurantii*.

W., port. The *Vinum Portugallicum*. See *Port*.

W., red. See *Vinum rubrum*.

W., rhu'barb. See *Vinum rhei*.

W., sherry. The *Vinum xericum*. See *Sherry*.

W., spir'it of. A name for *Alcohol, ethyl*.

W., steel. See *Vinum ferri*.

W., tar. A name for *tar-water*, *Infusum picis liquidæ*.

W., tobac'co. See *Vinum tabaci*.

W., unmix'ed. See *Aparachytum*.

W., vin'egar. See *Acetum vini*.

W. whey. A preparation of white wine and milk. Two to 8 ounces of white wine are added to 1 pint of boiling milk, the whey being strained and sugar added to it. Used as a nutrient and stimulant.

W., white. See *Vinum album*.

Wing. (Ang.-Sax. *gewing*; Mid. Eng. *winge*.) The fore-limb of birds with the attached feathers (primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries). Also, the fore-limb of bats, with its attached membrane (*patagium*), by which these animals are enabled to fly. Also, any structure which has a similar appearance or function to the above.

W.-like bones. See *Ossa alaria*.

W.-like veins. See *Venæ alares*.

W.s of Ingrassias. See *Ingrassias*, wings of.

W.s of sacrum. See *Sacrum, alæ of*.

W.s of sphenoid. See under *Sphenoid*.

W.-seed. A common name for the *Ptelea trifoliata*.

W.-shaped. See *Alæformis*, *Alaris*, *Pterygoides*.

Winged. Furnished with wings. See *Alaris*, *Alatus*, *Pinnatus*.

W. elm. Bot. The *Ulmus alata*.

W. scapulae. (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) Term for the prominent, wing-like appearance of the shoulder-blades in patients wasted with pulmonary phthisis.

Winking. See *Nictitation*.

Winogradsky, bacillus of, nitrifying. Also termed *Nitronomus* of Winogradsky. It is obtained from soil, in which it flourishes, but cannot be cultivated in ordinary culture-media. This bacillus is one of the very few nitrifying organised ferments.

Winslow. An anatomist, born in Denmark 1679; died in Paris 1760. (Litré.)

W., foramen of. Anat. The narrow opening of communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum, or cavities of the greater and lesser omentum. This opening lies behind the hepatic vessels which pass between the liver and duodenum, just below the caudate lobe of the liver and in front of the vena cava inferior.

W., hiatus of. A syn. for *W., foramen of*.

W., ligament of. The same as *W., ligament of, posterior*.

W., ligament of, posterior. (L. *ligamentum posticum Winslovii*.) A name for the posterior ligament of the knee-joint.

Winter's bark. (*Winter*, an English navigator of the sixteenth century.) A common name for the bark of *Drimys winteri*; also, for the bark of *Wintera aromatica*.

Winter-berry. Another name for *Alder, black*.

W. bloom. Bot. Common name for the *Hamamelis virginiana*.

W. cherry. Bot. Common name for the *Physalis alkekengi*.

W. clover. Common name for the *Mitchella repens*.

W. cough. See *Cough, winter*.

W. egg. Biol. Term for an encysted ovum which is capable of retaining its vitality through the winter.

W.-green. See *Wintergreen*.

W. itch. (L. *pruritus hiemalis*.) See *Itch, winter*.

W. plum. Another name for the persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*.

W. savory. Common name for the *Satureia montana*.

Wintera. Term used for the *W. aromatica*.

W. aromatica. Bot. The *Drimys winteri*.

W. canella. Another name for *Canella alba*.

Winteraceus. The same as *Wintera*.

Winteran'ca aromatica. A syn. for *Wintera aromatica*.

W. canella. A syn. for *Wintera canella*.

Winteranus. *Winteraceus*.

W., cortex. The *Winter's bark*.

W. spurius. Bot. A name for *Canella alba*.

Win'terberry. A common name for the *Prinos verticillatus*.

W., smooth. A common name for the *Prinos laevigatus*.

W., Virgin'ia. A syn. for *W., smooth*.

W., whorl'd. A syn. for *W., smooth*.

Wintergreen. Bot. Common name for the *Gaultheria procumbens*; also, for the *Chimaphila umbellata*; also, see *W., spotted*.

W., oil of. (L. *Oleum gaultheria*.) A sweet, fragrant oil obtained from *Gaultheria procumbens* and other spices. The pure oil is composed of 90 per cent. of methyl salicylate and 10 per cent. of gaultherilene. It has a physiological action closely resembling that of salicylic acid.

W., spotted. The *Chimaphila maculata*.

Win'trich's sign. Med. The existence of a percussion-note over a pulmonary cavity, differing in pitch with the opening and shutting of the patient's mouth during respiration. First pointed out by Win'trich.

Wiring pin. Surg. A special form of steel pin used for wiring together the fragments of a broken bone, especially the patella or olecranon.

W., pin. The method of wiring fragments of bone by means of a *Wiring pin*.

Wirsung. A Bavarian anatomist of the seventeenth century.

W., canal of. The excretory duct of the pancreas. See *Pancreas, duct of*.

W., duct of. A syn. for *W., canal of*.

Wisdom-of-surgeons. The translation of the L. *sophia chirurgorum*, an old name for the *Sisymbrium sophia*.

Wisdom-teeth. (L. *dentes sapientiae*. F. *dents de sagesse*; G. *Weisheitszähne*.) Collective term for the third molar tooth in each jaw. They are not cut till after puberty, generally about the seventeenth to the twenty-first year.

Wish-bone. More commonly termed *Merry-thought*; the united clavicles of a bird.

Wismuthum. See *Bismuthum*.

Wisp. A small sheaf or bundle. In *Vet. Med.*, term for an inflammation of the tissues between the digits in the hind foot of the ox species (*Bos taurus*).

Wistar, pyramids of. (Professor Wistar, of the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.) Anat. A name for the *Cornua sphenoidalia*.

Wistaria. (After Wistar. See *Wistar, pyramids of*.) Bot. A Genus of the *Leguminosae* indigenous to China, Japan, and the U.S.

W. chinensis. This species contains a poisonous glucoside, *Wistarin*.

Wistar'in. See *Wistaria chinensis*.

Witch-grass. A common name for the *Triticum repens*.

W.-hazel. A common name for the *Hamamelis virginiana*; also, for the *Sorbus aucuparia*.

W.-meal. A term for *Lycopodium*.

W.'s milk. Popular term for the small amounts of milky fluid secreted by the mammary glands of new-born animals of both sexes.

W.-wood. A name for the mountain ash, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

Wit'chen. Bot. A name for the *Sorbus aucuparia*. (Dunglison.)

Witch meal. See *Witch-meal*.

Witch wood. See *Witch-wood*.

Withan'ia. Bot. A Genus of the *Solanaceæ*.

W.coag'ulans. Action, alterative, tonic, and diuretic. Its juice coagulates milk.

W. somnifera. Action, hypnotic and emetic.

Withering carcino'ma. Term for a variety of carcinoma characterized by its tendency to wither, i. e. to atrophy and shrink.

With'erite. Chem. Native carbonate of barium.

With'y. (Mid. Eng. *withy*.) A popular term for several varieties of willow (*Salix*).

Witt's the'ory of colours. A theory propounded by N. O. Witt, according to which certain chromophorous or colour-bearing groups exist in dye-stuffs, and these introduced into colourless bodies form the basis of the dye-stuffs, certain chromogenous or colour-forming groups. By the union of these colour-forming groups with self-forming groups such as amidogen or hydroxyl, dye-stuffs are formed. (Gould.)

Wittich and Kistiakoro'sky's meth'od. A method of extraction of soluble ferments from animal tissues or organs. The tissue is hardened for three days in alcohol, cut up small, extracted with glycerol, and the extract is filtered. The ferment is then precipitated from the filtrate by the addition of alcohol. (Gould.)

Wladimir'off's operation. A form of *Tarsectomy* introduced by Wladimir'off. The astragalus and os calcis with the superjacent soft parts are removed, the articular surfaces of the tibia, fibula, scaphoid, and cuboid are sawn off, and the foot brought up so that it may unite in a straight line with the leg.

Wladimir'off-Miculicz's operation. A syn. for *Miculicz's operation*.

Wood. Bot. Common name for the *Isatis tinctoria*; also, for the blue dye prepared from its leaves.

W., wax'en. The *Genista tinctoria*.

W., wild. The *Reseda luteola*.

Woil'lez' disease. A term applied to active pulmonary congestion, after Woil'lez, who holds that it is of itself an independent disease.

Wolf. The *Canis lupus*. In *Med.*, a popular term for *Whitlow*; also, for *Lupus*.

W.'s bast. Bot. A name for the *Daphne mezereum*.

W.-claw. See *Wolf's-claw*.

W.'s-claw. Bot. Common name for the *Lycopodium clavatum*.

W.'s-foot. A syn. for *W.'s-claw*.

W.-grape. A name for the *Solanum dulcamara*.

W.'s-jaw. A term for *Harelip*.

Wolfbane. See *Wolfsbane*.

Wolf, Cas'per Fr. A German anatomist of the eighteenth century.

Wolfian bodies. (L. *corpora wolfiana*; G. *Wolf'sche Körper*.) Zööl. Discovered

by Wolf in 1759. The primitive kidneys. A pair of organs occupying the Wolfian ridge of the embryo. In the *Anamnia* they constitute the essential renal organs through life; in the *Amniota* they are replaced, during embryonic life, by the true kidneys.

W. cyst. A cyst developed in the inferior or hinder portion of the vestige of the embryonic *Wolfian duct*, situated in the antero-lateral region of the vagina, and sometimes extending as far as the base of the broad ligament of the uterus.

W. duct. The excretory duct of the Wolfian body.

W. ridge. Zööl. The ridge or prominence in the embryonic area, out of which arise the pronephros (head kidney), mesonephros (*Wolfian body*), and metanephros (true kidney of the *Amniota*). Also termed *Nephridial ridge*.

Wolfian'a, cor'pora. The *Wolfian bodies*.

Wölfler's operation. The operation for forming a fistulous communication between the stomach and small intestine, introduced by Wölfler for cases of obstruction of the pylorus.

Wolfram. German name for the metal *Tungsten*.

Wolfram'ate. A salt of *Wolfram*.

Wolfram. *Wolfram*.

Wolfsbane. A common name for the Genus *Aconitum*, especially the *Aconitum napellus* (monkshood) and *Aconitum lycoctonum*. Also, the *Veratrum viride*. Also, the *Arnica montana*.

Womb. (Mid. Eng. *wombe*.) Common name for the *Uterus*. For sub-headings not given below, see under *Uterus*.

W., fall'ing of. See *Uterus, prolapse of*.

W. grain. A name for *Ergot*.

W., inflammations of. See *Endometritis*, *Endocervicitis*, *Cervicitis*, and *Metritis*.

W. pas'sage. A common term for the *Vagina*.

W. stone. Term for a *Myoma* of the uterus which has become calcified.

W., tympanit'es of. See *Physometra*.

Wom'wal. Bot. A common name for the *Pereira medica*.

Woo'ba. East Indian term for a local form of diarrhoea.

Wood. (Mid. Eng. *wode*.) Bot. That part of the stem and branches of a woody plant which lies internal to the bark. It is of a hard, firm consistence, and has a longitudinal and concentric "grain" or series of markings, corresponding with the position of the wood-vessels and wood-cells.

W. al'cohol. A syn. for *Wood-spirit*.

W., anacap'ute. The wood of the Mexican tree *Cordia boissieri*.

W. anem'onë. The *Anemone nemorosa*.

W. apple. The astringent fruit of the *Feronia elephantum*.

W. bet'ony. The *Betonica officinalis*.

W.-bind. See *Woodbine*.

W., bitter. The wood of members of the Genus *Simaruba*.

W., Brazil'. The wood of the *Cesalpinia echinata*.

W., Buk'kum. The wood of *Cesalpinia sappan*.

W.-cells. Elongated, tapering cells, constituting part of the wood of plants.

W.-char'coal. See *Charcoal*, wood.
W. e'vil. A name for gastritis or gastro-enteritis in cattle.
W.-flour. Term for finely powdered wood used as a surgical dressing when mixed with other substances.
W., heart. The older, harder, and more central parts of the wood in the stem of a woody plant, as distinguished from the *W.*, sap.
W.-h'ly. The *Pyrola minor* (q. v.).
W.-h'ly, American. Common name for the Genus *Trillium*.
W.-louse. Entomol. Common name for the *Oniscus asellus*.
W., March. Bot. A name for the Genus *Ganicle*.
W., moun'tain. The *Lignum asbestos*.
W.-naph'tha. See *Naphtha*, wood-.
W., nephrit'ic. See *Lignum nephriticum*.
W., Nicarag'ua. A syn. for *Brazil wood* (q. v.).
W.-oil. A name for *Balsam, gurgun*.
W.-paren'chyma. Term for elongated parenchyma cells, which are present among the wood-cells in the wood of plants.
W., peach. The same as *W.*, Brazil.
W., Pernambuco. The same as *W.*, Brazil.
W.-roof, sweet-scented. A syn. for *Wood-ruff*.
W.-row'el. The same as *Woodruff*.
W.-sage. The *Teucrium canadense*.
W.-samp'fen. The *Cæsalpina sappan*.
W., sap. The outer layer of active cells forming the growing part of the wood of a woody plant.
W.-soot, salt of. A name for *Ammonii carbonas*.
W.-sor'rel. Bot. Common name for the *Oxalis acetosella*.
W., sour. Bot. The *Andromeda arborea*.
W.-spir'it. Common name for *Methyl alcohol*.
W.-strawberry. The *Fragaria vesca*.
W.-tar cre'asote. Name for the creasote of the U.S. P.
W., tea. A preparation in the G. Ph. consisting of a mixture of sassafras wood, guaiac wood, ononis root, and liquorice root. (Dungli-hall.)
W.-ves'sels. The variously formed longitudinal vessels (scalariform, spiral, &c.) in the wood of woody plants, which serve as channels for the sap.
W.-vin'egar. A name for the crude acetic acid formed in the dry distillation of wood.
W., wax'en. Common name for the *Genista tinctoria*.
W., wax. A syn. for *W.*, waxen.
W., witch. Common name for the *Sorbus aucuparia*.
W.-wool. Separated woody fibre compressed and prepared so as to form a light and absorbent surgical dressing.
W., yel'low. The *Oxalis stricta*.
Wood-bine. (From wood-bind, the original form of the term.) See *Woodbine*.
Wood'bine. (From wood-bind, the original form of the term.) Bot. Another name for the common honeysuckle, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

Wood'en tongue. A term for *Actinomyces*.

Wood's therapeutic test. (The contemporary London surgeon John Wood.) The administration of iodide of potassium in daily doses of 1 drachm, as diagnostic of the presence of cerebral syphilis. Wood maintained that if no iodism then occurred, cerebral syphilis was present. This is now known to be a mistake, as personal idiosyncrasy often upsets the test.

W.'s meth'od. Surg. A method of radical cure of inguinal hernia, consisting in suturing together the pillars of the ring.

Woods, The. Name for those woods included under the term *Woods, sudorific*.

W.s., sudorific. Term for a mixture of guaiac, sassafras, China, and sarsaparilla woods, used to make the *Decoctum sudorificum*. Another name for *Decoctum guaiaci compositum*.

Wood'hall Spa. A place in Yorkshire, noted for its saline mineral spring.

Wood'ruff. Bot. A common name for the *Asperula odorata*.

Woody jal'ap. The *Ipomœa orizabensis*.

W. night'shade. Bot. Common name for the *Solanum dulcamara*.

Woodrush. Common name for the Genus *Luzula* (q. v.).

Woo'ginoos. Bot. Name given by the natives of Abyssinia to the *Brucea ferruginea*.

Wool. (Mid. Eng. *wol*.) A variety of hair found to some extent in most of the Mammalia, and forming in some, as the sheep, the entire covering, in which each hair is finely curled and the individual hairs are long and very closely set, forming a sort of feltwork.

W., antiseptic. Wool that has been sterilised and impregnated with an antiseptic.

W.-fat. Also termed *Ecyssus*. It consists of cholesterol, ischolesterin, and compounds of these with fatty acids. See *Lanolin*.

W.s., Holm'gren's. A collection of skeins of wools of various colours and various shades of the same colour, first introduced by Holmgren as a test to detect colour-blindness in its various forms and degrees.

W. perspiration. An impurity of wool which is composed of a mixture of potassium oleate and stearate, potassium valerianate, acetate, &c., with small quantities of chlorides, sulphates, and phosphates. (Gould.)

W.-sorter's disease. A term for *Anthrax*.

W., wood-. See *Wood-wool*.

Woolf, system of. A system of purification of water by mixing it with electrolised sea-water. Introduced by Woolf.

Woolly. Covered with wool. See *Lanatus tomentosus*.

Woorali. A syn. for *Woorara*.

Wooraly. The same as *Woorali*.

Woorara. A syn. for *Curare* (q. v.).

Word-blind'ness. A form of partial *Aphasia* consisting in loss of memory of the meaning of written words.

W.-deaf'ness. A form of partial *Aphasia* consisting in loss of memory of the meaning of spoken words.

W.-man'ia. (G. *Wortbesessenheit*.) A symptom present in some cases of insanity, consisting in the constant repetition by the patient of certain words.

W.-photism. A *photism*, or sensation of light or colour, produced by hearing the pronunciation of a certain word or words.

Working distance. Term for the distance between the front lens of a microscope and the object focussed.

Worm. (Surname.) See *Wormius*.

Worm. (Ang.-Sax. *wurm*.) Zool. A member of either the Class *Vermes* or *Platodes* among the *Invertebrata*. Also, a term for the *lytta* or glosso-hyal fibrous tissue or cartilage in the tongue of *Carnivora*.

Anat. The middle lobe (*vermis*) of the cerebellum.

See also *Worms*.

W.-bark. The bark of the *W.-bark tree* (q. v.).

W.-bark tree. Bot. Common name for *Geoffroya inermis*.

W., blad'der-. See under *Cysticercus*.

W., bot-. A popular name for the *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

W. disease'. See *Helminthiasis*.

W. fev'er. Pyrexia consequent on the irritation set up by intestinal worms.

W., flesh-. A popular name for *Comedo*.

W., gourd-. A name for *Distoma*.

W.-grass. The *Spigelia marilandica*.

W.-grass, perenn'ial. Bot. Common name for the *Spigelia marilandica*.

W., guinea-. See *Guinea-worm*.

W., hair-head'ed. The *Trichocephalus dispar*.

W., hook'ed. The Genus *Acanthocephalus* (q. v.).

W., long hair-. The same as *W., hair-headed*.

W., long round-. The *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

W., mus'cular hair-.

W., palisade'. Name applied to the *Strongylus armatus*, the *Dochmius duodenalis*, and the *Eustrongylus gigas*.

W., pin-. The *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

W.-root. The *Spigelia marilandica*.

W., round. The *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

W.-seed. A common name for the *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

W.-seed, Alep'po. The seed of *Artemisia maritima*.

W.-seed, Alexan'dria. A syn. for *W.-seed, Aleppo*.

W.-seed, Amer'ican. Common name for *Chenopodium*; also, for *Santonica*; also, for the *Erysimum cheiranthoides*.

W.-seed, Bar'bar'y. A variety of *Santonica*, lighter than the official variety, obtained from several species of *Artemisia*.

W.-seed, goose'foot. The same as main heading.

W.-seed, Levant'. A common name for the *Artemisia santonica*.

W.-seed, Span'ish. The flower tops of the *Anabasis tamariscifolia*. Used as an anthelmintic in Spain under the name *Chouan*.

W.-seed, tartar'ean. A syn. for *W., Levant*.

W.-seed, white. The *Corallina corsicana*.

W.-sick'ness. A severe disease occurring among sheep in Holland, set up by the fly *Lucilia sericata*.

W.-tea. An infusion of the roots of *Spigelia marilandica*.

W., thread-. The *Oxyuris vermicularis*.
W., wheal-. Name for the *Sarcoptes scabiei*, and also for the *Leptus autumnalis*.

W.-wood. See *Wormwood*.

Wormian bones. The bones of *Wormius*, or *Ossa triquetra* (q. v.). See *Wormi ossa*.

Wormian'a, ossa. The *Wormian bones*.

Worm'il ossa. (Named after the anatomist *Wormius*.) The *Wormian bones*.

W. ossic'ula. The same as *Wormi ossa*.

Worm'it. Bot. A name for the *Artemisia absinthium*.

Worm'ius. Olaus Wormius or Worm was a Danish physician, born 1588, died 1654.

Worms. See *Vermes*.

W., erratic. (See under *Parasites*; sub-heading *Vermes*.) Term for parasitic worms that wander from one part of the body of the host to another.

Worm'seed. See *Worm-seed*.

Worm'weed, Cor'sican. A common name for the *Corallina corsicana*; also, for the *Polanisia graveolens*.

Worm'wood. Bot. Common name for the *Artemisia absinthium*.

W., bast'ard. A name for plants of the Genus *Ambrosia*.

W., bien'nial. The *Artemisia biennis*.

W., Can'ada. The *Artemisia canadensis*.

W., com'mon. The *Artemisia absinthium*.

W., creep'ing. The *Artemisia rupestris*.

W., les'ser. The *Artemisia pontica*.

W., moun'tain. Bot. Common name for the *Artemisia glacialis*.

W., Ro'man. Bot. Common name for the *Artemisia pontica*.

W., sea. Bot. Common name for the *Artemisia maritima*.

W., silk'y. The *Artemisia glacialis*.

W., tartar'ean. Bot. A syn. for *Worm-seed, tartar'ean*.

Worst'ed test. A syn. for *Holmgren's test*. See *Wools, Holmgren's*.

Wort. (Anglo-Sax. *wyrt*.) An infusion of *Malt*. Action, antiscorbatic. It has been used as a dressing for ulcers.

Wörth. A place in Bavaria, Germany, noted for its saline chalybeate mineral spring.

Woulf's bottles. (After *Woulf*, a German chemist of the eighteenth century.) Chem. An apparatus consisting of a series of three-necked bottles, corked and connected together by bent tubes, used for saturating liquids with gases, or for purifying gases.

Wound. (Anglo-Sax. *wund*; F. *plaie*; I. *piaga*; G. *Wunde*.) Surg. A solution of continuity of any of the soft parts of the body produced by external violence. See *Trauma*.

W., complicat'ed. A wound in which there is a foreign body, in which an unusual amount of pain is present, or an unusual amount of bleeding has occurred.

W., contu'sed. A bruised wound; one produced by a blunt body, in which there is considerable bruising of the part.

W.-fev'er. See *Fever, traumatic*.

W., flesh. A wound which implicates skin and muscle.

W., gun'shot. (L. *vulnus sclopeticum*.) A wound caused by a missile from some form of firearms.

W., incis'ed. A clean-cut regular wound produced by a sharp, cutting instrument.

WOUNDWEED—XANG

W., lac'rated. A wound in which there is much tearing of the part.

W., open. A wound which has a free external opening.

W., poi'soned. A wound into which some poisonous material has been introduced.

W., punc'tured. A wound caused by a narrow, pointed instrument. It is usually deep, and it has a small, usually rounded, external opening.

W., sim'ple. A wound in which there is simple division of parts, without any complication.

W., subcuta'neous. A wound which has a very minute external opening through the skin.

W., u'terine. A term for that portion of the recently parturient uterus from which the placenta has separated.

Woundweed. A common name for the *Solidago odora*.

Woundwort. Common name for several different plants, the *Solidago virga aurea*, *Laserpitium chironium*, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, *Symphytum officinale*, and several species of *Stachys*.

W., clown's. Bot. Common name for *Stachys palustris*.

W., Her'cules'. The *Heracleum panaces*.

W., water-, Knight's. The *Stratiotes aloides*.

Wourali. The same as *Woorali*.

Woura'ri. The same as *Woorari*.

Woura'ru. The same as *Wourari*.

Wour'ails. Vet. med. A syn. for *Warbles*.

Wrack. A popular term for sea-weed.

W., blad'der-, yellow. The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

W., grass-. A syn. for *W., sea-.*

W., sea-. The *Zostera marina*.

Wrapping up. Med. A term for dry and wet packing. See *Pack, dry*, and *Pack, wet*.

Wredin's test. A test for live-birth introduced by Wredin. It consists in the absence of gelatinous substance from the middle ear.

Wrench. A *Sprain*.

Also, an instrument for wrenching, or forcing and twisting.

W., Thom'as's. An instrument specially devised by Thomas for wrenching a club-foot into shape.

Wretweed. A name for the *Euphorbia palustris*. (Dunglison.)

Wrightia. (After Dr. Wright, a physician and botanist of Jamaica.) A tropical Genus of shrubs of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceae*.

W. antidysenterica. A name for the *Nerium antidysentericum*. See *Wrightine*.

W. tinctoria. Hab., India. The leaves furnish a poor kind of indigo.

W. tomento'sa. Bark used in scorpion bite. The plant yields a yellow dye.

Wrightine. (*Wrightia*.) $C_{24}H_{40}N_2$. Also termed *Conessine*. An alkaloid obtained from the barks of the *Wrightia antidysenterica* and the *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. It is astringent, and is used in cases of diarrhoea and dysentery.

Wrinkle. (L. *ruga*; F. *ride*; G. *Runzel*.) A fine corrugation or fold on a surface. See *Ruga*.

Wris'berg. A German anatomist, born 1737, died 1808.

W., abdom'inal brain of. A term for the *Solar plexus*.

W., an'sa of. The nerve joining the right pneumogastric nerve with the right greater splanchnic nerve.

W., cartilages of. Also termed *Cuneiform cartilages*. See under *Cartilage*.

W., gan'gion of. See under *Ganglion*.

W., nerves of. The cutaneous nerves of the arm; also, the *Portio intermedia* between the facial and auditory nerves (*Portio dura* and *Portio mollis*) at their origin.

Wrist. (L. *carpus*; F. *poignet*; I. *carpo*; G. *Handwurzel*.) Anat. The joint between the hand and the distal end of the forearm.

W.-clo'nus. See under *Clonus*.

W.-drop. Dropping of the hand from paralysis of the extensors, occurring in lead-poisoning.

W.-gan'gion. A hernial pouch of a portion of one of the tendon-sheaths at the back of the wrist.

W.-joint. The articulation between the radius and semilunar fibro-cartilage with the proximal row of carpal bones.

Writer's cramp. See *Cramp, writer's*.

W's pals'y. The same as *Writer's cramp*.

W's spasm. The same as *Writer's cramp*.

Writing hand. Term for the peculiar position assumed by the hand in *Paralysis agitans*, resembling that of a hand in the process of writing.

Wry-mouth. Common name for the distortion termed *Tortura*.

W.-neck. See *Torticollis*.

W.-neck, ro'tatory. Term for a variety in which spasmodic lateral and rotatory movements of the head occur.

Wura'li. The same as *Wourali*.

Wutzer's operation. A form of operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia introduced by Wutzer. The scrotum is first invaginated up as far as the internal inguinal ring by means of a hollow cylinder of wood, in which is concealed a needle; the needle is passed through the various layers of the scrotum, the sac of the hernia, and the abdominal wall, and the whole apparatus is covered over with a case made of boxwood, and retained in this position for about a week after the operation.

X.

X-leg. A popular term for *Genu valgum*, or knock-knee.

Xal'appa. (A province of New Spain from which jalap is brought.) *Jalap*, the *Convolvulus jalapa*.

Xalap'pa. The same as *Xalapa*.

Xang. Name for several species of *Pluchea* which are grown in Cochinchina for the sake of their medicinal uses. Leaves sudorific and vulnerary. The salt juice is useful in aphthous stomatitis.

Xanthæmatin. (Ξανθός, yellow; hæmatin. F. xanthématique.) A yellow, bitter substance first obtained by Brette and Bird, in 1835, by treatment of hæmatoxin with dilute nitric acid. (Littre.)

Xanthate. A salt of Xanthic acid.

Xanthin. (Ξανθός, yellow.) Name for the yellow colouring-matter of plants. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

Xanthelasma. (Ξανθός, yellow; ἔλασμα, a layer.) A syn. for Xanthoma.

X. multiplex. See Xanthoma multiplex.

X. palpebrarum. See Xanthoma palpebrarum.

X. planum. See Xanthoma planum.

X. vitiligoides. See Xanthoma.

Xanthelasmoidæa. (Xanthelasma; Gr. ἔλδος, form.) Fox's name for Urticaria pigmentosa.

Xanthene. (Ξανθός, yellow.) A yellow body, believed to be a mixture of several colouring-matters, formed by heating *Persulphocyanic acid*.

Xanthic. (Ξανθός, yellow.) Having a yellow colour; belonging to Xanthin.

X. acid. (F. acide xanthique; I. acido xantico; G. Xanthinsäure.) $\text{CS} < \begin{smallmatrix} \text{O.C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{SH} \end{smallmatrix}$. A monobasic acid, occurring, at ordinary temperatures, as a colourless oily liquid with a sulphurous odour and astringent taste.

X. calculus. Term for that variety of urinary calculus whose chief constituent is Xanthin.

X. oxide. A name given to Uric oxide on account of its yellow colour.

Xanthidia. (Ξανθός.) Geol. Term for small rounded particles found in some of the flints in our English chalk-beds. Carter believes them to be petrified orbicular Strobiloblasts of Polyzoa. (Gould.)

Xanthin. (Ξανθός, yellow. F. Xanthine; I. xantina; G. Krappgelb.) $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$. A substance present in various tissues of the body, namely, in urine, muscle, blood-serum, brain, spleen, thymus, and liver. It occurs also as a constituent of xanthic calculi. It occurs as a pale yellow powder or scales, acting chemically as a base.

Also, the term applied by Fremy and Cloez to the yellow colouring-matter of plants (Xanthin). It is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

Xanthinuria. (Xanthin; Gr. οὖρον, urine.) The condition characterised by the presence of an excess of xanthin in the urine, xanthic oxide becoming deposited.

Xanthium. (Ξανθός, yellow.) Bot. A Genus of the *Ambrosiæ* (q. v.).

X. catharticum. Hab., Peru. Action, cathartic.

X. indicum. Action and uses similar to those of *X. strumarium*.

X. italicum. A syn. for *X. indicum*.

X. macrocarpum. A syn. for *X. indicum*.

X. orientale. A syn. for *X. indicum*.

X. spinosum. The spiny clot-bur. A European plant. It has been believed to be a specific in hydrophobia.

X. strumarium. The small burdock, or common cocklebar of North America. Used for insect-bites and snake-bites, and as an application to ulcers. It contains a yellow dye. The

herb and fruit are diuretic, vesicant, and laxative. The root is diaphoretic.

X. vulgare. A syn. for *X. strumarium*.

Xanthiuria. (Xanthin; Gr. οὖρον.) The same as Xanthinuria and Xanthuria.

Xanthocarpous. (Ξανθός, yellow; καρπός, a fruit.) Having yellow fruit.

Xanthocephalous. (Ξανθός; κεφαλή, the head.) Biol. Yellow-headed.

Xanthochroi. (Ξανθός; χροιά, the surface, hence the colour, of anything.) Biol. Term introduced by Huxley for the pale, fair, or yellow-haired races constituting the prevailing races of North Europe, existing widely through Asia, and represented in North Africa by the Berbers.

Xanthochroia. (Ξανθός; χροιά, the surface, hence the colour, of anything.) A syn. for Xanthoma and Xanthopathia.

Xanthochromia. (Ξανθός; χροῖμα, colour.) Term for a chronic yellow discoloration of the skin.

Xanthochrōous. (Ξανθός; χροά = χροιά, the skin.) Having a yellow skin.

Xanthochymus. (Ξανθός; χυμός, juice.) Bot. A Genus of trees of the Order *Guttifera*, closely resembling the Genus *Garcinia*. The juice of one species (*X. ovalifolius*) was formerly believed to be the source of Gamboge. (Foster.)

Xanthocreatinine. (Ξανθός; creatinine.) $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}$. A poisonous alkaloid which can be obtained from fresh extract of beef by means of extraction with very dilute aqueous solution of oxalic acid, exhaustion with alcohol, precipitation with ether, and partial evaporation. It forms yellow crystals. Taken internally it produces toxic symptoms—debility and sleepiness, followed by vomiting and purging.

Xanthocroia. (Ξανθός; χροιά, the surface, hence the colour, of anything.) See Xanthochroia.

Xanthocyano'pia. (Ξανθός; κύανος, blue; όψις, vision.) Mauthner's term for red-green blindness; given on account of the fact that there is normal vision for yellow and blue.

Xanthocyanopsia. (Ξανθός; κύανος, blue; όψις, vision.) The same as Xanthocyanopia.

Xanthocystine. (Xantho-; cystine. F. xanthocystine; G. Xanthokystin.) A nitrogenous substance intermediate in chemical composition between xanthin and cystine. It was discovered in the form of colourless tubercular masses in the liver, pericardium, and digestive tract of a corpse that had been two months buried. (Foster.)

Xanthoderma. (Ξανθός; δέρμα, the skin.) A syn. for Xanthoma, Xanthocroia, and Xanthopathia.

Xanthodont. (Ξανθός; δόους, δόδοντος, a tooth.) Zool. Having yellow teeth.

Xanthodontous. (Ξανθός; δόους, δόδοντος, a tooth.) Zool. Having teeth which are discoloured yellow.

Xanthogast'rus. (Ξανθός; γαστήρ, the belly.) Zool. Having a yellow abdomen.

Xanthogen. (Ξανθός; γεννάω, to beget. F. xanthogene; I. xantogeno; G. Xanthogen.) A syn. for Xanthin.

Xanthoglobulin. (Ξανθός, yellow; globulin.) A syn. for Hypoxanthin.

Xanthognathus. (Ξανθός; γνάθος, the cheek.) Zool. Having yellow jaws or cheeks.

XANTHOKREATININ—XANTHORRHŒA

Xanthokreat'inin. (Ξανθός; κρέας, flesh.) A leukomaine of muscle-fibre. It occurs in sulphur-yellow crystals, and closely resembles kreatinin in its properties. It is formed with kreatinin in muscle-fibres during physiological activity, occurring in about the proportion of one-tenth to nine-tenths of kreatinin. In large amount it produces toxic effects, namely heaviness, fatigue, vomiting and purging.

Xanthokyanopy. (Ξανθός; κύανος, blue; ὄψις, vision.) The same as *Xanthocyanopia*.

Xantholin. A syn. for *Santonica*.

Xanthoma. (Ξανθός, yellow.) A form of new growth occurring in the skin, presenting slightly raised yellow plaques or nodules, which vary in size, but are rarely larger than a bean. They are often present in the eyelids of middle-aged or old people, especially in those who have suffered from migraine. The lesions consist in connective-tissue new growth together with a deposit of fat in the true skin and subcutaneous tissue.

X. diabetico'rum. A rare variety sometimes occurring in cases of *Diabetes mellitus*. The plaques are reddish, with a central yellow point, dense and firm, and develop quickly, and give rise to itching. They never occur on the eyelids, but usually on the scalp and face.

X. diabeticum. The same as *X. diabetico'rum*.

X. linea'rē. A form of *Xanthoma planum* in which the disease occurs in linear patches.

X. macula'tum et papula'tum. In this form the patches form macules and papules interspersed with the ordinary plaques.

X. multi'plex. This usually occurs in middle-aged women, is often hereditary, and often follows jaundice.

X. palpebra'rum. A term given to *X. planum*, as this is commonest on the eyelids.

X. pla'num. This is the commonest variety. See main heading.

X. stria'tum. A syn. for *X. lineare*.

X. tubercula'tum. A syn. for *X. tuberculosum*.

X. tuberculo'sum. A chronic variety characterised by tubercular patches on parts specially exposed to pressure, and on the extensor surfaces of all the extremities. The patches are prominent as well as deep-set, and sometimes coalesce in parts.

X. tubero'sum. A syn. for *X. tuberculosum*.

Xanthomato'sis. (From *Xanthoma*.) Term for *Xanthoma* when occurring in so considerable degree as to constitute a disease in itself.

Xanthom'atous. (*Xanthoma*.) Belonging to, or affected with, *Xanthoma*.

Xanthomelanous. (Ξανθός; μέλας, black.) Epithet applied to the lighter coloured among the *Melanochroi*, namely, those races of people with yellow skin and black hair, as distinguished from the darker coloured, or those with black hair and black skin.

Xanthono'tus. (Ξανθός; νῶτος, the back.) Zool. Having a yellow back.

Xanthopath'ia. *Xanthopathy*.

Xanthop'athy. (Ξανθός; πάθος, disease, suffering.) Any pathological yellowness of the skin.

Xanthophane. (Ξανθός; φαίνω, to appear.) A yellow pigment occurring in the

inner segment of retinal cones in some animals. It is one of the varieties of *Chromophane*.

Xanthophthalmum. (Ξανθός; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Bot. A syn. for *Chrysanthemum*.

Xanthophyll. (Ξανθός; φύλλον, a leaf.) A special yellow pigment present in the leaves of plants in autumn.

Xanthophyllin. A syn. for *Xanthophyll*.

Xanthopic'rin. (Ξανθός; πικρός, bitter.) A yellow colouring-matter, identical with *Berberin*, present in the bark of the *Xanthoxylum caribbæum*.

Xanthopic'rite. The same as *Xanthopicrin*. Also, a yellow, bitter substance obtained from several different plants.

Xanthopic'ritum. The same as *Xanthopicrite* (first defin.) and *Xanthopicrin*.

Xanthopus. (Ξανθός; πούς, ποδός, a foot.) Biol. Having a yellow stalk or base.

Xanthopro'teic. (*Xanthoprotein*.) Belonging to, or derived from, *Xanthoprotein*.

X. ac'id. (F. *acide xanthoprotéique*; I. *acido xantoproteico*; G. *Xanthoproteinsäure*.) $C_{34}H_{34}O_{22}N_4$. An acid formed by the action of strong nitric acid on solutions containing proteids and albuminous substances in general.

X. reac'tion. (G. *Xanthoproteinreaktion*.) The formation of a deep orange colour by addition of ammonia to a proteid which has already been turned yellow (*Xanthoprotein*) by being heated with strong nitric acid.

Xanthopro'tein. (Ξανθός; *protein*.) The yellow substance formed by treating a proteid with strong nitric acid.

Xanthops'ia. (Ξανθός; ὄψις, vision.) Yellow vision; an occasional symptom in jaundice.

Xanthops'in. (Ξανθός; ὄψις.) A syn. for *Xanthophane*.

Xanthops'y. A syn. for *Xanthopsia*.

Xanthopsydra'cia. (Ξανθός; ψήδραξ, a blister or pustule.) Term for a variety of *Eczema impetiginosum*, characterised by its yellow crusts.

Xanthopus'cine. (Ξανθός; puccoon.) An alkaloid obtained from the Genus *Hydrastis*. By some it is considered to be impure *Berberine*, by others a distinct substance.

Xanthopur'purin. (Ξανθός; *purpurin*.) A yellow colouring-matter obtained from the plant *Rubia tinctorum*.

Xanthorham'nin. (Ξανθός; ῥάμνος, the buckthorn.) $C_{18}H_{16}O_{10}$. A yellow vegetable colouring-matter identical with the *Rhamnin* of Stein.

Xanthorrhiz'a. (Ξανθός; ῥίζα, a root.) A Genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*.

X. apiifolia. Yellow-root. A shrub indigenous to the United States. The root is a bitter tonic, and contains some *berberine*. The wood contains a yellow dye.

X. simplicis'sima. A syn. for *X. apiifolia*.

X. tincto'ria. A syn. for *X. apiifolia*.

Xanthorrhœ'a. (Ξανθός; ῥέω, to flow.) Bot. An Australian Genus of the *Liliaceæ*. Several species, *X. australis*, *X. fructeata*, *X. hastilis*, &c., yield a resin.

Med. A purulent vaginal discharge.

X. has'tilis. In common with several other species, this yields a resin. See *X. resin*.

X. res'in. *Botany Bay gum*.

XANTHOSÉ—XANTHURINA

Xanthosé. A syn. for *Xanthosis*.
Also, name for a yellow pigment found in cancers. (Lebert.)

Xanthosis. (Ξανθός.) A yellow pigmentation of the skin occurring in some cases of *Carcinoma*.

X. of na'sal sep'tum. Term for a dirty yellowish appearance of the nasal mucous membrane, and especially of that over the septum, after repeated nasal hæmorrhages, consequent on degenerative changes of the effused blood.

Xanthoso'ma. (Ξανθός; σῶμα, the body.) A Genus of the *Aracaceæ*. Hab., Tropical America.

X. edu'lé. Hab., Guiana. Said to be identical with *X. sagittifolium*.

X. sagittifolium. The arrow-leaved spoon-flower. It is used in cases of snake-bite. The root-stock and young shoots are edible.

X. u'tilé. A syn. for *X. sagittifolium*.

X. xanthorrhizon. A syn. for *X. sagittifolium*.

Xanthospermous. (Ξανθός; σπέρμα, a seed.) Having yellow seeds.

Xanthostrumarin. An amorphous yellow glucoside present in the fruit of the *Xanthium strumarium*.

Xanthous. (Ξανθός.) Having a yellow skin.

Xanthoxyla'ceæ. A Sub-Order of the *Rutaceæ*.

Xanthoxyl'æ. (Ξανθός; ξύλον.) Bot. Term for a Tribe of the *Rutaceæ*, whose typical Genus is *Xanthoxylum*.

Xanthoxylene. $C_{20}H_{16}$. Term for the liquid part of the volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum*. It has an agreeable aromatic odour.

Xanthoxyl'i fructus. The berries of the prickly ash, *Xanthoxylum americanum*.

Xanthoxyl'in. (*Xanthoxylum*.) A precipitate obtained from a tincture of the bark of *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*. It is bitter, stimulant, aromatic, and sialogogue.

Also, name applied by Staples to a crystalline bitter principle in the bark of *Xanthoxylum carolinianum* and *X. piperitum*. It is probably identical with *Berberine*. (Billings.)

Also, a stearoptene, $C_{20}H_{24}O_8$, obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum*.

Xanthoxylon. The same as *Xanthoxylum*.

Xanthoxylum. (Ξανθός; ξύλον, wood. F. *clavater*; I. *xantossilea*; G. *Zahn-wehbaum*.) Bot. The only Genus of the *Xanthoxylaceæ*. Also, the bark of *X. fraxineum* and *X. carolinianum*.

X. ala'tum. An Indian species. Action, sudorific and antelmintic. Its fruit yields *Xanthoxylene* and *Xanthoxyl'in*.

X. america'num. A syn. for *X. fraxineum*.

X. aromaticum. Hab., the Bahamas. Bark, antiperiodic and alterative.

X. avicen'næ. Hab., China. Stimulant and alexipharmic.

X. budrun'ga. Hab., India and Assam. The fruit contains a balsam, and the seeds, an aromatic oil. The root is aromatic, sudorific, and febrifuge.

X. capen'së. Hab., South Africa. Wild cardamoms. Aromatic.

X. caribbæ'um. A n. for *X. clava Herculis*.

X. carolinia'num. Hab., Southern United States. A source of *Xanthoxylum*.

X. caulifo'rum. Hab., North America. Seeds, pungent, used in toothache. Inner part of bark, sialogogue and sudorific.

X. clava Herculis. Southern prickly ash, Hercules' club. The bark contains *Berberine*.

X. clava'tum. A syn. for *X. clava Herculis*.

X. cribro'sum. Hab., the United States and the West Indies. Bark, stimulant and diuretic.

X. el'e'gans. Hab., South America, where it is termed *jaborandi*.

X. emargina'tum. Action, aromatic. Leaves and bark of the tree used for stimulant fomentations.

X. florida'num. A syn. for *X. clava Herculis*.

X. fraxin'eum. Prickly ash or toothache tree. Hab., North America. Bark, stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic; chewed for the relief of toothache. It has also been recommended in cases of paralysis of the tongue.

X. fraxinifolium. The same as *X. fraxineum*.

X. hermaphrodi'tum. Hab., the West Indies and Guiana. Capsules pungent, resembling pepper. The tree yields a yellow resin used in making plasters.

X. hema'lë. Hab., Brazil. Bark used for the relief of earache.

X. naranj'illo. A species growing in the Argentine Republic. Recommended as a substitute for *Jaborandi*. (Gould.)

X. nit'idum. A Chinese species. Root and bark, sudorific and febrifuge. The leaves are used as a spice.

X. octan'dra. A syn. for *Fugara octandra* (q. v.).

X. peckoltia'num. Hab., Brazil. Juice of fresh leaves, emmenagogue.

X. pentan'omë. Hab., Mexico. Tonic and stimulant. Used also in syphilis.

X. piperi'tum. A Japanese species. The fruit, Japan pepper, is used as a condiment.

X. ramifo'rum. A syn. for *X. fraxineum*.

X. rhet'sa. Hab., East Indies. Seeds, unripe capsules, and bark are aromatic, and used as spices, and therapeutically as stimulant and tonic.

X. senegalen'së. An African (Senegal) species, similar in properties to *X. nitidum*, but for being poisonous. Bark used externally as an astringent in rheumatism.

X. terna'tum. Hab., West Indies. Fruit pungent, root used to relieve toothache.

X. triear'pum. A syn. for *X. fraxineum*.

X. triphyl'ium. Hab., India. The tree yields a resin, its capsules are aromatic, and its bark yields a cosmetic.

Xanthoxylus. (Ξανθός; ξύλον.) Bot. Having a yellow wood.

Xanthur. (Ξανθός, yellow.) Chem. An old name for an *ethyl-sulphate*. (Littré.)

Xanthuret. Term for a combination of *Xantheïn* with a metal.

Xanthuria. (Ξανθός; ούρον, urine.) The same as *Xanthinuria* and *Xanthiuria*.

Xanthur'ina. (*Xanthur.*) Chem. A

body produced by distilling ethyl-sulphate of copper. It is at ordinary temperatures a sweetish, strongly smelling liquid, and can be decomposed by the action of alcoholic potash solution. (Littre.)

Xanthurus. (Ξανθός; οὐρα, a tail.) Zool. Having a yellow tail.

Xantolina. A name for the *Artemisia santolina*.

Xarheb. (Egyptian.) A class of priests of Ancient Egypt whose special work was to embalm dead bodies. Called by the Greeks Parascistes and Tarichentæ. (Gould.)

Xenarthral. (Ξένος, unusual; αρθρον, a joint.) Having unusual or abnormal joints.

Xenela'sia. (Ξενηλασία, from ξένος, a stranger; ἐλαύνω, to banish.) Name for an ancient Spartan law, according to which strangers of doubtful reputation or morality were not admitted to their society for fear of corruption of their youth. (Hack Tuke.)

Xenembolê. (Ξένος, unusual; ἐμβολή, a throwing in.) A syn. for *Xenenthesia*.

Xenen thesis. (Ξένος; ἐνθεσις, a putting in.) The introduction into the organism of a foreign body.

Xenodoceum. The same as *Xenodochium* and *Xenodochium*.

Xenodochium. Another spelling for *Xenodochium*.

Xenodochium. (Ξενοδοχεῖον.) A house for the reception of strangers. An inn; also, a hospital.

Xenodocium. The same as *Xenodochium*.

Xenogamy. (Ξένος, unusual; γαμός, marriage.) A form of cross-fertilisation consisting in the fertilisation of one plant by pollen from another of the same species.

Xenogenesis. (Ξένος, unusual; γένεσις, a begetting, a birth.) Biol. The generation of offspring differing in characteristics and life-cycle from the parents. (Milne Edwards.)

Xenogenetic. Belonging to *Xenogenesis*.

Xenogen'ic. The same as *Xenogenetic*.

Xenogen'y. (Ξένος; γένησις, born.) A syn. for *Xenogenesis*.

Xenomenia. (Ξένος, unusual; μήνες, the menses, F. *anéménie*.) A term for *Menstruation*, vicarious, or *Menozenia*.

Xenonomia. (Ξένος, unusual; νόμος, law.) A syn. for *Heteronomia*.

Xenophthalmia. (Ξένος, a stranger; οphthalmia.) Ophthalmia or conjunctivitis consequent on the irritation produced by a foreign body.

Xenopneumonypos'tasis. (Ξένος, a stranger; pneumonypos'tasis.) The presence of foreign bodies in the lower portions of the lungs.

Xenosite. (Ξένος, a stranger; σίτος, food.) Term for a parasite which is lodged in an intermediate host, or in an intermediate organ of its host, not in the host or in the organ in which it finally takes up its abode and breeds.

Xerampellinus. (Ξηρός, dry; ἀμπέλος, a vine.) Of a reddish-brown, similar to that of dead vine-leaves.

Xerans'is. (Ξήρανσις.) Biol. The drying up of a part. Pharm. The drying up of a drug.

Xerantia. (Ξηραίνω, to dry up.) Old term for desiccated medicines.

Xerantic. (Ξηραντικός, belonging to,

or fit for, drying.) Causing *Xeransis*, desiccative.

Xera'phion. (Ξηραφίον = ξήριον, a desiccative powder for putting on wounds.) Pharm. A drug taken in the dry state; also, a drug which has the action of drying up discharges, an astringent drug.

Xeraphium. The same as *Xeraphion*.

Xera'sia. (Ξηρός, dry; F. *xérasie*.) A disease of the hairs, characterised by stoppage of growth, with extreme dryness and minute scaling of the skin.

Also, a syn. for *Alopecia pityrodes*.

Also, a syn. for *Ichthyosis simplex*.

X. cap'itis. A fuller term for *Xerasia* (def. 1).

X. saurio'ides. A term for *Ichthyosis simplex* (see *Xerasia*, def. 3).

Xericus. (*Xeres de la Frontera*, in Andalusia, where sherry is produced.) Belonging to Xeres; an epithet applied to sherry, or xerie wine.

Xerion. (Ξηρός, dry.) Pharm. Old term for a dry medicine which was used locally in the form of a powder; also termed *Catapasma*.

Xe'rium. The same as *Xerion*.

Xeroclyster. (Ξηρός, dry; clyster.) A dry clyster, or suppository.

Xerocollyrion. (Ξηρός, dry; κολούριον, a wash for the eyes.) The same as *Xerocollyrium*.

Xerocollyr'ium. (See *Xerocollyrion*.) A dry Collyrium, an ointment for the eyes.

Xeroderma. (Ξηρός; δέρμα, the skin; F. *xérodermie*.) A congenital dryness and roughness of the skin, unaccompanied by sensory symptoms, affecting more markedly the temples and all the extremities. The skin presents a dull yellowish or greyish colour, with a fine scaly or branny desquamation.

X. chron'ic. One of the two sub-varieties of X. of *Kaposi*. It generally attacks the legs and sometimes the forearms. The skin becomes atrophied, whitish, and wrinkled.

X. ichthyo'ides. A syn. for X. *ichthyoides*.

X. ichthyo'ides. (Ιχθύς, -ός, a fish; εἶδος, form, resemblance.) A syn. for *Ichthyosis*.

X. of Kaposi. (L. *Angioma pigmentosum et atrophicum*; G. *Pergamenthaut*.) Name for a diffuse idiopathic atrophy of the skin. Two varieties are described:—1. *Xeroderma* (q. v.); 2. *X. pigmentosum* (q. v.).

X. pigmentosum. One of the sub-varieties of X. of *Kaposi*. It is congenital; the skin is parchmented, and the epidermis is wrinkled and thinned out. There is a mottled pigmentation, with numbers of localised dilated blood-vessels (*telangiectases*). White atrophic spots form, and the skin sometimes becomes warty and ulcerated in parts.

Xeroderma. (Ξηρός; δέρμα, the skin.) Term for dryness of the skin in general. Also (*of Wilson*), syn. for *Ichthyosis simplex*. Also, syn. for *Xeroderma of Kaposi*.

X. acquis'ita. Term for an acquired dry rough state of the skin, often coming on as a sequel to some other skin disease.

X. congen'ita. A syn. for *Ichthyosis simplex*.

X. ichthyo'ides. The same as X. *congenita*.

Xero'des. (Ξηρώδης, dryish, dry-looking.) Term for a hard, dry tumour. (Gould.)

Xeroma. (Ξηρός, dry.) A syn. for *Xerophthalmia*.

X., conjunctival. The same as *Xeroma*.

X., lacrymal. The same as *Xeroma*.

Xeromatous. Belonging to, or affected with, *Xeroma*.

Xeromycter. A shortened form of the word *Xeromycteria*.

Xeromycteria. (Ξηρός; μυκτήρ, the nose.) Abnormal dryness of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages.

Xeromyron. (Ξηρός; μύρον, an ointment.) A stiff, dry ointment.

Xeromyrum. The same as *Xeromyron*.

Xerornosos. (Ξηρός; νόσος, disease.) A pathological dryness of the skin.

Xerornosos. The same as *Xerornosos*.

Xerophagia. (Ξηρός; φαγείν, to eat; F. *xérophagie*; I. *xerofagia*.) The exclusive, or almost exclusive, use of dry foods.

Xerophagy. The same as *Xerophagia*.

Xerophilous. (Ξηρός; φιλέω, to love.) Epithet applied to plants that especially flourish in dry places, or in dry climates.

Xerophthalmia. (Ξηρός; L. *ophthalmia*; F. *xérophthalmie*; I. *xerotalmia*; G. *trockene Augenentzündung*.) A thickened, abnormally dry, and atrophic condition of the conjunctiva, which sometimes follows on severe chronic conjunctivitis and affections of the lachrymal ducts.

Xerophthalmos. (Ξηρός; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) The same as *Xerophthalmia*.

Xeroplasta. (Ξηρός; πλαστός, moulded.) C. H. Schultze's term for a class of pathological conditions associated with deficient secretion, to which he refers marasmus, anuria, agalactia, sterility, and consumption.

Xeroplastus. (Ξηρός; πλαστός, moulded.) Med. Epithet applied to any of the Class *Xeroplasta*.

Xerosebacillus. (L. *xerosis*; bacillus.) A German term for the bacillus of conjunctival *Xerosis*.

Xero'sis. (Ξήρωσις.) A condition of abnormal dryness of the skin or mucous membranes. Also, used to mean *X. conjunctivæ*.

X. conjunctivæ. A syn. for *Xerophthalmia*.

X. conjunctivæ epithelialis. A syn. for *X. conjunctivæ superficialis*.

X. conjunctivæ parenchymatosa. In this disease the conjunctival mucous membrane becomes converted into thick cicatricial tissue.

X. conjunctivæ profunda. The same as *X. conjunctivæ parenchymatosa*.

X. conjunctivæ squamosa. The same as *X. conjunctivæ*.

X. conjunctivæ superficialis. A chronic disease in which the epithelial layer of the conjunctiva proliferates, the epidermic scales becoming dried and massed together. The deeper layers sometimes become affected subsequently.

X. glabra conjunctivæ. Term for a variety of *X. of conjunctiva* characterised by the smoothness of the affected surface.

Xerostoma. (Ξηρός; στόμα, the mouth.) A syn. for *Aptyalism*.

Xerostomia. (Ξηρός; στόμα, the mouth.) A rare disease occurring in women and

usually after middle age, consisting in abnormal dryness of the whole mouth, with redness and cracking of the tongue. Speech and swallowing become difficult. The salivary glands do not appear to be diseased.

Xerotes. (Ξηρότης.) Biol. Any condition of abnormal dryness.

Xerotic. (*Xerotes*; G. *xerotisch*.) Belonging to, or characterised by, *Xerosis*.

Xerotribia. (Ξηρός; τρίβω, to rub.) Dry friction.

Xerotripsis. (Ξηρός; τρίψις, a rubbing.) A syn. for *Xerotribia*.

Xerotropism. (Ξηρός; τροπή, a turning.) Bot. Term for bending or turning to one side, of the stem, leaves, &c., of plants, consequent on a dry condition.

Ximenia. (After *Ximenes*, a Spanish naturalist.) Bot. A Genus of the *Placineæ*.

X. americana. False sandal-wood. Hab., tropical America, Africa, and Asia. Leaves, bark, and root, purgative; wood, aromatic, used instead of sandal-wood; fruit, edible. (Foster.)

X. ferax. A syn. for *Balanites aegyptiaca* (q. v.).

X. multiflora. A syn. for *X. americana*.

X. russelliana. A syn. for *X. americana*.

Xiphos'tal. (Ξίφος, a sword, hence the xiphoid cartilage; L. *costa*, a rib.) Belonging to the xiphoid cartilage and a rib or ribs.

X. ligament. A ligament attached to the xiphoid cartilage and the cartilage of the eighth rib.

Xiphihumeralis. (Ξίφος; Mod. L. *humeralis*, belonging to the humerus.) A muscle present in certain animals passing from the xiphoid cartilage to the proximal or upper end of the humerus.

Xiphifolius. (Ξίφος; L. *folium*, a leaf.) A term for *Xiphophyllous*.

Xiphiplastra. Plur. of *Xiphiplastron*.

Xiphiplastral. (*Xiphiplastron*.) Belonging to the *Xiphiplastron*.

Xiphiplastron. (Ξίφος; L. *plastron*. Pl. *xiphiplastra*.) One of the two bony scutes of the *plastron* in turtles.

Xiphister'nal. Belonging to the *Xiphisternum*.

Xiphister'num. (Ξίφος; στέρνον, the breast-bone.) Biol. The *Metasternum*, or ensiform cartilage. Also, syn. for *Xiphiplastron*.

Xiphium. (Ξίφος.) A name for the *Iris pseudacorus*.

Xiphocostal. (Ξίφος; L. *costa*.) Belonging to the xiphoid cartilage and to a rib.

X. ligament. Term for that ligament which unites the seventh costal cartilage with the xiphoid or ensiform process of the sternum.

Xiphod'es. (Ξίφος; εἶδος, form, resemblance.) *Xiphoid*.

Xiphod'id'yms. (Ξίφος; δίδυμος, double.) A double foetal monstrosity with the pelvic and thoracic cavities united, and two legs, or, sometimes, a rudimentary third leg.

Xiphod'yms. (Ξίφος; δύνει, to mingle. F. *xiphodyme*.) The same as *Xiphod'id'yms*.

Xiphoid. (Ξίφος; εἶδος, form, resemblance. F. *xiphode*; I. *xifoide*; G. *schwertförmig*.) Resembling a sword.

X. appen'dix. A syn. for *X. cartilage*.

X. cartilage. The ensiform process of the sternum, or *xiphisternum*, which becomes ossified during adult life.

X. lig'ament. A syn. for *Costoxiphoid ligament* (q. v.).

X. process. The same as *X. cartilage*.

Xiphoid'ian. Belonging to the *Xiphoid cartilage*.

Xiphopagēs. (Ξίφος; πάγος, fixed. F. *xiphopage*.) The same as *Xiphopagus*.

Xiphopagus. (Ξίφος; πάγος, fixed.) A monstrosity consisting in twins joined together from the lower end of the sternum to the umbilicus.

Xiphophyllous. (Ξίφος; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having sword-shaped leaves.

Xiphosternal. (Ξίφος; στήρνον, the breast-bone.) A syn. for *Xiphoid*.

X. cartilage. The *Xiphoid cartilage*.

Xiphosternalis. (Ξίφος; στήρνον. L. *sternum*, the breast-bone.) *Xiphosternal*.

Xiphosternum. (Ξίφος; στήρνον.) The same as *Xiphisternum*.

Xis'inum. Old term for *Acetum*, or vinegar. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Xochi'copal. Mexican name for the resin obtained from the *Amyris lignaleōs*.

Xylal'oes. (Ξύλον, wood; *aloes*.) Term for *Aloes wood*.

Xylem. (Ξύλον, wood.) Term introduced by Nägeli for that portion of a *Fibrovascular bundle* of woody plants in which ducts or wood-vessels are present.

Xylene. (Ξύλον, wood. F. *xylène*; I. *xileno*; G. *Xylen*.) $C_{10}H_{10}$. Dimethylbenzene. A carbide of hydrogen; a volatile liquid at ordinary temperatures, obtained from crude wood spirit. It is known as a liquid in three isomeric forms, termed respectively ortho-, meta-, and para-xylene. It resembles *benzol* in its properties. It has been used therapeutically (dose, 3 to 10 minims) in smallpox.

Xyleuros. (Ξύλον; εὐρώς, decay.) *Bot.* The dry-rot of wood.

Xylidine. (Ξύλον, wood.) $C_6H_9.NH_2$. *Chem.* A body obtained from dimethylaniline. It is a methylated homologue of *aniline*. From it are prepared red dyes. It occurs in six isomeric varieties, all of which but one are liquids.

Also, a syn. for *Xyloidin*.

X., red. A red dye, very like rosaniline, prepared by mixing xylidine with aniline.

Xylidinponceau. (F.) A yellow aniline dye, used to stain the nuclei in alcoholic preparations of connective tissue. (Billings.)

Xylinus. (Ξύλον.) Woody; belonging to wood.

X., li'quor. *Bot.* Schultz's term for the *lymphe* or sap of woody plants.

Xylite. (Ξύλον, wood.) A volatile liquid of a pleasant odour, consisting of a mixture of methyl acetate and acetone, sometimes present in wood spirit.

Xylo-. (Ξύλον, wood.) Prefix signifying belonging to wood.

Xylo-al'oes. Old term for *Lignum aloes*, or *aloes wood*.

Xylobalsamon. (Xylo-; Gr. βάλαμον, balsam.) Name for the twigs of the *Balsamodendron gileadense* (*Commiphora opobalsamum*). Also, a balsam extracted from the above.

Xylobalsamum. (Xylo-; balsamum.) The same as *Xylobalsamon*.

Xylocaracta. (Neut. pl.) A term for *Carob beans*. (Foster.)

Xylocarp. (Xylo-; Gr. καρπός, a fruit.) A woody, hard fruit.

Xylocarpous. (Xylo-; Gr. καρπός, a fruit.) Having a woody fruit.

Xylocassia. (Xylo-; cassia.) Cassia wood. See *Cassia lignum*.

Xylocinnamo'mum. (Xylo-; cinnamomum.) Old term for *Cinnamomum wood*.

Xylocolla. (Xylo-; Gr. κόλλα.) Old term synonymous with *Taurocolla*.

Xylo'dia. (Xylo-; Gr. εἶδος, form, resemblance.) *Bot.* Desvieux's term for a monospermous, heterocarpous, non-symmetrical woody fruit, borne upon a fleshy support, as, e. g., the fruit of *Anacardium*.

Xylogene. (Ξύλον, wood; γεννάω, to produce.) The complex lignifying substance formed in the walls of the woody or lignifiable cells of plants. It determines the rigidity of these cells when they become lignified. It is completely soluble in caustic potash. From it are obtained lignin, lignose, &c.

Xyloguaiacum. (Xylo-; guaiacum.) Old term for *Lignum guaiacum*, or *guaiacum wood*.

Xyloid. (Xyloides.) Woody, wood-like.

Xylo'ides. (Xylo-; Gr. εἶδος, form, resemblance.) *Xyloid*.

Xyloid'in. $C_6H_5(NO_2)O_5$. Ordinary or insoluble xylidin is a tasteless white powder formed by the action of strong nitric acid on starch and different kinds of woody fibres. It is inflammable, and is soluble in boiling water. *Isoxyloidin*, or soluble xylidin, is obtained by the action of an excess of strong nitric acid on ordinary xylidin, which it closely resembles. (Béchamp.)

Xylo. (Ξύλον, wood; L. *oleum*, oil.) A syn. for *Xylene* (q. v.).

X. balsam. A solution of Canada balsam in *Xylo*, used for mounting microscopic specimens.

Xylo'ma. (Ξύλον, wood.) *Biol.* The tough, spore-producing body of certain Fungi.

Xylomar'athrum. (Ξύλον; μάραθρον, marathrum.) A name for *Sassafras root*.

Xylon. (Ξύλον.) Wood. Also, the cotton plant (the Genus *Gossypium*). Also, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, Berzelius' term for a substance identical with wood-cellulose.

Xylonite. See *Zylonite*.

Xylopha'geus. The same as *Xylophagous*.

Xyloph'agous. (Xylo-; Gr. φαγείν, to eat.) Wood-eating.

Xylophilous. (Xylo-; Gr. φιλέω, to love.) *Biol.* Wood-loving; growing upon wood. Also, living in decayed wood.

Xylo'pia. A Genus of the *Anonaceæ*. Hab., the West Indies and Brazil.

X. æthiop'ica. A syn. for *X. aromatica*.

X. aromatica. The aromatic fruit is used as a condiment.

X. frutescens. The bitter-wood of Guiana. Fruit and bark, aromatic tonics; seeds used as spice.

X. grandifl'ora. Fruit, carminative and febrifuge; used also as a condiment.

X. longifl'ora. Hab., near the Orinoco. Fruit, a bitter tonic and febrifuge.

X. seric'ea. Hab., Brazil. The berries, which resemble pepper, have a similar action and uses to those of the fruit of *X. grandiflora*.

X. seto'sa. A syn. for *X. frutescens*.

Xylopic'rum. (Ξύλον; πικρός, bitter.) A name for *Xanthoxylum clava*.

Xylorrhetine. (Ξύλον; ῥήτιν, resin.) A syn. for *Hartine*.

Xylose. (Ξύλον, wood.) $C_5H_{10}O_5$. A member of the Glucose group which is isomeric (alloisomeric) with *Arabinose*. Prepared by boiling different kinds of wood-gums with weak acids.

Xylos'tein. (*Xylosteum*.) An inert bitter crystalline substance, obtained by Hübschmann from the berries of the *Lonicera xylosteum*.

Xylos'teum. Specific name of the *Lonicera xylosteum* (q. v.).

Xylostroma. (*Xylo-*; *stroma*.) Bot. A Genus of *Fungi*.

X. corium. A syn. for *X. giganteum*.

X. giganteum. The oak-leather. A fungus growing in the cracks in the trunks of oaks. Used in Ireland as a dressing for ulcers, and in Virginia for spreading plasters on.

Xylostyptic. (Ξύλον; στυπτικός, styptic.) Epithet applied to that which has a styptic action and is a derivative of woody tissue.

X. ether. A syn. for *Collodion, styptic*.

Xylotherapy. (*Xylo-*; *therapy*.) Term introduced by Dujardin-Beaumetz for treatment by means of certain woods, e.g. cinchona, rose-wood, pitch-pine, mahogany, &c., by the local application of which *æsthesiogenous phenomena* are produced, resembling those produced by *Metalloscopy*. (Foster.)

Xylotomous. (*Xylo-*; Gr. τομή, a cutting.) Wood-cutting; an epithet applied to certain of the *Insecta*.

Xylum. (Ξύλον.) Cotton.

X. ioda'tum. Iodated or iodised cotton. (Codex.)

Xyly'grotès. (Ξύλον; ὑγρότης, moisture.) Schultz's term for the *Liquor xylinus*, or sap of woody plants.

Xyl'yl. (*Xylene*.) $C_6H_5(CH_3)_2$. The radical of *Xylene*.

Xympath'ia, Xym'physis, Xymptoma, Xynno'e'a. Ionic forms of words which see under the letter *S* instead of *X*. (See *Sympathia, Symphysis, &c.*)

Xynologia. See *Canologia*.

Xyn'tasis. See *Syntasis*.

Xyn'thesis. See *Synthesis*.

Xyphopagès. The same as *Xiphopages* and *Xiphopagus*.

Xy'ris. (Ξυρόν, a razor; so named from the shape of the leaves.) A syn. for the *Iris fetidissima*. Also, a Genus of the *Xyridaceæ*, which is an Order of hypogynous Monocotyledons.

X. america'na. A South American species. Juice used in chronic skin diseases.

X. bulbo'sa. A species of the Genus *Xyris*. The leaves and root are used by the Hindus in chronic skin diseases.

X. ind'ica. Hab., East Indies and China. Action and uses identical with those of *X. bulbosa*.

X. vagina'ta. Hab., Brazil. Used in chronic skin diseases.

Xyrrhø'a. See *Syrrhøa*.

Xyrum. (Ξυρόν.) A razor.

Xy'rus. (Ξυρός, rare and late form for Ξυρόν.) A razor.

Xy'sis. (Ξύα, to scrape.) 1. The process of scraping.

2. A name for lint.

3. The membrane-like flocculent shreds occurring in the stools in certain kinds of diarrhœa, especially in dysentery.

Xys'ma. (Ξύσμα.) The same as *Xysis*.

Xysmalob'ium. An herbaceous Genus of the *Asclepiadaceæ*.

X. undula'tum. Hab., the Cape of Good Hope. Root, diuretic; used also in colic.

Xys'me. (Ξύω.) The same as *Xysma* and *Xysis*.

Xys'mus. The same as *Xysma*.

Xyster. (Ξυστήρ, a rasp.) Surg. A raspatory, or instrument for scraping.

X. ophthal'micus. A syn. for *Blepharoxyston*.

Xyste'ron. The same as *Xyster*.

Xyste'rium. The same as *Xyster*.

Xys'tos. (Ξυστός.) The same as *Xysma*.

Xys'tra. (Ξύστρα.) The same as *Xyster*.

Xys'trum. (Ξύστρον.) The same as *Xyster*.

X. ophthal'micum. See *Xyster ophthalmicus*.

Y

Y. The chemical symbol of *Yttrium*.

Y-car'tilage. See *Y-shaped cartilage*.

Y-lig'ament. See *Y-shaped ligament*.

Y-shaped cartilage. Anat. The portion of cartilage which up till puberty unites the three portions of the hip-bone (ilium, ischium, and pubes) in the acetabulum.

Y-shaped centre. A name for the *Y-shaped cartilage*.

Y-shaped lig'ament. A name for the *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

Yab'in. A bitter alkaloid contained in the bark of the *Andira excelsa*.

Ya'cum spring. A chalybeate spring at Goffstown Centre, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. (Billings.)

Yam. Common name for the esculent root of several species of *Dioscorea*, especially the *D. alata*, *D. bulbifera*, and *D. sativa*. Somewhat similar in flavour to the potato.

Y. root, wild. The root of the *Dioscorea villosa*.

Yam'adon. (Brazil.) The *Myristica setifera*, or the oil of its seeds.

Yanco'na. The *Piper methysticum*.

Yaourt. Turkish name for *Koumiss*.

Yapon. The same as *Yaupon*.

Yard. (Mid. Eng. yerd, yard.) An old colloquial term for the *Penis*.

Y-sit'ting. In *Massage*, term for sitting with the arms stretched out horizontally.

YARIA—YELLOW

Y-walk. As a physical exercise, walking with the arms extended horizontally.

Yaria. (Arab.) An old term for the *Flos aris*.

Yar'in. (Arab.) The same as *Yaria*.

Yarrow. (Anglo-Sax. *gearwe*.) Bot. A common name for the milfoil, *Achillea millefolium*.

Ya'upon. Bot. A name for the *Ilex vomitoria*.

Ya'va skin. A syn. for *Elephantiasis arabum*.

Yaw root. (African *yaw*, a raspberry.) A name for the *Stillingia sylvatica*.

Y-weed. The West Indian shrub *Morinda royce*, which is used therapeutically in *Yaws*.

Yawey. Belonging to, or affected with, *Yaws*. (Gould.)

Yawning. (Anglo-Sax. *ginan*, to gape. F. *bâillement*; I. *sbadigliamento*; G. *Gähnen*.) The taking of a long inspiration with the mouth stretched widely open, the breath being then held for a few seconds. It is an involuntary act.

Yaws. (African *yaw*, a raspberry. F. *framboise*; I. *frambesia*; G. *Erdbeerpocke*.) See *Framboesia*.

Y., ring-worm. Term for a variety of *yaws* characterised by the ringed arrangement of the nodules about the nose, mouth, eyes, and anus.

Y'car. (Arab.) Old term for *Medicamentum*, according to Ruland.

Ydes. A place in Cantal, France, noted for its alkaline, saline, chalybeate spring. (Foster.)

Yeast. (Anglo-Sax. *gest*, the froth of beer. L. *fermentum*; F. *levûre*; I. *fermento*; G. *Hefe*.) General name for the various species of the Genus of Fungi *Saccharomyces*. A ferment which develops readily in saccharine solutions, splitting up the sugar into alcohol and carbonic dioxide. Used in leavening bread and in the preparation of alcohols. Hensen has found that artificial varieties of yeast can be produced, the acquired characteristics of which can be transmitted from generation to generation. (Frankland.)

Y., beer. A culture of the *Saccharomyces cerevisie*, used in brewing beer.

Y., bottom. Term for the yeast remaining at the bottom of the vessel after fermentation.

Y. cakes. Term for cakes made of washed, dried, and pressed yeast.

Y., German. Beer yeast mixed with dried starch. It is used in baking.

Y. plant. Any species of *Saccharomyces*.

Y. poultice. See *Cataplasma fermenti*.

Y., top. Term for the yeast lying on the surface of a fermenting liquid.

Yelk. (Anglo-Sax. *gealwe*, yellow.) The same as *Yolk*.

Yellot. A name for *Jaundice*. (Billings.)

Yellow ash. The *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

Y. atrophy of liver, acute. See *Icterus gravis*.

Y. bedstraw. The *Galium verum*.

Y. berry. Common name for the fruit of *Podophyllum montanum*.

Y. body. See *Corpus luteum*.

Y. cartilage. See *Cartilage, yellow*.

Y. cincho'na. See *Cinchona flava*.

Y. disease. A name for the hemorrhagic form of malarial fever.

Y. dock. The *Rumex crispus*.

Y. dye tree. Common name for the *Catalpa polycarpa*.

Y. elastic tissue. A fuller name for *Elastic tissue* (q. v.).

Y-eye. A popular name for the *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Y. fever. (L. *febris flava*; F. *fièvre jaune*; I. *febbre gialla*; G. *gelbes Fieber*.) See *Fever, yellow*.

Y. fever, mild. A name for *Relapsing fever*.

Y. gen'tian. The *Gentiana lutea*.

Y. iodide of mercury. See *Mercury, iodide of, yellow*.

Y. Jack. A popular name for *Y. fever*.

Y. jas'mine. The *Gelsemium nitidum*.

Y. la'dy's bed'straw. The same as *Y. bedstraw*.

Y. ligaments. See *Ligaments, yellow*.

Y. mel'lot. The *Melilotus altissimus*.

Y. mercur'ial lotion. A syn. for *Y. wash*, the *Lotio hydrargyri flava*. (B. P.)

Y. mercur'ic oxide. See *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*. (B. P.)

Y. must'ard. Another name for white mustard, the *Sinapis alba*.

Y. oxide of mercury. See *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

Y. paint. A name for the *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Y. parilla. The *Menispermum canadense*.

Y. pine. The *Pinus palustris*.

Y. pond-ill'y. The *Nuphar advena*.

Y. pop'lar. The *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

Y. prus'siate of potash. Common name for *Potassium ferrocyanide*.

Y. puccoon. The *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Y. res'in. Common name for the *Resina* of the U. S. P.

Y. root. The *Jeffersonia bartoni*.

Y. root, pars'ley-leaved. The *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*.

Y. root, shrub. The same as *Y. root, parsley-leaved*.

Y. saun'ders. Bot. Common name for the *Santalum album*.

Y. spot. The *Macula lutea*.

Y. spot of Seem'ering. See *Seemering, yellow spot of*.

Y. springs. Calcic mineral waters close to the Little Miami River, Greene County, Ohio. (Billings.)

Y. star. Common name for the *Helenium autumnale*.

Y. subsul'phate of mer'cury. See *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*.

Y. sul'phur springs. Saline, sulphurated and calcic mineral waters, near Christiansburg, in Montgomery County, Virginia. (Billings.)

Y. vision. See *Xanthopsia*.

Y. wash. Common name for *Lotio hydrargyri flava*.

Y. water-flag. Bot. Common name for the *Iris pseudacorus*.

Y. wa'ter-ill'y. Common name for the *Nuphar advena*.

Y. wax. See *Cera flava*.

Y-weed. Common name for the *Ranunculus acris*.

Y. wood. Common name for the wood of the *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*.

Y. wood, pars'ley-leaved. Common name for the *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*.

Y. wood-sorrel. The *Oxalis stricta*.

Y. wort. The *Chlora perfoliata*; also, the *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*.

Yellows. *Med.* A popular term for *Jaundice*, especially in cattle; also, for *Vaginitis*.

Bot. A popular name for the *Ranunculus acris*; also, for the *Cypripedium luteum*.

Yemen ulcer. See *Ulcer, Yemen*.

Yerba. Spanish term for a herb.

Y. buena. (Span.) The *Micromeria Douglasii*.

Y. del pastor. The *Acalypta prunifolia*.

Y. man'sa. (Span.) The *Anemopsis californica*.

Y. maté. The *Ilex paraguayensis*.

Y. reu'ma. The *Frankenia grandifolia*.

Y. sagra'da. A name for the *Lantana brasiliensis*.

Y. san'ta. The leaves of the *Eriodictyon californicum*, containing 30 to 40 per cent. of gum-resin; used therapeutically in acute bronchitis, in the form of a fluid extract. Also, the plant itself.

Yer'bine. (*Yerba*.) Term for a variety of caffeine obtained from the *Ilex paraguayensis* (*Yerba maté*).

Yer'va. A syn. for *Yerba*; also, for *Contrainerva*.

Yest. Another spelling for *Yeast*.

Yew. Common name for the *Taxus baccata*; also, for the Genus *Taxus* in general.

Y., American. The *Taxus canadensis*.

Y. tree. The *Yew*.

Yex. Colloquial phonetic term for hicough (*Singultus*).

Ylang-ylang' oil. (East Indian.) Also termed *Cananga oil*. The volatile oil of the flowers of the *Cananga odorata*. It is used as a perfume.

Ylech. See *Ilech*.

Ylia'ter. The same as *Ylech*.

Ymnodiphy'tum. (Υμενώδης, membranous; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Necker's term for a plant in which the organs of fructification are surrounded by a *spathe*.

Yn. (Arab.) Syn. for *Yoms*.

Yoko. (Phonetic term.) *Med.* Syn. for *Yex*.

Y. bone. A name for the *Malar bone*.

Yoked. (Anglo-Sax. *geoc*, the frame of wood with which oxen are yoked together.) See *Conjugate*.

Yolk. (Anglo-Sax. *geolca*.) In popular language, the yellow portion of a bird's egg.

Zoöl. Sometimes used to mean the whole ovum, sometimes the vitellus or deutoplasm.

Y., acces'sory. A syn. for *Y., food*.

Y. cleavage. The cleavage or *Segmentation* of the vitellus of the fertilised ovum.

Y. duct. The *Vitelline duct*.

Y., food-. The mass of granules of proteid and fatty matter in the ovum, forming a store of nutriment for the embryo.

Y., formative. That portion of the protoplasm of the ovum which undergoes segmentation and constitutes the embryo.

Y., ger'minal. The same as *Y., formative*.

Y. grains. A syn. for *Y. granules*.

Y. gran'ules. The granules of the food-yolk. See *Yolk, food*.

Y. mem'brane. The *Vitelline membrane*.

Y., nu'tritive. The same as *Y., food*.

Y. of egg. See *Ovi vitellus*.

Y. of wool. A name for *Suint* (q. v.).

Y. plates. Term for those *Y. granules* which are plate-like in shape.

Y. rest. *Embryol.* The internal residual mass of segmentation spheres in the developing ovum.

Y.-sac. The *Vitelline membrane*.

Y. segmenta'tion. See under *Segmentation*.

Y.-skin. A term for the *Vitelline membrane*.

Y. spher'ules. A syn. for *Y. granules*.

Y. stalk. That part of the *Y.-sac* which connects this structure with the embryo.

Y., white. A term for the white of egg; the white albuminous portion surrounding the yellow.

Y., yellow. The yellow central portion of an egg.

Yoms. (Arab.) Old term for *Ærugo*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Yop'on. The *Ilex vomitoria*.

York springs. Natural sulphur waters in Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Yorkshire san'icle. *Bot.* A common name for the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

Yos. (Arab.) A syn. for *Yoms*.

Youk. (G. jücken, to itch.) A colloquial Scotch term for *Scabies*.

Young-Helmholtz theory. See *Colour-vision, Young-Helmholtz theory of*.

Young's gas well. A gaseous alkaline sulphur spring in Lake County, California.

Y's rule. *Pharm.* A rule for dosage of children, introduced by Young. To the number of years of age of the patient add twelve, and divide the result by the number of years of age. The resulting quotient gives the denominator of the fraction of which the numerator is one, and which indicates the proportion of the full adult dose to be administered in the given case.

You'pon. The *Ilex cassine*.

Youth. (Anglo-Sax. *ingudh*; F. *adolescence*; L. *adolescencia*; G. *Jünglingsalter*.) The same as *Adolescence* (q. v.).

Youth wort. The *Drosera rotundifolia*.

Ypsiloglos'sus. See *Ypsiloglossus*.

Ypsilanti min'er'al well. Saline sulphur water, in Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan. (Billings.)

Ypsil'iform. (Υψιλός, L. *forma*, shape.) Having a shape like the Greek letter *Υ* (upsilon).

Y. figure. *Embryol.* A peculiar arrangement of cells seen in the development of some ova.

Ypsiloglos'sus. (*Ypsiloides* [os], the hyoid bone; Gr. γλώσσα, the tongue.) Belonging to the hyoid bone and tongue. More correctly, *Hypsioglossus* (q. v.).

Ypsiloides. See *Hypsioides*.

Ypsioophy'tum. (Υψίω, to raise; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Necker's term for a plant whose stamens are inserted on the summit of the peduncle. More correctly, *Hypsoöphytum*.

Yride. The same as *Yrides*.

Yrides. (? Arab.) Old term for *Auripigmentum* or orpiment. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Yris. (Arab.) Old name for *Ferrum*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Y. S. Abbrev. for yellow spot (*Macula lutea*).

Ysam'bra. (Span.) Old name for a Spanish poison prepared from a plant of the Genus *Helleborus*.

Also, the Genus *Helleborus*.

Ysop. *Hyssop*.

Ys'opus. Old alchemical term signifying the art of separating, or analysis.

Yttria. (From *Ytterby* in Sweden, where yttria was discovered.) Oxide of *Yttrium*, occurring native.

Yttriferous. (*Yttrium*; *L. fero*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Containing *Yttrium*.

Yttrium. (*Yttria*) *Chem.* Symb. *Y*. A rare metal of the Cerium group.

Yuc'ca. *Bot.* A Genus of the *Liliaceæ*.

Y. filamentosa. Adam's needle. Hab., the Southern United States. A tincture of the root has been given in gonorrhœa.

Y. gloriosa. Common Adam's needle of America. Pulp of fleshy capsule, laxative. From the macerated stems is obtained a form of starch.

Also, a name for the *Jatropha manihot*.

Yuck. Another form of the word *Youk*.

Yulan. The *Magnolia yulan* (q. v.).

Yulan'. (Chinese.) The *Magnolia conspiciua*.

Yupon. The same as *Yaupon*.

Yux. Phonetic term for hiccough (*Singultus*).

Yverdon. A place in the Canton Vaud, Switzerland, noted for its sulphur and alkaline springs.

Ywera. A spirit distilled in the Sandwich Islands from the root of the *Teeroot*, which is first baked, pounded up, and then made to ferment.

Y'ir. (Arab.) *Med.* Old term signifying a good medicine. (Of *Elizir*.)

Yzquierdo's bacillus. A bacillus found by Professor *Yzquierdo*, of Santiago de Chile, in cases of *Wart*, *Peruvian*, and believed to be the specific virus of that disease.

Z.

Z. Z. These letters in ancient times signified *Myrrha*, the Greek analogue *μαύρον*; afterwards they were used to signify *Zingiber*.

Zaar. Term used by the Arabians and Persians for poison (*Venenum*).

Zaara. (Arab.) *Med.* A term for *Vigilum*.

Zaccharum. Old spelling for *Saccharum*.

Zacintha. A Genus of the *Compositæ*.

Z. verrucosa. Hab., the shores of the Mediterranean. Leaves formerly used in skin diseases.

Zacyntha. See *Zacintha*.

Zacynthus. Term used by Galen (*ζακύνθος*) for liquid bitumen.

Zadura. Name for an exotic, rounded root of the colour of ginger, brought from India, and believed to be useful against the plague. Supposed to be the root of a species of *Contragerya*.

Za'el. The same as *Zail*.

Zaffran. Another spelling of *Zafran*.

Zaffre. (? Arab.) A term for *Smalt*, or cobalt protoxide.

Zafran. (Arab.) *Bot.* Old term for the saffron, or *Crocus*.

Chem. Afterwards used as a syn. for *Ochre*.

Za'hir. (Arab.) Old term for *Dysentery*. (*Avicenna*.)

Zaibac. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old term for *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver (*Hydrargyrum*).

Zaibach. Another spelling of *Zaibac*.

Zaibar. The same as *Zaibac*.

Za'dir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Viride æris*, or *Erugo*.

Zail. See *Borozaïl*.

Zaisenhauseu. A place in Baden, Germany, noted for its alkaline, saline, and sulphur mineral springs.

Zaizon. A place in Kronstadt, Transylvania, noted for its saline mineral springs.

Zalambodont. (*Za*, having an incisive force; *λambuδa*; *δδovs*, a tooth.) *Zool.* Epithet applied to animals whose molar teeth are crowned with a V-shaped ridge or crest.

Zaldi'var. A place in Biscay, Spain, noted for its sulphur spring.

Zalefski's method. A method, introduced by *Zalefski*, for determining the presence of compounds of iron in the animal organs and tissues. Two methods are employed.

1. The *Ammonium sulphide method*.—The tissue is cut up and put into 65 per cent. alcohol for twenty-four hours, and then for twenty-four hours into 95 per cent. alcohol containing a few drops of strong yellow ammonium sulphide. Next it is placed in absolute alcohol containing a few drops of ammonium sulphide. The preparations are then made into sections.

2. The *Potassium ferrocyanide method*.—A process very similar to the above, ferrocyanide of potassium being used instead of ammonium sulphide.

Zam'bo. The same as *Sambo*.

Zamia. *Bot.* A Genus of the *Cycadaceæ*, the species of which yield a form of sago.

Z. arrowroot. Incorrect name for a form of sago obtained from several species of *Zamia*.

Z. caffra. A syn. for *Cycas caffra*.

Z. cycadifolia. The same as *Cycas caffra* (q. v.).

Z. cyca'dis. A syn. for *Z. cycadifolia*.

Z. integrifolia. Hab., Florida. It yields a sort of sago, incorrectly termed arrowroot.

Z. lanuginosa. A tropical American species. Yields sago.

Z. villosa. A syn. for *Z. caffra*.

Zamia. A class of plants which includes the *Cycadaceæ*.

Zana'oin. (*Zanzibar*; *aloin*.) Name for *Aloin* obtained from Zanzibar aloes; the same as *Socaloïn*.

Zanna. A form of *Bole* found in Armenia. It was used in ancient times as a dessicative.

Zanonia. (*Zanoni*, an Italian botanist.) A Genus of climbing plants, Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Z. indica. Bandalier fruit. Leaves used as a nerve tonic.

Zante currants. A term for Corinth raisins, or true currants.

Z. wood. The wood of *Rhus cotinus*.

Zanthic oxide. A name for *Zanthin*.
Zanthin. (Ξανθός, yellow.) More correctly, *Xanthin* (q. v.).

Zanthopierin. (Ξανθός, yellow; πικρός, sweet.) A reddish-brown crystalline sweet substance obtained from the bark of *Zanthoxylum clava Herculis*.

Zanthopierite. Chevallier and Pelletan's term for *Zanthopierin*.

Zanthorrhiza. See *Xanthorrhiza*.

Zanthoxylum. See *Xanthoxylum*.

Zanzibar aloes. The same as *Socotrine aloes*.

Zappa'nia nodiflora. (After Zappa, an Italian botanist.)

Zar. Name for a form of *hysteria* occurring among Abyssinian women.

Zar'anth. Hebrew name for *Leprosy*.

Zar'as. (Arab.) Old term for gold (*Aurum*).

Zar'athan. (Arab.) A term for scirrhous induration of the mamma.

Zarfa. (Arab.) Old term for tin (*Stannum*).

Zarnach'a. Syn. for *Zanna*.

Zar'neg. (Arab.) Old term for orpiment (*Auripigmentum*).

Zar'nek. The same as *Zar'neg*.

Zar'nich. The same as *Zar'neg*.

Zar'rathan. (Arab.) See *Zar'athan*.

Zar'sa. The same as *Sarsa*.

Zarsaparilla. The same as *Sarsaparilla*.

Zasmidium. Bot. A Genus of the Family Perisporaceae of the *Pyrenomyces*.

Z. cellaré. The wine-cellar fungus. It grows on the walls of cellars and on casks, bottles, &c.

Zata'nea. (Arab.) Bot. Term for the flower of the *Agnus castus*.

Ze'a. (Ζεά or Ζέα.) Bot. A Genus of the *Graminaceae*.

Z. japonica. Japanese maize.

Z. mais. The *Z. mays*.

Z. maiz. The *Z. mays*.

Z. mays. Indian corn, maize. Hab., America, where it is used for the same purposes as wheat in this country.

Zebd. (Arab.) Old term synonymous with *Butyrum*.

Zeb'eb. (Arab.) Old term synonymous with *Stercus*.

Zec. (Arab.) An old name for *Tragacanth*.

Zedoaria. The substance zedoary, consisting of the roots of *Kampferia rotunda*, formerly in great repute as a remedy for rheumatism. See *Arnabo*. Also, the *Kampferia rotunda*. Also, an East Indian spice somewhat resembling ginger, constituted by the rhizome of the *Curcuma zedoaria* and the *C. aromatica*.

Z. long'a. The same as *Z. rotunda*.

Z. rotun'da. The *Kampferia rotunda*.

Zedoary. See *Zedoaria*.

Ze'fr. (Arab.) Old term synonymous with *Pis.*

Ze'gi. (Arab.) Old term for *Vitriolum*.

Zeher'ech. (Arab.) Old term for *Flos aris.*

Ze'a. (Ζέα.) The same as *Zea*.

Ze'in. (Ζέα.) A soft, yellowish proteid substance obtained from *Maize*.

Zeis'mus. (Ζέα, maize. F. *zéisme*;

I. *zéismo*.) A form of *Pellagra*, consequent on eating diseased maize.

Zeiss' glands. (After the anatomist Zeiss.) The sebaceous glands of the eyelids.

Zeis'sian styte. *Hordeolum zeissianum*. A styte produced by suppuratation of one of Zeiss' glands.

Zelo'sis. (Ζήλος, zeal.) A syn. for *Zelotypia*.

Zelotyp'ia. (Ζήλος, zeal; τυπός, something stamped. F. *zélotypie*.) Abnormally great zeal; also, morbid jealousy.

Med. Pathologically excessive bodily or mental energy.

Zelotyp'ic. Belonging to, or characterised by, *Zelotypia*.

Ze'ma. (Ζέμα.) Pharm. A decoction.

Zemas'arum. (Arab.) Old term for *Cinnabar*.

Ze'mech. (Arab.) Term formerly applied to the *Lapis lazuli*.

Zem-Zem spring. Cold sulphur chalybeate waters, Lake County, California.

Zen'da. (Arab.) A term introduced by Paracelsus for organisms which were supposed to arise without a germ.

Zenex'ton. Old term used by Paracelsus, Helmontius, and others, for an amulet hung round the neck as a preservative against the plague; as, e. g., mercury (*Hydrargyrum*) enclosed in a filbert shell.

Zeng'ifur. (Arab.) A syn. for *Zemas'arum*.

Zen'ith. (Arab.) The highest point in the heavens, that vertically above us.

Zen'kerism. The condition of *Zenker's degeneration*.

Zen'ker's degeneration. (The contemporary anatomist and pathologist *Zenker*.) A special form of degeneration of muscular tissue, in which this becomes very brittle, occurring sometimes in continued fevers, and more especially in enteric.

Zeo'criton distichum. (Ζέα, maize; κριθή, barley.) A syn. for *Hordeum distichum*.

Ze'olite. The same as *Zeolith*.

Ze'olith. (Ζέω, to boil; λίθος, a stone.) A mineral composed of a hydrated silicate.

Zeopy'ron. (L. *zea*; πυρός, wheat.) A kind of grain resembling maize, growing in Bithynia.

Zeopy'rum. Latinised form of the term *Zeopyron*.

Ze'oscope. (Ζέω, to boil; σκοπέω, to look at.) Name for an apparatus designed for determination of the alcoholic strength of a liquid by means of its boiling-point. (Gould.)

Zephyria'nus. (L. *zephyrus*, the west wind.) Zephyrian. Old epithet for the unfertilised eggs often laid by fowls in spring.

Zer'ci. (Arab.) Old term for *Vitriolum*.

Zericum. (Arab.) Old term for *Arsenium*.

Zer'ma. The same as *Zerna*.

Zer'na. (Arab.) Surg. Old term for *Impetigo* accompanied by ulceration (*Impetigo ulcerata*).

Zero. (Derivation not known. Word taken from the Arab.) A cypher. The imaginary point in the temperature scale when all heat was supposed to be exhausted, this being at the freezing-point of water in the Réaumur and Celsius scales, and 32 degrees below this in the Fahrenheit scale.

Zerum'bet. (East Indian.) A name for *Zingiber zerumbet*.

Z. root. Name for the rhizome of *Zingiber zerumbet*.

Zer'zera. An old term for *Quercera*.

Ze'sis. (*Zéris*.) Pharm. A seething, boiling, or decocting.

Zest. (*F. zeste*.) Bot. A name for the yellow outer rind of the orange or lemon, containing the pungent volatile oil.

Zestolus'ia. (*Ζεστολουσία*.) Med. A hot bath.

Ze'ta. An old term for a vapour-bath.

Zeteor'ia. The same as *Zeta*.

Ze'tus. (Arab.) A syn. for *Zegi*.

Ze'zi. (Arab.) A syn. for *Zegi*.

Zi'bach. (Arab.) Chem. Old term synonymous with *Zaibao*.

Ziba'tum. Latinised form of the word *Zaibao*.

Zib'et. (*Zibethum*.) See *Zibethum*.

Zibethum. (Arab. *zobeth*.) Term for a kind of *Civet*, secreted by the *Viverra zibetha*, an animal living in south-east Asia. Formerly used as a substitute for *Musk*.

Ziep. A name for *Influenza*. (Gould.)

Zie'ria. A Genus of the *Rutaceæ*.

Z. lanceola'ta. Hab., Australia. The fresh leaves and twigs yield an oil resembling oil of rue.

Zietris'ikite. A solid paraffin occurring native in Moldavia. (Billings.)

Zi'mex. (Arab.) Chem. Old term for *Ærugo*.

Zim'mermann's corpuscles. (After the physiologist and histologist *Zimmermann*.) A name for *Blood-plaques*.

Z.'s elementary particles. A syn. for *Z.'s corpuscles*.

Zimo'ma. See *Zymoma*.

Zino'alín. $C_{20}H_{10}N_2O_6$. A yellow colouring-matter prepared by the action of nitrous acid on *Anilin*.

Zina'ria. (Arab.) Vicious or abnormal bile.

Zinc. $Zn = 64.9$. One of the metallic elements. Tonic and astringent in small doses, irritant and emetic in larger doses.

Z. ac'etate. See *Zinci acetat*.

Z. bro'mide. See *Zinci bromidum*.

Z., but'ter of. A name for *Zinc chloride*.

Z. car'bonate. See *Zinci carbonas*.

Z. car'bonate, na'tive. *Calamine*.

Z. chlo'ride. See *Zinci chloridum*.

Z. col'ic. A form of colic, induced by poisoning by zinc oxide, closely resembling lead colic.

Z. cream. *Cremor zinci*. Oxide of zinc 80 grains, vaseline 1 ounce, perfume q. s. Used in the same way as violet powder, for babies.

Z. cy'anide. See *Zinci cyanidum*.

Z. ferrocy'anate. A syn. for *Z. ferrocyanide*.

Z. ferrocy'anide. $Zn_7FeC_5N_3 \cdot 3H_2O$. Prepared by precipitation of a soluble zinc salt with potassium ferrocyanide. Action medicinally, similar to that of zinc cyanide.

Z., flow'ers of. A name for *Zinc oxide*.

Z., gran'ulated. See *Zincum granulatum*.

Z. hydrocy'anate. Zinc cyanide.

Z. i'odide. See *Zinci iodidum*.

Z. i'oduret. An old name for *Z. iodide*.

Z. lac'tate. See *Zinci lactas*.

Z. oleate. See *Oleatum zinci*.

Z. ox'ide. See *Zinci oxidum*.

Z. ox'ide, commer'cial. See *Zinci oxidum venale*.

Z. ox'ide, impure'. See *Tutia*.

Z. oxychlo'ride. A mixture of powdered zinc oxide and solution of chloride of zinc. Used as a filling for teeth.

Z. oxyphos'phate. Basic phosphate of zinc. Prepared by mixing calcined oxide of zinc with a syrupy solution of glacial phosphoric acid. Used as a filling for teeth.

Z. perman'ganate. A deliquescent, dark brown crystalline salt. Used as an antiseptic astringent in lotions and injections.

Z. phos'phate. Prepared from glacial phosphoric acid and powdered calcined oxide of zinc. Used as a filling for teeth.

Z. phos'phide. Zn_3P_2 . Minute, friable, crystalline masses. Insoluble in water or alcohol. Used in the same cases as phosphorus, in doses of 1-20th grain or more.

Z. salicylate. $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$. Prepared by the action of salicylic acid on zinc oxide. Action, astringent and antiseptic.

Z., sea-salt of. A name for *Zinc chloride*.

Z. spar. A name for *Calamine*.

Z. sul'phate. See *Zinci sulphas*.

Z. sul'phide, hy'drated. The same as *Z. sulphhydrate*.

Z. sulphocar'bolate. See *Zinci sulphocarbolas*.

Z. sulphy'drate. Used externally and internally (in a pill) in chronic skin diseases.

Z. vale'rianate. See *Zinci valerianas*.

Z.-white. A name for crude zinc oxide.

Zin'chum. See *Zincum*.

Zin'cl. (L.) Gen. of *Zincum*.

Z. ac'etas. B. P. $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. Acetate of zinc. Prepared by dissolving zinc carbonate in a slight excess of acetic acid, and crystallising out. Thin, translucent, pearly plates. Action, astringent.

A non-official preparation is made, *Lotio zinci acetatis*, 2 grains to 1 ounce of water. Used as an astringent injection and collyrium.

Z. bro'midum. A white deliquescent powder. Solubility, 4 in 1 of water. Used in epilepsy. Dose, 2 grains three times a day.

Z. carbo'nas. B. P. $ZnCO_3 \cdot (Zn_2H_2O)_2$. H_2O . Carbonate of zinc. Prepared by boiling a solution of zinc sulphate with one of sodium carbonate. A white, tasteless powder, soluble with effervescence in dilute nitric acid. The normal anhydrous carbonate occurs native as *Calamine*.

Z. carbo'nas impu'rus. Impure native zinc carbonate, *Calamine*.

Z. carbo'nas præcipita'tus. Precipitated carbonate of zinc.

Z. carbo'nas præpara'tus. A syn. for *Calamina preparata*.

Z. chlore'tum. A syn. for *Zinci chloridum*.

Z. chlo'ridi li'quor. See *Liquor Zinci Chloridi*.

Z. chlo'ridum. B. P. $ZnCl_2$. Chloride of zinc. Prepared by evaporating *Liquor zinci chloridi*. Colourless, opaque, deliquescent rods, astringent, antiseptic, and disinfectant. Non-official preparations: Chloride of zinc points, Compound chloride of zinc points (chloride and oxide), *Lotio zinci chloridi*, *Pasta zinci chloridi cum opio*, *Pulvis zinci chloridi composita*.

ZINCIBER—ZINCUM

Z. chlorure'tum. A syn. for *Z. chloridum*.

Z. citras. Citrate of zinc. Used in epilepsy. Dose, 3 to 12 grains, or more.

Z. cyan'idum. Cyanide of zinc. Has an action on the heart like that of digitalis. Dose, 1-10th to 1 grain.

Z. cyanure'tum. A syn. for *Z. cyanidum*.

Z. et potas'sil cyan'idum. A stable soluble cyanide, with the action of hydrocyanic acid. Dose, 1-10th to 1 grain.

Z. ferrocyan'idum. A white powder insoluble in water or alcohol. Action similar to that of *Zinci cyanidum*.

Z. ferrohydrocy'anas. A syn. for *Z. ferrocyanidum*.

Z. hydrocy'anas. A syn. for *Z. cyanidum*.

Z. iodi'dum. A white, deliquescent salt very soluble in water and alcohol. Prepared by digesting granulated zinc in an aqueous solution of iodine.

Z. iodure'tum. A syn. for *Z. iodidum*.

Z. lac'tas. Lactate of zinc. Not irritating to the stomach; used in epilepsy. Dose, 3 to 30 grains in a pill.

Z. ni'tras. Used as a caustic. It is less painful than *Z. chloridum*, and it cauterises more deeply.

Z. nix. A name for *Z. oxidum*.

Z. olea'tum. See *Oleatum zinci*.

Z. ox'idum. B. P. ZnO. Prepared by igniting carbonate of zinc. Used internally as a tonic—dose, 2 to 10 grains; externally as an astringent. Preparations:—*Oleatum zinci*, *Unguentum zinci*, *Unguentum zinci oleati*. Non-official preparations:—Dusting powder (with salicylic acid and starch), Lassar's paste, *Zinci oleas*, zinc oxide plaster mulls, zinc and salicylic plaster mulls, zinc gelatine.

Z. oxidum impu'rum. Impure oxide of zinc. See *Tutia*.

Z. ox'idum vena'lë. Commercial oxide of zinc. A pure oxide of zinc, official in the U.S. P., used for preparing *Zinci acetas*.

Z. perman'ganas. Permanganate of zinc. Purplish crystalline masses, soluble in 1 in 3 of water. Used as an astringent and antiseptic injection.

Z. phos'phas. Normal or orthophosphate of zinc. Occurs as a white powder. Used as a nerve tonic.

Z. phos'phidum. Zn₃P₂. Zinc phosphide. Given as a substitute for *Phosphorus*. Dose, 1-20th to 1-4th grain, in a pill with sugar of milk and glucose.

Z. prus'sias. A syn. for *Z. cyanidum*.

Z. sal'cy'las. Occurs as colourless metallic crystals.

Z. sul'phas. B. P. ZnSO₄.7H₂O. Sulphate of zinc. Prepared by saturation of sulphuric acid with excess of zinc, and crystallising out. Tonic and astringent in small doses, emetic in large doses; locally astringent. Dose, as a tonic and astringent, 1 to 2 grains; as an emetic, 10 to 30 grains. Non-official preparations: *Injectio zinci sulphatis*, *Lotio rubra*, *Lotio zinci sulphatis*. *Cadmit sulphas* has been used in place of *Zinci sulphas*.

Z. sulphocar'bolas. B. P. Zn(C₆H₅SO₄)₂. H₂O. Sulphocarbolate of zinc. Prepared by heating a mixture of carbolic acid and sulphuric acid, saturating with oxide of zinc, and evapo-

rating and crystallising out. Astringent and antiseptic.

Z. sul'pho-ich'thyolas. Sulpho-ichthyolate of zinc. Miscible with water, glycerine, fats, &c. Used locally in skin diseases, and as an embrocation in rheumatism.

Z. vale'rianas. B. P. Zn(C₆H₇O₂)₂. Valerianate of zinc. Solubility, 1 in 120 of water, 1 in 60 of rectified spirit. Antispasmodic. Dose, 1 to 3 grains in a pill.

Zinc'iber. The same as *Zinziber*.

Zin'cic. Belonging to, or containing, Zinc.

Zin'cides. (Nom. pl. From *Zincum*.) Name for a family of mineral bodies whose type is Zinc.

Zinciferous. (L. *zincum*; *fero*, to bear. *Mineral*. Epithet applied to bodies that accidentally contain zinc.

Zin'co-cy'anide of mer'cury. A salt found by Lister to be a valuable antiseptic. Used in preparation of an antiseptic gauze.

Zin'co'id. (*Zinc*; Gr. *zōos*, resemblance.) Resembling *Zinc*; also, belonging to zinc. Epithet applied to the positive or zinc pole of an electric battery.

Zin'conite. A name for *Calamine*.

Zinc'um. B. P. Zn. Atom. weight 65. A bluish-white metal of characteristic taste, and with a slight odour when rubbed, occurring native as sulphide and carbonate. Zinc and its salts in solution give a white gelatinous precipitate with ammonia solution, soluble in excess, the resulting solution giving a white precipitate on addition of an alkaline sulphide or sulphuretted hydrogen.

Z. aceti'cum. Syn. for *Zinci acetas*.

Z. borus'sicum. Syn. for *Zinci cyanidum*.

Z. broma'tum. Syn. for *Zinci bromidum*.

Z. calcina'tum. Syn. for *Zinci oxidum*.

Z. carbon'icum. Syn. for *Zinci carbonas*.

Z. chlora'tum. Syn. for *Zinci chloridum*.

Z. cyanogena'tum. Syn. for *Zinci cyanidum*.

Z. ferrocyana'tum. A syn. for *Zinci ferrocyanidum*.

Z. ferrohydrocyan'icum. Syn. for *Zinci ferrocyanidum*.

Z. granula'tum. B. P. Granulated zinc. Prepared by fusing commercial zinc in an earthen crucible, and pouring into cold water. Used to prepare *Liquor zinci chloridi*, *Zinci chloridum*, and *Zinci sulphas*. Incompatibles of zinc salts are alkalies and alkaline carbonates, lime water, astringent vegetable decoctions and infusions, and milk.

Z. ioda'tum. Syn. for *Zinci iodidum*.

Z. lact'icum. Syn. for *Zinci lactas*.

Z. muriat'icum. Syn. for *Zinci chloridum*.

Z. oxida'tum. A syn. for *Zinci oxidum*.

Z. salicyl'icum. Syn. for *Zinci salicylas*.

Z. sulphocarbol'icum. A syn. for *Zinci sulphocarbolas*.

Z. sulphophenyl'icum. Syn. for *Zinci sulphocarbolas*.

Z. valerian'icum. Syn. for *Zinci valerianas*.

Z. vitriola'tum. Syn. for *Zinci sulphas*.

Z. zoët'icum. (See *Zoëtio acid*.) Syn. for *Zinci cyanidum*.

Zin'etus. *Chem.* Old name for a kind of *Marcasita*, resembling brass or copper. (Paracelsus.)

Zin'gar. (Arab.) An old name for *Ærugo*.

Zin'gi. *Bot.* Old name for the *Illicium anisatum*.

Zin'giber. B. P. Ginger. The scraped and dried rhizome of the *Zingiber officinale*. Aromatic, stimulant, and carminative. Dose, in powder, 10 to 20 grains. Preparations: *Syrupus zingiberis*, *Tinctura zingiberis*, *Tinctura zingiberis fortior*. Non-official preparation, *Oleo-resina zingiberis*.

Also, a Genus of the *Scitamineæ*.

Z. al'bum. Syn. for *Z. officinale*.

Z. cassumu'niar. See *Cassumuniar*.

Z. commu'nē. Syn. for *Z. officinale*.

Z. fus'cum. Syn. for *Z. officinale*.

Z. german'icum. A name for the *Arum maculatum*.

Z. ni'grum. Syn. for *Z. officinale*.

Z. officina'lē. The ginger plant. Hab., Asia. From it is obtained ginger. See *Zingiber*.

Z. purpu'reum. The same as *Z. cassumuniar*.

Z. spu'rium. The same as *Z. cassumuniar*.

Z. zerum'bet. The same as *Z. cassumuniar*.

Zingibera'ceæ. *Bot.* An Order of *Monocotyledons*.

Zingiber'i. The same as *Zingiber*.

Zingib'erin. A name for *Oleo-resina zingiberis*.

Zingiber'is. Gen. of *Zingiber*. Also, the same as *Zingiber*.

Zin'iat. (Arab.) *Med.* Old term for *Fermentum*.

Zink. See *Zinc*.

Zinkum. See *Zincum*.

Zinn, ligament of. That portion of the common tendon of the *recti* muscles of the eyeball which is not attached to the sheath of the optic nerve.

Z. mem'brane of. A name for the *Lamella iridis anterior* (q. v.).

Z. zone of. Syn. for *Z. zonule of*.

Z. zon'ule of. *Anat.* The suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eyeball.

Zint. A syn. for *Zinc*.

Zin'ziber. The same as *Zingiber*.

Zin'zifur. (Arab.) *Chem.* The same as *Zengifur*.

Zinzil'la. (Arab.) Old term syn. with *Zona*.

Z'phac. A name for the peritoneum. (Dunglison.)

Zir'bus. (Arab.) *Anat.* Old term for *Omentum*.

Z. adipi'nus. Old term for *Omentum, gastro-colic*.

Zirconium. Zr=89.6. *Chem.* A rare element resembling silicon, obtained from the mineral zircon. It is soluble in hydrofluoric acid and aqua regia.

Zitter. See *Zwitter*.

Zittman's decoction. See *Decoc-tum Zittmanni*.

Ziza'nia. (Ζιζάνιον, the darnel.) A Genus of aquatic *Graminaceæ*.

Z. aquat'ica. Indian rice. Hab., North America. Resembles ordinary rice.

Zizibæ, Ziz'ibi, Ziz'ipha. *Bot.* Old names for *Jujubes*, the fruit of *Rhamnus zizyphus*.

Ziziph'ora pulegio'ides. A syn. for *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

Zizyphus. *Bot.* A Tribe of the *Rhamnaceæ*. Also, the specific name of the jujube tree, *Rhamnus zizyphus*.

Z. bac'lei. Hab., Senegal. Root astringent. Used to make an astringent injection.

Z. exsor'ta. Hab., the Philippines. Used in skin diseases and syphilis.

Z. glabra'ta. Hab., India. Leaves alterative. Bark yields a sort of *Kino*. (Foster.)

Z. juju'ba. Hab., India. Fruit very similar to that of *Z. vulgaris*.

Z. jvazei'ro. Hab., Brazil. Bark bitter, astringent, febrifuge, and emetic.

Z. lo'tus. A North African species. Fruit edible.

Z. nit'ida. Fruit similar to that of *Z. vulgaris*.

Z. œnop'lia. Hab., India. Fruit edible. From the fresh root is made a decoction used locally to wounds.

Z. sati'va. Fruit similar to that of *Z. vulgaris*.

Z. soporif'era. Hab., North China. Seeds, calmative and hypnotic.

Z. soro'ria. Closely resembles *Z. jujuba*.

Z. spi'na Chris'ti. The Christ's-thorn of Palestine. Unripe fruit astringent; ripe fruit refrigerant.

Z. sylves'tris. Fruit similar to that of *Z. vulgaris*.

Z. vulga'ris. Hab., Asia Minor. The fruit is termed *Jujube* (q. v.).

Zoag'ria. (Ζωή; ἀγρεύω.) Term used by Eustachius for the reward for saving life from drowning, &c.

Zo'amine. (Ζών; amine.) An animal alkaloid.

Zoam'ylin. (Ζών; amylin. F. *co-amyline*.) A name for *Glycogen*.

Zoanthodene. (Ζών; ἄνθος, a flower; δέμα, a bundle.) *Biol.* Term for the compound organism resulting from the budding of a polyp in the *Actinozoa*.

Zoanthro'pia. (Ζών; ἀνθρωπος. F. *zoantropie*; I. *zoantropia*; G. *Thierwahn*.) *Med.* A form of *Monomania* in which the patient believes himself to be one of the lower animals.

Zoanthropy. See *Zoanthropia*.

Zoara. (Ζάρα.) *Insomnia*.

Zoaria'l. Belonging to a *Zoarium*.

Zoarium. (Ζωάριον, dim. from ζών.) *Biol.* The composite organism produced by repeated budding in the *Polyzoa*.

Zo'diac. (Ζωδιακός.) *Astron.* An imaginary belt or circle surrounding the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, in which the planets revolve, so that no planet is ever seen more than 8° below or above the ecliptic.

Z. Springs. Some saline, chalybeate springs in Vernon County, Missouri. (Billings.)

Zodioph'ilous. (Ζῳδιον, dim. from ζών; φιλέω, to love.) *Biol.* Epithet applied to plants pollinated by means of animals.

Zo'e. (Ζωή.) Life.

Zoec'ium. See *Zoecium*.

Zoe'ther. (Ζωή, life; αἶθερ, the upper air.) *Biol.* A syn. for *Protyle* (q. v.).

Zoetic. (Ζωή.) Belonging to life; vital.

Zo'etrope. (Ζωή; τροπός, a turning.) See *Phanakiostope*.

Zographia. See *Zoögraphia*.

Zoiatria. (Ζῷον; ιατρεία, medical treatment.) Veterinary medicine and surgery.

Zoiatrics. The same as *Zoiatria*.

Zoiatros. (Ζῷον; ιατρός, a physician.) A veterinary surgeon.

Zoiatrus. The same as *Zoiatros*.

Zoic. (Ζωικός.) Belonging to animal life.

Zo'idin. (Ζῷον, an animal.) A syn. for *Glairin*.

Zo'ism. (Zoismus.) See *Zoismus*.

Zoismus. (Ζωή, life.) The process or the phenomena of animal life.

Also, the theory of *vital force*.

Zoistic. (Ζωή.) Belonging to animal life.

Zollner's lines. Term for parallel lines with short obliquely intersecting lines, the latter causing the parallel lines to appear to converge.

Zomidin. (Zomos.) An aromatic brown substance which has been obtained from beef extract.

Zomidium. Dim. from *Zomos*, q. v.

Zomodion. (Ζωμός, hot broth; ὄδιον.) An aromatic reddish-brown colouring matter obtained from muscular tissue, bile, and some other animal substances.

Zomos. (Ζωμός.) Hot broth.

Zona. (Ζώνη. F. zone; G. Gürtel.) A zone or girdle. *Med.* The shingles, *Herpes zoster*.

Z. alba. White zone. Name for the zone of the eyeball commonly termed the white of the eye; that part of the sclerotic ordinarily visible.

Z. arcua'ta. Term for the internal zone of the *membrana basilaris* of the cochlea.

Z. cartilagin'ea. A syn. for *Z. cochleæ*.

Z. castita'tis. (L. castitas, chastity.) *Anat.* A name for the *Hymen*.

Z. choria'cea. *Anat.* One of the layers of which the *Lamina spiralis* (q. v.) is described as being composed.

Z. cilia'ris. The *Ciliary zone*.

Z. cochleæ. The cartilaginous part of the *Lamina spiralis*.

Z. coria'ceæ. The same as *Z. choriaceæ*.

Z. denticula'ta. A syn. for *Lamina denticulata*.

Z. fascicula'ta. A syn. for *Z. reticul'aris*.

Z. ganglion'a'ris. A syn. for *Ganglion spirale*.

Z. glomerulo'sa. *Anat.* The outer layer of the stroma of the cortical part of the *Suprarenal body*.

Z. ign'ea. (L. igneus, fiery.) A syn. for *Herpes zoster*.

Z. incert'a. (L. incertus, uncertain.) *Anat.* Term for the anterior part of the *Formatio reticularis* beneath the optic thalamus.

Z. læ'vis. A syn. for *Z. arcuata*.

Z. media'na. A syn. for *Z. choriaceæ*.

Z. membrana'cea. *Anat.* One of the layers into which the *Lamina spiralis* is described as being divided.

Z. mol'lis. A syn. for *Z. cochleæ*.

Z. ner'væa. *Anat.* One of the layers into which the *Lamina spiralis* is described as being divided.

Z. orbicula'ris. *Anat.* Orbicular zone.

A name for the circular fibres of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

Z. os'sea. *Anat.* The first or bony portion of the *Lamina spiralis*.

Z. pectina'ta. *Anat.* One of the layers into which the *Lamina spiralis* is described as being divided.

Z. pellu'cida. The *Vitelline membrane*.

Z. perfor'a'ta. A syn. for *Labium tympanicum*.

Z. perfor'a'ta of coch'lea. The inner portion of the *Lamina spiralis membranacea*.

Z. radia'ta. A syn. for *Zona pellucida*.

Z. re'pens. (L.) Creeping zone. A name for *Herpes zoster*.

Z. reticula'ris. *Anat.* The inner layer of the stroma of the cortical part of the *Suprarenal body*.

Z. serpigino'sa. *Med.* A syn. for *Herpes zoster*.

Z. spongio'sa. *Anat.* Term for the dorsal extremity of the posterior horn of the grey matter in the spinal cord.

Z. tecta. (L. tectus, covered.) *Anat.* Term for that part of the *Lamina spiralis* (q. v.) which lies beneath the organ of Corti.

Z. tendino'sa. Tendinous zone. The white tendinous band encircling each of the two auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart.

Z. traumatica paradoxa. Besnier's name for a case of *herpes zoster* which followed a traumatism, but appeared on the opposite side.

Z. Valsal'væ. (The Italian anatomist, *Valsalva*.) A term for the membranous portion of the *Lamina spiralis*.

Z. vasculo'sa. Vascular zone. Term for the medullary substance of a Graafian vesicle.

Z. vesicula'ris. One of the parts of which the *Lamina spiralis* is made up.

Z. virginita'tis. (L. *virginitas*, virginity.) *Anat.* A term for the *Hymen*.

Z. volat'ica. (L. *volo*, to fly.) A syn. for *Herpes zoster*.

Zonæsthe'sia. (Zona; æsthesia.) Term for the pathological sensation of painful constriction of a part of the body.

Zonal. (Zona.) Belonging to a zone or to *Zona* (*herpes zoster*). *Zoöl.* Belonging to the subdivisions or rows of an annulose animal.

Zonalis. (Zona.) *Bot.* Having transverse coloured bands.

Zonanus. The same as *Zonaris*.

Zonaris. Zonary. Epithet applied to a variety of *Calx carbonatus* consisting of masses presenting in their middle a zone-like ring of facets; also, to a body presenting coloured circular and concentric bands.

Zonary. Having the form of a zone.

Z. fau'na. Term introduced by Hæckel for the intermediate deep-sea fauna discovered by Murray as living in zones at different depths in the sea.

Z. placent'a. See *Placenta*, *zonary*.

Zonate. (Zona.) *Biol.* Divided into zones marked with concentric rings.

Zone. (Ζώνη, a girdle; the waist.) *Med.* A term for *Herpes zoster*.

Z., anelectroton'ic. A syn. for *Z., polar*.

Z., bound'ary. That part of the medulla of the internal surface of the body of the kidney close to the cortex.

Z., cer'vical. Term for that zone which

constitutes the lowest fourth of the internal surface of the uterus.

Z., ciliary. Term for the ciliary processes *en masse*. The term *Zona ciliaris* has also been used to mean the *Zonule of Zinn*, or suspensory ligament of the lens.

Z., epileptic. Term for a zone on the face, irritation of which gives rise to epileptiform fits in animals that have a lesion of the spinal cord on the same side.

Also, a syn. for *Z., epileptogenous*.

Z., epileptogenous. (*Epilepsia*; Gr. *ἐπίστος*, origin.) Term for certain tracts of the skin in epileptics, irritation of which sometimes sets up an epileptic fit. (Brown-Séquard.)

Also, a zone including certain motor tracts of the cerebral cortex, artificial stimulation of which sets up epileptiform fits.

Z., hepatic. See *Hepatic zones*.

Z., hyperæsthetic. A zone of the skin which is hyperæsthetic.

Z., hystero-epileptogenous. (*Hystero-epilepsy*; Gr. *ὑστέρος*, origin.) A hyperæsthetic skin-area in a subject of hystero-epilepsy, pressure upon which may either set up a characteristic attack or check one already in progress. See also *Z., hysterogenic*.

Z., hysterogenic. (*Hysteria*; Gr. *ὑστέρος*, origin.) A hyperæsthetic skin-area in a hysterical subject, pressure upon which may either set up a hysterical fit, or stop one already in progress. Such areas are the mammary and ovarian regions.

Z., katelectrotonic. A syn. for *Z., peripolar*.

Z., Lis'sauer's. A syn. for *Lissauer's tract*.

Z. of Hal'ler. A term for the *Ciliary zone*.

Z. of Zinn. A syn. for *Zonule of Zinn*.

Z., ophthalmic. A syn. for *Herpes zoster ophthalmicus*.

Z., peripolar. Term for the zone immediately surrounding the *Z., polar* on the body of a patient to whom the electric battery is being applied.

Z., placental. Term for that part or zone of the pregnant uterus to which the placenta is attached.

Z., polar. Term for the zone of skin immediately surrounding the electrode in the case of a patient to whom the electric battery is being applied.

Z., sclerotic. See *Sclerotic zone*.

Zones. (Plur. of *Zone*.) Term for five spaces or divisions of the earth, viz. the *torrid zone* between the tropics, the *temperate zone* between each tropic and its relative polar circle, and the *frigid zones* between the polar circles and the poles.

Zs. of bas'lar mem'brane. The basilar membrane is divided into an *inner zone*, from the labium tympanicum to the outer border of the base of the inner rods of Corti; and an *outer zone*, from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament.

Zonesthesia. See *Zonæsthesia*.

Zonociliate. (*Zona*; *ciliate*.) *Biol.* Furnished with a zone of cilia.

Zonolimnetic. (*Zona*; Gr. *λιμνήτης*, living in marshes.) *Biol.* Epithet applied to fresh-water organisms which live in a certain zone or at a certain depth in the water.

Zonoplacental. (*Zona*; *placental*.) Having a *Zonary placenta*.

Zon'ula. (Dim. from *Zona*.) A little *Zone*.

Z. cartilagin'ea. *Anat.* A syn. for *Crista spiralis*.

Z. cilia'ris. The *Ciliary zone*.

Z. cochleæ. *Anat.* The cartilaginous portion of the *Lamina spiralis*.

Z. Hilda'ni. A syn. for *Cingulum Hildani*.

Z. ner'vae lam'inæ spira'lis mem-branæ. A syn. for *Zona nervea*.

Z. of Zinn. See *Zonule of Zinn*.

Z. os'sea lam'inæ spira'lis. A syn. for *Lamina spiralis ossea*.

Zon'ular. In the form of a *Zonule*.

Z. cat'aract. A syn. for *Cataract, lamellar*.

Zon'ule. (*Zonula*.) A little zone or girdle.

Z. of Zinn. See *Zinn, zonule of*.

Zon'ulet. (*Zonula*.) The same as *Zonula*.

Zoöam'ylin. (*Zōon*, an animal; *amylum*.) Animal starch, i. e. *Glycogen*.

Zoöam'ylum. (*Zōon*; *anylum*.) A syn. for *Paramylum*.

Zoöb'ic. (*Zōon*; *bios*, life.) A syn. for *Zoöbiology*. (Gould.)

Zoöbiology. (*Zōon*; *biology*.) The scientific and systematic study of animal life.

Also, the internal phenomena of an organism in relation to external surroundings. (Ducrotay de Blainville.)

Zoöb'iotism. (*Zōon*; *bios*, life.) Animal life.

Zoöblast. (*Zōon*; *βλαστός*, a shoot.) An animal cell.

Zoöcam'bium. (*Zōon*, an animal; *cambium*.) *Physiol.* A name for the *Liquor sanguinis*.

Zoöcarp. (*Zōon*; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Biol.* A syn. for *Zoöspore*.

Zoöcaul'on. (*Zōon*; *καυλός*, a stem.) *Zoöl.* The branching stem of the colony in some of the *Infusoria*.

Zoöchem'ia. (*Zōon*; *χημεία*, chemistry.) Clinical chemistry.

Zoöchemical. (*Zoöchemia*.) Belonging to *Zoöchemia*.

Zoöchem'y. The same as *Zoöchemia*.

Zoö-cur'rents. (*Zōon*; *current*.) Certain localised currents or rocks in the sea which are crowded with animal life.

Zoöcyst. (*Zōon*; *κύστις*, a box.) *Biol.* An encysted organism which develops zoospores.

Zoöcystic. Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, a *zoöcyst*.

Zoöcyt'ium. (*Zōon*; *κύτος*, a cavity.) *Zoöl.* A gelatinous matrix which certain composite *Infusoria* secrete round them.

Zoöden'drium. (*Zōon*; *δένδρον*, a tree.) *Zoöl.* A branched or dendritic *Zoöcytium*.

Zoödes. (*Zōon*.) Belonging to an animal (*Zōon*).

Zoödyn'am'ia. (*Zōon*; *δύναμις*.) *Zoodynamics*.

Zoödyn'am'ic. Belonging to *Zoödyn'amics*.

Zoödyn'am'ics. (*Zoödynamia*.) Animal physiology.

Zoöec'ium. (*Zōon*; *οἶκος*, a house.) *Biol.* The chamber or compartment containing a polyp in the *Polyzoa*. Also termed *Cysted*.

Zoög'æa. (*Zōon*; *γαῖα*, the earth. *Thierische Erde*.) An old term for animal earth, the residuum of decayed animal bodies.

ZOOGAMETE—ZOONOSOLOGY

Zoög'amete. (Ζῶον; γαμετή.) *Biol.*
A locomotory gamete.

Zoög'amous. Belonging to Zoogamy.

Zoög'amy. (Ζῶον; γάμος, marriage.)
The union of the sexes in animals.

Zo'ögene. (Ζῶον; γενός, origin.) The
same as Zoögenium.

Zoögen'esis. (Ζῶον; γένεσις.) Animal
procreation.

Zoögen'ia. A syn. for Zoögenesis.

Zoögen'ic. Belonging to Zoögenesis.

Zoögenum. (Ζῶον; γενός, origin.)
Chem. Gimbrenat's name for *Glairin*, or its
varieties.

Zoög'eny. The same as Zoogenia.

Zoögeograph'ic. Belonging to Zoo-
geography.

Zoöge'o'graphy. That branch of Zoo-
logy which deals with geographical distribu-
tion.

Zoög'le'a. See Zooglæa.

Zoög'læ'a. (Ζῶον; γλοιός, some sticky
substance.) *Zoöl.* A stage in the life-history
of some of the *Schizomycetes* among the Fungi
in which the microbes secrete around them a
gelatinous matrix.

Zoög'læ'ic. Belonging to a Zoög'læa.

Zoög'læ'oid. (Zooglæa; Gr. εἶδος, form.)
Like a Zooglæa.

Zoögo'nia. (Ζωή, life; γονή, generation.)

Physiol. The bearing or producing of living
young, in contradistinction to the laying of eggs.

Zoögonid'ium. *Biol.* A motile, ciliated
Gonidium.

Zoögonolog'ia. (Ζῶον; γονή, genera-
tion; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doc-
trine of the origin or development of animal life.

Zoögonolog'y. See Zoögonologia.

Zoög'onous. (Ζῶον; γονός, producing.)
Physiol. Bearing living young, *Viviparous*.

Zo'ögraft. (Ζῶον; graft.) Hybrid term
for a graft of tissue taken from an animal and
implanted on a part of the human body.

Zoög'rapher. The same as Zoographerist.

Zoögraph'ia. (Ζῶον; γραφή.) Zoo-
graphy.

Zoög'raphist. One who makes a special
study of Zoögraphy.

Zoög'raphy. (Ζῶον; γραφή, a writing.)

A systematic description of animals.

Zoöham'atin. (Ζῶον; hæmatin.) A
term for *Hæmatin*.

Zoöhy'las. (Ζῶον; ὕλη.) Animal matter
in general.

Zoöhy'lica concremen'ta. (Neut.
plur. of *Zoöhylicus*; plur. of *L. concrementum*.)
Animal concretions.

Zoöhy'licus, -a, -um. Belonging to
Zoöhylas.

Zoöi'asis. (Ζῶον; ιασίς.) The Veterinary
art.

Zo'oid. (Ζῶον; εἶδος, form.) Belonging
to, or resembling, an animal.

In *Biology*, "each of the distinct organisms
which, with various degrees of independence,
express, when taken together, the total result of
the development of a single ovum" (Huxley).

Zoöid'eus. (Ζῶον; εἶδος.) *Zoöid*.

Zo'ölite. (Ζῶον; λίθος.) *Geol.* Any speci-
men or part of a fossilised animal.

Zo'ölith. (Ζῶον; λίθος.) The same as
Zoölite.

Zoöolithiferous. (*Zoöolith*; *L. fero*, to
bear.) The etymologically correct term would

have been "*Zoöolithophorous*." Bearing or con-
taining *Zoöoliths*.

Zoölog'ic. The same as Zoological.

Zoölog'ical. Belonging to Zoölogy.

Zoölog'ist. (Ζῶον; λόγος, a treatise.)

One who makes a special study of Zoölogy.

Zoölogy. (Ζῶον; λόγος, a treatise.) That
division of *Biology* which deals with the nature,
structure, and classification of animals.

Z., medical. The study of those drugs
which are of animal origin.

Zoömag'netism. (Ζῶον; magnetism.)

Animal magnetism. See *Magnetism, animal*.

Zoömagnetis'mus. (Ζῶον; magnetis-
mus.) *Zoömagnetism*.

Zoömeph'itis. (Ζῶον; mephitis.) *Med.*

A mephitic or poisonous exhalation arising from
the decomposition of animal matter.

Zoömeph'itism. (*Zoömephitis*.) The
same as *Zoömephitis*.

Zoömet'ric. Belonging to Zoömetry.

Zoömet'ry. (Ζῶον; μέτρον, a measure.)

The measurement of the proportionate and re-
lative sizes of various parts of animals.

Zoöminera'lia. Animal minerals.

Cassius' term for animal organisms living in
shells, as *e. g.* minerals, corals, &c.

Zoömorph'ic. Belonging to Zoömor-
phism.

Zoömorph'ism. (Ζῶον; μορφή, form.)

The representation of animal forms.

Zoömorpho'sis. (Ζῶον; μορφωσις.)

The same as *Zoömorphism*.

Zoömorph'ous. The same as *Zoö-
morphia*.

Zoömorph'y. The same as *Zoömor-
phism*.

Zoömu'cus. (Ζῶον; μῦκος.) Animal
mucus.

Zoömy'cus. (Ζῶον; μῦκος.) The same
as *Zoömucus*.

Zoömyx'a. (Ζῶον; μύξα, any slimy sub-
stance.) The same as *Zoömucus*.

Zo'ön. (Ζῶον.) An animal.

Zo'önal. Belonging to a *Zoön*.

Zoön'ic. (Ζῶον.) *Chem.* Belonging to
animal matter. An epithet applied to a supposed
acid discovered by Berthollet in the liquid ob-
tained by distillation of animal substances.

This supposed acid was subsequently shown by
Thenard to be merely acetic acid combined with
animal matter.

Zo'önite. (Ζῶον.) *Zoöl.* Dugès' term for
each animalcule or individual living being of a
compound animal or colony of animalcules.
Also, one of the metameres or segments of which
an articulate animal is constructed.

Zoönit'ic. Belonging to a *Zoönite*.

Zoönom'ia. (Ζῶον; νόμος, a law.)

Physiol. Old term for the laws of animal life.

Zoönom'ic. Belonging to *Zoönomia*.

Zoöno'my. The same as *Zoönomia*.

Zoönose'ma. (Ζῶον; νόσημα, a disease.)
Schultz's term for a disease occurring in a herd
of cattle.

Zoö'nosis. (Ζῶον; νόσος, disease. Plur.
Zoönosos.) A disease communicable to man from
one of the lower animals.

Zoönosolog'ia. (Ζῶον; νόσος, disease;
λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoönosology*.

Zoönosolog'ist. One who makes a
special study of *Zoönosology*.

Zoönosology. (*Zoönosologia*.) The
Nosology of animals in general.

Zoöpar'asite. (Ζῶον; parasite.) An animal parasite.

Zoöparasitic. Epithet applied to a disease set up by a *Zoöparasite*.

Zoöpatholog'ia. (Ζῶον; πάθος, disease; λόγος, a treatise.) *Zoöpathology*.

Zoöpathologist. One who makes a special study of *Zoöpathology*.

Zoöpathology. (Ζοöpathologia.) The science of animal diseases.

Zoöpathy. (Ζῶον; πάθος, disease.) The science of treatment of diseases of animals.

Zoöpelio'meter. An instrument for performing *Zoöpelio'metry*.

Zoöpelio'met'ria. *Zoöpelio'metry*.

Zoöpelio'metrum. A *Zoöpelio'meter*.

Zoöpelio'metry. (Ζῶον; μέτρον, a measure.) The measuring of the backs of cattle.

Zoöper'al. (Ζῶον; πείρω, to experiment.) Belonging to *Zoöpery*.

Zoöper'ist. One who experiments on animals.

Zoöpery. (Ζῶον; πείρω, to experiment.) Experimentation on animals. (Wilder.)

Zoöphænomenolog'ia. (Ζῶον; phænomenologia.) A treatise on the morbid phenomena of life.

Zoöph'agous. (Ζῶον; φαγεῖν, to devour.) Living on animal food, *Carnivorous*.

Zoöpharmacol'ogy. (Ζῶον; pharmacology.) Veterinary pharmacology.

Zoöphar'macy. (Ζῶον; pharmacy.) Veterinary pharmacy.

Zoöph'ilus. Animal-loving; epithet applied to certain drugs.

Zoöpho'bia. (Ζῶον; φόβος, fear.) A morbid fear of certain animals.

Zoöphotog'raphy. The photographing of animals.

Zoöphthal'mus. (Ζῶον; ὀφθαλμος.) A syn. for *Hydrophthal'mia*.

Zoöphys'ics. (Ζῶον; physics.) A syn. for comparative anatomy.

Zoöphysiolog'ia. (Ζῶον; physiologia.) *Zoöphysiology*.

Zoöphysiology. (Ζοöphysiologia.) Animal physiology.

Zoöphytan'thracus. (Ζῶον; φύτον, a plant; ἄνθραξ, coal.) Coal produced from the mingled débris of animals and plants.

Zoöphyte. (Ζῶον; φύτον, a plant.) A member of one of the lower forms of the *Invertebrata*, whether a single organism or a colony of organisms.

Zoöphytoid. Like a *Zoöphyte*.

Zoöphytol'ogy. (Ζῶον; φύτον, a plant; λόγος, a treatise.) The systematic study of *Zoöphytes*.

Zoöplas'tic. Belonging to, or having, the characters of *Zoöplasty*.

Zoöplast'y. (Ζῶον; πλαστός, moulded.) Tissue-grafting from one of the lower animals to man.

Zoöps'ia. (Ζῶον; ὄψις, vision.) The seeing of animals subjectively, whether as a hallucination or in a dream.

Zoöpsychol'ogy. (Ζῶον; psychologia.) The science of animal psychology.

Zoörema. (Ζῶον; ῥέω, to flow; ῥεύμα, a current.) A *Zoö-current*.

Zoöscop'ic. Belonging to, or having the characters of, *Zoöscopy*.

Zoös'copy. (Ζῶον; σκοπέω, to look at.) The subjective appearance of animal forms.

Zoösis. (Ζῶος, alive.) A making alive.

Zoösperm. See *Zoösperma*.

Zoösper'ma. (Ζῶον; σπέρμα, a seed.) A syn. for *Spermatozoon*. Also, a syn. for *Zoöspore*.

Zoösper'mata. Pl. of *Zoösperma*.

Zoöspermatic. Belonging to a *Zoösperm*.

Zoösper'mium. A *Zoösperm*.

Zoö'sporange. Shortened form of the term *Zoösporangium*.

Zoösporan'gial. Belonging to a *Zoösporangium*.

Zoösporan'gium. (Ζῶον; sporangium.) A *Sporangium* which produces motile *Spores*.

Zoö'spore. (Ζῶον; σπορά, a seed.) Biol. A motile spore, or swarm-spore.

Zoöspor'ic. Belonging to, or having the characters of, a *Zoöspore*.

Zoösporiferous. (*Zoöspore*; L. *fero*, to bear. The more correct form would be "*Zoösporophorous*.") Giving origin to *Zoöspores*.

Zoötechn'ics. (Ζῶον; τέχνη, an art.) The science of breeding animals.

Zoöthaps'is. (Ζῶη; θάπτω, to bury.) A burying alive.

Zoöthe'ca. (Ζῶον; θήκη, a box.) The case or cell containing a *zoöspore*.

Zo'ötaxy. (Ζῶον; τάξις, arrangement.) The *Taxonomy* of animals.

Zoötechn'ics. The same as *Zoötechny*.

Zoötechny. (Ζῶον; τέχνη, art.) The scientific study and application of the breeding and domestication of animals.

Zoöthe'ca. (Ζῶον; θήκη, a case.) The cell which contains a *spermatozoon* or a *zoöspore*.

Zoöthe'cal. Belonging to a *Zoötheca*.

Zoöthe'cial. Belonging to a *Zoöthecium*.

Zoöthe'cium. (Ζῶον; θηκίον, dim. from θήκη, a case.) The mass of simple *lorice* which encloses some of the composite *Infusoria*.

Zoötherap'ia. (Ζῶον; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) *Zoötherapy*.

Zoötherapy. (*Zoötherapia*.) The *Therapeutics* of animals in general.

Zoötic. (Ζωότης, animal nature.) Epithet applied to a soil or rock containing animal remains.

Z. ac'id. A name for *Hydrocyanic acid*.

Zoöticus. *Zoötic*.

Zoöto'cia. (Ζῶον; τόκος, birth.) The production of living young, as distinguished from the laying of eggs; *viviparity*.

Zoö'tocos. (Ζῶον; τόκος, birth.) *Viviparous*.

Zoötocus. Latinised form of *Zoölocos*.

Zoötom'ic. Belonging to *Zoöotomy*.

Zoötom'ist. (Ζῶον; τομή, a cutting.) One who makes a special study of *Zoöotomy*.

Zoö'tomy. (Ζῶον; τομή, a cutting.) The dissection of animals.

Zoötroph'ic. (Ζῶον; τροφή, nourishment.) Belonging to animal nutrition.

Zopho'des. (Ζόφος, dark.) Dark or full of darkness. An epithet applied to dark-coloured urine.

Zophoi'des. (Ζόφος; εἶδος, form.) Resembling darkness. Epithet applied to the menstrual discharge, &c.

Zopis'sa. (Ζώπισσα.) The pitch and tar scraped off the sides of a ship. Used formerly as a discutient and xerantic.

Zo'pyron. (Ζῶον; πῦρ, fire.) Old name for an antidote for snake-bite.

Zo'pyros. The same as *Zopyron*.

Zo'pyrus. The same as *Zopyron*.

Zora'ba. (Arab.) Old term for *Vitriolum*.

Zoroche. Mountain sickness.

Zosimau'ra. The *Aura vitalis*.

Zoster. (Ζωστήρ, a girdle.) A girdle. Shortened term for *Herpes zoster*.

Z. atypicus gangrenosus et hystericus. Term introduced by Kaposi for a grouped vesicular and papular eruption, which is followed by central scabbing and formation round of pustules. In places, sloughing occurs, and the scar may become keloid. The eruption is symmetrical, recurrent, and occurs in hysterical patients.

Z. auricular'is. Term for herpes zoster affecting the *auricle*, or external ear.

Z. brachialis. Herpes zoster of the arm.

Z. capillit'ii et fronta'lis. Herpes zoster of the forehead and scalp, following the distribution of the first division (*ophthalmic*) of the fifth cranial nerve.

Z. cerebral'is. Unilateral Herpes zoster of cerebral origin.

Z. cervico-subclavicular'is. Herpes zoster of the neck and upper part of the chest.

Z. facial'is. Herpes zoster occurring over the region of distribution of the fifth cranial nerve.

Z., herpes. See *Herpes zoster*.

Z. hystericus. Herpes zoster occurring as a symptom in *Hysteria*.

Z. lum'bo-femoral'is. Herpes zoster of the nates, thigh, and calf.

Z. lum'bo-inguinal'is. Herpes zoster of the loin and groin.

Z. ophthalmicus. Herpes zoster occurring in the region of distribution of the ophthalmic division of the fifth cranial nerve.

Z. pectoral'is. Herpes of the chest.

Z. perineal'is. Herpes zoster of the perineum and external genital organs.

Zos'tera mari'na. A syn. for *Pila marina*.

Z. marit'ima. The same as *Z. marina*.

Zoster'ic. Belonging to *Herpes zoster*.

Zoticos. (Ζωτικός.) Belonging to life; also, preserving life.

Zo'ticus. Latinised form of *Zoticos*.

Zo'tides. (Ζῶο, to live.) An old term given by Paracelsus to chemical compounds containing oxygen, because of this element being necessary for life.

Zo'zar. A syn. for *Zuchar*.

Zub. An old term for *Butyrium crudum*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Zubd. The same as *Zub*.

Zuc'aro. The same as *Zuccarum*.

Zuc'carum. The same as *Zoosaccharum* and *Saccharum*.

Zuch'ar. (Arab.) Sugar.

Zuch'arum. The same as *Zuchar*.

Zuch'ra. The same as *Zuchar*.

Zuckerkan'dl's convulsion.

(*Zuckerkan'dl*, a contemporary anatomist.) The *Subcallosal convulsion* of the cerebrum.

Zulap'ium. The same as *Zulapium*.

Zu'ma. The same as *Zyme*.

Zu'mic. (Ζυμή.) The same as *Zymic*.

Zwelf'eri, Al'cahest. See *Alcahest Zwelf'eri*.

Zygad'enus. (Ζυγόν, a yoke; δέν, a gland.) A genus of N. American *Liliaceae*.

Z. venenosus. Hoy's potato. A violent narcotic-convulsant poison.

Zygal. (Ζυγόν, a yoke.) Yoked. Epithet applied by Wilder to fissures of the cerebrum which are connected with one another by an annectant fissure.

Zygan'trum. (Ζυγόν; ἄντρον, a cave.) A depression on the posterior surface of the neural arch in certain of the *Reptilia*, receiving the *Zygosphenes* of the succeeding vertebra, the vertebra thus interlocking.

Zygapophys'ial. Belonging to a *Zygapophysis*.

Zygapoph'ysis. (Ζυγόν; ἀπόφυσις.) The articular process of a vertebra.

Zygoite. (Ζυγόν.) Biol. An organism produced by *Zygosis*.

Zygotabial'is. (Ζυγόν; labialis.) Anat. A name for the *Zygomaticus minor* muscle.

Zygo'ma. (Ζύγωμα, the cheek-bone. F. *apophyse zygomaticque*; I. *apofisi zigmatici*; G. *Jochfortsatz*.) The arched bony process at the side of the face, formed by the articulation of the temporal process of the malar bone with the zygomatic process of the temporal.

Zygomatic. Belonging to the *Zygoma*.

Z. arch. The arch formed by the union of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone with the temporal process of the malar.

Z. bone. A term for the *Malar bone*.

Z. crest. That part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone which articulates with the malar bone.

Z. fos'sa. The irregular hollow between the tuberosity of the superior maxilla and the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid; it is partly closed in by the ascending ramus of the inferior maxilla.

Z. glands. Syn. for *Maxillary glands, internal* (q. v.).

Z. head. Henle's term for the zygomatici minores muscles. See *Zygomaticus minor*.

Z. muscles. There are two in number on each side, the *Zygomaticus major* and *Zygomaticus minor*.

Z. nerves. Branches of the facial nerve which pass over the malar bone, and supply the zygomatic muscles.

Z. process. See *Temporal bone, zygomatic process of*.

Z. spine. The spinous process at the upper and posterior part of the tuberosity of the *zygoma* (*Zygomatic tuberosity*).

Z. sur'face. Name for that surface of the superior maxillary bone which is behind the *zygoma*.

Z. su'ture. The suture between the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the malar bone.

Z. tuberos'ity. The rough surface on the malar process of the superior maxilla with which the malar articulates.

Z. width. *Craniom.* Name for the greatest distance between the zygomatic arches.

Zygomatico-angular'is. Name for a small muscle which arises from the malar bone below the orbit, and is inserted into the deep fascia near the outer canthus of the eye.

Zygomat'ico-auric'ular index. *Cranom.* Term for the ratio between the *bizygomatic* and *biauricular* diameters of the skull, the latter being taken as 100 (von Török).

Zygomat'ico-auricular'is. A name for the *Attrahens auriculum* muscle.

Zygomat'ico-fa'cial. Belonging to the zygoma and face.

Zygomat'ico-temp'oral. Belonging to the zygoma and temporal bone or the zygoma and the temporal fossa.

Zygomat'icum poster'ius. A name for the *Foramen zygomat'ico-temporale* (q. v.).

Zygomat'icus. (Mod. L.) Belonging to the *Zygoma*.

Z. major. *Anat.* A small facial muscle which arises from the malar bone and is inserted into the angle of the mouth.

Z. minor. A small fasciculus of muscle which arises from the malar bone, and is inserted in common with the levator labii superioris proprius.

Zygomatocol'pos. (Ζυγόν; κόλπος, a hollow.) The *Zygomat'ic fossa*.

Zygomatocol'pus. Latinised form of *Zygomatocolpos*.

Zygomaxillary. (*Zygoma*; *maxillary*.) Belonging to the zygoma and superior maxillary.

Z. point. *Cranom.* Name for the lowest point on the *zygomaxillary suture* (von Török).

Z. su'ture. See *Suture*, *zygomaxillary*.

Zy'gon. (Ζυγόν, a yoke.) *Anat.* The branch connecting two *zygal* fissures of the cerebrum. See *Zygal*.

Zy'go-orbital point. (*Zygoma*; *orbital*.) *Cranom.* The highest point on the *Zygomaxillary suture*.

Zygomaphylla'ceæ. A section of the *Rutaceæ*.

Zygomaphyllum. The typical Genus of the *Zygomaphyllaceæ*.

Z. faba'go. *Hab.*, Syria and Mauritius. A bitter vermifuge.

Z. portulacoid'es. A fœtid plant the leaves of which are used in ophthalmia. The whole plant is anthelmintic.

Z. simplex. A syn. for *Z. portulacoides*.

Zygophyte. (Ζυγόν, a yoke; φυτόν, a plant.) A vegetable organism that produces *Zygospores*.

Zygopleural. (Ζυκόν; τὰ πλευρά, the side.) Bilaterally symmetrical.

Zy'gose. (*Zygosis*.) Belonging to, or having the characters of, *Zygosis*.

Zygo'sis. (Ζυγώω.) *Biol.* A sexual reproduction by the conjugation (*zygosis*) of two gametes.

Zygosperm. (Ζυγόν; σπέρμα, a seed.) A syn. for *Zygospore*.

Zygosphene. (Ζυγόν; σφήν, a wedge.) A process on the anterior surface of the neural arch of the vertebra in some of the *Reptilia* which fits into the *Zygantrum* of the preceding vertebra, thus locking the two together.

Zygosporangium. (Ζυγόν; sporangium.) *Biol.* A sporangium formed by *zygosis*, and giving origin to *zygosphaeres*.

Zy'gospore. (Ζυγόν; σπορά, a seed.)

Biol. A spore produced by conjugation (*zygosis*) of two gametes.

Zy'gote. (Ζυγώω.) A syn. for *Zygospore*.

Zygozo'ospore. (Ζυγόν, zoöspore.) *Biol.* A motile *Zygospore*.

Zylonite. (Ζύλον, wood.) A substance composed of pyroxylin and camphor. It is a modification of celluloid. Used in surgery and dentistry.

Zymaæ. (Ζyme.) A syn. for *Microzyme*.

Zyme. (Ζύμη.) An organised ferment.

Zymetology. (Ζύμη; λόγος, a discourse.) See *Zymology*.

Zymic. (Ζyme.) Belonging to a ferment (*zyme*), or to fermentation.

Zymine. (Ζύμη.) A ferment extracted from the pancreas. It is used in the treatment of diabetes.

Zym'ogen. (Ζύμη; γενής, producing.) A mother of ferments, a substance capable of being chemically changed into a ferment.

Zymogen'ic. Having the characteristic action of a *Zymogen*.

Zymog'enous. The same as *Zymogenic*.

Zymog'ic. The same as *Zymogenic*.

Zymoid. (Ζύμη, a ferment; εἶδος, resemblance.) Resembling a ferment.

Zymolog'ic. Belonging to *Zymology*.

Zymology. (Ζύμη; λόγος, a discourse.) The science of *Fermentation*.

Zymol'ysis. (Ζύμη; λύσις, a loosening.) Decomposition brought about by the action of an organised ferment.

Zymolytic. Belonging to, or associated with, *Zymolysis*.

Zymo'ma. (Ζύμμα.) A ferment or mixture of ferments.

Zymome. (Ζύμμα.) Old term for *gluten* of wheat, which is insoluble in alcohol. (Gould.)

Zym'ophyte. (Ζύμη; φυτόν, a plant.) An organised ferment.

Zymoplas'tic. (Ζύμη; πλαστός, moulded.) Epithet applied to substances in the blood-plasma which originate from cells.

Zymoscope. (Ζύμη; σκοπέω, to look at.) An apparatus devised by Zenneck for gauging the fermentative power of yeast, by measuring the volume of carbonic acid given off during fermentation.

Zymosim'eter. (*Zymosis*; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) An apparatus for ascertaining the amount of fermentation in a given case.

Zymo'sis. (Ζύμωσις.) *Biol.* Fermentation set up by organised ferments. *Med.* The state of an individual suffering from a *Zymotic* disease.

Zymose. (Ζύμη.) A syn. for *Enzyme* (q. v.).

Zymotech'nic. (Ζύμη; τέχνη, art.) The art of setting up *zymotic* or fermentative processes, as in the making of beer, wine, vinegar, &c.

Zymotic. (*Zymosis*.) Belonging to *Zymosis*; also, capable of giving rise to *zymosis*.

Z. disease's. Diseases believed to be due to some specific micro-organism. This class includes infectious or contagious and endemic diseases.

Z. prin'ciples. The various specific poisons of the *zymotic* diseases.

ZYMURGY—ZYTHUS

Z. the'ory. The theory that in zymotic diseases the specific poison from the air or from an affected person acts as a ferment in the tissues of the person receiving the disease.

Zym'urgy. (*Zύμη*; *ἔργον*, work.) That branch of applied *Chemistry* which treats of the principles of brewing, distilling, wine-making, &c.

Zyr'bus. (Lat.) A syn. for *Omentum*.

Zytho'gala. (*Zῦθος*, beer; *γάλα*, milk.) A term for *Fosset*.

Zytho'galum. The same as *Zythogala*.

Zyth'um. The same as *Zythus*.

Zyth'us. (*Zῦθος*.) A beer which was prepared by the ancients from barley and lupines. (Foster.)

